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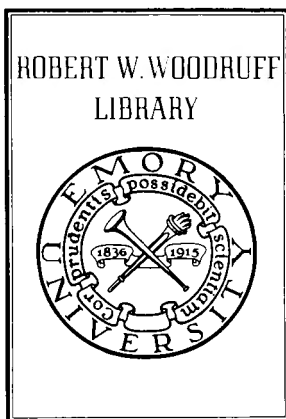
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SWITZERLAND.

MONEY TABLE.

(Comp. p. xviii.)

Approximate Equivalents.

American Money		English Money			French Money		German Money		Austrian Money	
<i>Doll.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>L.</i>	<i>S.</i>	<i>D.</i>	<i>Fr.</i>	<i>Cent.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>Pf.</i>	<i>Fl.</i>	<i>Kr.</i>
—	1	—	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	—	4	—	2
—	$2\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	$1\frac{1}{4}$	—	$12\frac{1}{2}$	—	10	—	5
—	5	—	—	$2\frac{1}{2}$	—	25	—	20	—	10
—	10	—	—	5	—	50	—	40	—	20
—	$12\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	$6\frac{1}{4}$	—	$62\frac{1}{2}$	—	50	—	25
—	20	—	—	$9\frac{3}{4}$	1	—	—	80	—	40
—	25	—	1	—	1	25	1	—	—	50
—	50	—	2	—	2	50	2	—	1	—
—	75	—	3	—	3	75	3	—	1	50
1	—	—	4	—	5	—	4	—	2	—
1	25	—	5	—	6	25	5	—	2	50
1	50	—	6	—	7	50	6	—	3	—
1	75	—	7	—	8	75	7	—	3	50
2	—	—	8	—	10	—	8	—	4	—
2	25	—	9	—	11	25	9	—	4	50
2	50	—	10	—	12	50	10	—	5	—
3	—	—	12	—	15	—	12	—	6	—
4	—	—	16	—	20	—	16	—	8	—
5	—	1	—	—	25	—	20	—	10	—
25	—	5	—	—	125	—	100	—	50	—
125	—	25	—	—	625	—	500	—	250	—

SWITZERLAND,

AND THE ADJACENT PORTIONS OF

ITALY, SAVOY, AND THE TYROL.

HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

BY

K. BAEDERER.

WITH 26 MAPS, 10 PLANS, AND 9 PANORAMAS.

NINTH EDITION, REMODELLED AND REVISED

LEIPSIC: KARL BAEDERER.
LONDON: DULAU AND CO., 37 SOHO SQUARE, W.
1881.

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‘Go, little book, God send thee good passage,
And specially let this be thy prayere
Unto them all that thee will read or hear,
Where thou art wrong, after their help to call,
Thee to correct in any part or all.’

CHAUCER.

P R E F A C E.

The object of the Handbook for Switzerland is to render the traveller as independent as possible of the services of guides and innkeepers, to supply him with the most necessary statistics and other data, to point out the places most worth seeing and the best way of reaching them, and thus to aid him in deriving pleasure and instruction from his tour in this magnificent country.

With improved facilities for travel, the number of travellers in Switzerland has enormously increased, and their ambition has been proportionally stimulated. Summits once deemed inaccessible, or practicable only to the chamois-hunter, are now scaled annually by travellers from all parts of the world. The achievements of the modern Alpine clubs have dimmed the memory of De Saussure, Auldjo, and the other pioneers of these icy regions, and even ladies now frequently vie with the stronger sex in their deeds of daring.

The Handbook is based on the Editor's personal acquaintance with the places described, most of which he has carefully and repeatedly explored. The present edition, which corresponds with the nineteenth in German, has been remodelled and thoroughly revised, and furnished with the latest information obtainable. The contents of the volume are divided into SEVEN SECTIONS (I. N. and W. Switzerland; II. Lake of Lucerne and Environs, and St. Gotthard; III. Bernese Oberland; IV. Lake of Geneva, Lower Rhone Valley, Savoy, and Valley of Aosta; V. Canton Valais; VI. S.E. Switzerland, Grisons; VII. Lakes of N. Italy), each of which may be separately removed from it by the mountaineer or pedestrian who desires to minimise the bulk of his luggage. To each section is prefixed a list of the routes it contains, so that each forms an approximately complete volume apart from the general table of contents or the general index.

The Editor will highly appreciate any corrections or suggestions with which travellers may favour him. The in-

formation already received from numerous correspondents, which he gratefully acknowledges, has in many instances proved most serviceable.

The MAPS and PLANS, on which the utmost care has been bestowed, will suffice for the use of all ordinary travellers. They are chiefly based upon *Dufour's Map* (p. xxiii), the data of which have been supplemented from other sources. To the present edition are added new maps of the environs of Interlaken, Zermatt, and Pontresina.

TIME TABLES. The best Swiss publications are the '*Kursbücher*' (time-tables) of *Krüsi* of Bâle, and of *Bürkli* of Zürich (50 c. each), sold at most railway-stations.

HEIGHTS are given in English feet (1 Engl. ft. = 0,3048 mètre; 1 mètre = 3,281 Engl. ft., or about 3 ft., 3 $\frac{1}{3}$ in.). — DISTANCES on high-roads and railways are given in English miles; while those on bridle-paths and mountain expeditions are expressed by the time in which they are usually accomplished. The number of miles given at the beginning of a paragraph denotes the distance from the starting-point of the route, while the distances from place to place are usually stated within brackets; but on railway-routes the mileage is always reckoned from the starting-point.

HOTELS. Besides the first-class hotels, the Handbook mentions a number of the more modest inns which may be selected by the 'voyageur en garçon', with little sacrifice of comfort. The average charges are stated in accordance with the Editor's own experience, or from the bills furnished to him by travellers. Hotel-charges, like carriage-fares and fees to guides, generally have an upward tendency, but an approximate statement will enable the traveller to form an estimate of his probable expenditure.

To hotel-keepers, tradesmen, and others, the Editor begs to intimate that a character for fair dealing towards travellers forms the sole passport to his commendation, and that advertisements of every kind are strictly excluded from his Handbooks.

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Abbreviations.

R. = Room.	S. = South, southern.
B. = Breakfast.	E. = East, eastern.
D. = Dinner.	W. = West, western.
L. = Light.	r. = Right.
A. = Attendance.	l. = Left.
M. = English mile.	hr. = Hour.
ft. (') = Engl. foot.	min. = Minute.
N. = North, northern.	carr. = Carriage.

N.B. Everything specially worthy of note is indicated by an asterisk.
With regard to distances, see Preface.

I. Plan of Excursion.

Season of the Year. Companions. Distribution of Time.

The traveller will effect a considerable saving of time and money by preparing a plan for his tour before leaving home. The following pages will aid him in selecting the most interesting routes and the pleasantest resting-places, and point out how each day may be disposed of to the best advantage, provided always the elements be favourable. Unfortunately, however, the weather in Switzerland is apt to be very capricious, and rain is particularly annoying on a tour where large towns with their in-door attractions are rare.

Season. The great majority of tourists visit Switzerland between the middle of July and the end of September; but to those who wish to see the scenery, the vegetation, and particularly the Alpine flowers in perfection June is recommended as the most charming month in the year. For expeditions among the higher Alps the month of August is the best time. Even in summer snow occasionally falls among the higher regions, rendering the mountain-paths impassable; but this is an exceptional occurrence. In ordinary seasons the snow disappears from the Rigi, the route through the Bernese Oberland, and most of the mountains and valleys up to a height of about 6000' at the beginning of June, but not till later from the Furca, the Grimsel, the Gemmi, and the loftier routes, where it sometimes lies throughout the whole season.

Companions. A party of two can be accommodated in a one-horse carriage or in the same room at a hotel, while a third would often be found 'de trop'; and the more the number is extended, the greater, as a rule, is the inconvenience. The single traveller, on the other hand, especially if conversant with the language of the country, will most speedily become acquainted with the people and their characteristics, but will probably be less appreciative of the scenery.

Distribution of Time. ONE MONTH, as the annexed plan shows, will suffice for a glimpse at the most interesting parts of Switzerland. Bâle, where the scenery is least interesting, is taken as a starting-point, but the traveller may find it more convenient to begin with Geneva or Neuchâtel.

	Days
By railway from <i>Bâle</i> to <i>Neuhausen</i> ; visit the <i>Falls of the Rhine</i> ; by railway from <i>Dachsen</i> to <i>Zürich</i> (RR. 1, 17, 18, 21)	1
<i>Zürich</i> and the <i>Uetliberg</i> (R. 22)	1
From <i>Zürich</i> by railway to <i>Zug</i> ; by steamboat to <i>Arth</i> ; by railway to the <i>Rigi-Kulm</i> (RR. 32, 35, 37)	1
From the <i>Rigi</i> by railway to <i>Vitznau</i> (or on foot to <i>Wäggis</i>); by steamboat to <i>Lucerne</i> , and one day of rest at <i>Lucerne</i> (RR. 35, 34, 33)	1

	Days
(Or: By railway from the Rigi-Kulm to the <i>Rigi-Scheideck</i> ; walk down to <i>Gersau</i> ; by steamboat to Tell's Platte $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., walk to Flüelen)	(1)
By steamer on the <i>Lake of Lucerne</i> to <i>Flüelen</i> ; drive to <i>Amsteg</i> ; walk by the St. Gotthard route to <i>Andermatt</i> , to <i>Hospenthal</i> , or to <i>Realp</i> (RR. 34, 40, 41)	1
By diligence over the <i>Furka</i> to the <i>Glacier of the Rhone</i> ; walk over the <i>Grimsel</i> to the <i>Grimsel Hospice</i> (R. 59).	1
Walk down the <i>Haslithal</i> (Handeck Fall) to <i>Meiringen</i> (RR. 59, 56)	1
Walk from Meiringen (Falls of the Reichenbach) through the <i>Bernese Oberland</i> , by the <i>Scheideck</i> , to [the <i>Faulhorn</i> (RR. 56, 55) . . .	1
Descend the <i>Faulhorn</i> to] <i>Grindelwald</i> (Grindelwald Glaciers) (RR. 56, 54)	1
Walk from Grindelwald over the <i>Wengern Alp</i> to <i>Lauterbrunnen</i> (<i>Staubbach</i>); drive thence to <i>Interlaken</i> (RR. 54, 52)	1
(Or remain at Lauterbrunnen, and visit <i>Mürren</i> and the <i>Schmadri Fall</i> next day, R. 53)	(1)
Morning at <i>Interlaken</i> ; by steamer to the <i>Giessbach</i> (RR. 51, 58)	1
Next morning return to Interlaken by steamer; railway to <i>Därigen</i> ; thence by steamer to <i>Spiez</i> ; walk to <i>Wimmis</i> ; walk or ride to the summit of the <i>Niesen</i> (RR. 48, 49)	1
Descend from the <i>Niesen</i> to <i>Frutigen</i> ; drive or walk to <i>Kandersteg</i> (R. 60)	1
Walk from Kandersteg over the <i>Gemmi</i> to <i>Bad Leuk</i> (R. 60)	1
Walk or drive to <i>Leuk</i> station (R. 60); by railway to <i>Vispach</i> (R. 78); walk to <i>St. Nicolaus</i> (R. 84)	1
Walk to the <i>Riffel</i> (R. 85)	1
Walk from the <i>Riffel Inn</i> to the <i>Gorner Grat</i> and back; in the evening to <i>Zermatt</i> (R. 85)	1
Walk back to <i>Vispach</i> (R. 84); by railway to <i>Martigny</i> (R. 84) . . .	1
To <i>Chamouny</i> over the <i>Col de Balme</i> or the <i>Tête-Noire</i> (RR. 75, 74)	1
<i>Chamouny</i> (R. 73)	1
By diligence to <i>Geneva</i> (R. 72)	1
<i>Geneva</i> and its Environs (RR. 64, 65)	1
By steamer on the <i>Lake of Geneva</i> to <i>Lausanne</i> , a few hours at <i>Lausanne</i> , and in the evening by last steamer to <i>Villeneuve</i> (R. 66)	1
Walk to <i>Chillon</i> , <i>Montreux</i> , <i>Clarens</i> , <i>Vevey</i> (R. 66), halting at the various points of attraction	1
By (diligence and) railway from <i>Vevey</i> to <i>Freiburg</i> (R. 12)	1
By railway to <i>Bern</i> (R. 12); at <i>Bern</i> (R. 11)	1
By railway to <i>Bâle</i> (R. 10); at <i>Bâle</i> (R. 1)	1

Should the traveller have a few days more at command, they may be pleasantly spent in **Eastern Switzerland** (Appenzell, Bad Pfäfers, Via Mala, Upper Engadine), whence the **Italian Lakes** are conveniently visited. *Rorschach* (p. 75) and *Zürich* (comp. R. 23) are good starting-points.

	Days
By railway from Rorschach to <i>Heiden</i> , walk over the <i>Kaien</i> to <i>Trogen</i> , and over the <i>Gäbris</i> to <i>Gais</i> (R. 26)	1
Walk from Gais to <i>Weissbad</i> , the <i>Wildkirchli</i> , and the <i>Ebenalp</i> ; return to Weissbad, thence to <i>Appenzell</i> (R. 26)	1
Walk from Appenzell to <i>Gais</i> , and over the <i>Stoss</i> to <i>Allstätten</i> in the Valley of the Rhine (R. 26); by train to <i>Ragatz</i> (R. 88) . . .	1
<i>Pfäfers</i> and <i>Coire</i> (RR. 89, 90)	1
By diligence to <i>Thusis</i> ; walk through the <i>Via Mala</i> as far as the third bridge, and return to <i>Thusis</i> (R. 95); walk by the <i>Schyn Road</i> to <i>Tiefenkasten</i> (R. 95)	1
By diligence over the <i>Julier</i> to <i>Silvaplana</i> (R. 99) and <i>St. Moritz</i> ; walk to <i>Pontresina</i> (RR. 101, 102)	1
Ascend the <i>Piz Languard</i> (R. 102)	1

	Days
By diligence over the <i>Bernina</i> to <i>Tirano</i> , thence by <i>Messagerie</i> to <i>Sondrio</i> (R. 104) (or by diligence over the <i>Maloja</i> to <i>Chiavenna</i> and <i>Colico</i>)	1
By <i>Messagerie</i> to <i>Colico</i> (R. 104); thence by steamer to <i>Como</i> (R. 111) (Train to <i>Milan</i> , R. 112)	1
Return by the Lake of <i>Como</i> , visit <i>Bellagio</i> (<i>Villa Melzi</i> , <i>Serbelloni</i> , and <i>Carlotta</i>), and proceed by <i>Menaggio</i> and <i>Porlezza</i> to <i>Lugano</i> (R. 110)	1
By diligence from <i>Lugano</i> to <i>Luino</i> (R. 110); by steamer to the <i>Borromean Islands</i> , and to <i>Arona</i> [Railway to <i>Turin</i> , <i>Genoa</i> , etc., see <i>Baedeker's N. Italy</i>]	1
By omnibus to <i>Orta</i> on the lake of that name; by steamer to <i>Omegna</i> ; drive or walk to <i>Gravellona</i> (R. 109) [or walk in 3 hrs. to the <i>Sacro Monte</i> (p. 423), and by the <i>Monte Motterone</i> (p. 422) to <i>Stresa</i> (p. 420), or to <i>Baveno</i> (p. 419)]; and by diligence to <i>Domo d'Ossola</i> (R. 80)	1
By diligence over the <i>Simplon</i> to <i>Brieg</i> and <i>Vispach</i> (R. 80)	1

Few travellers will be able to undertake so comprehensive a tour as that above sketched out, but with its aid the reader will have no difficulty in planning an excursion of more moderate length, and his choice will be farther facilitated by the division of the Handbook into seven sections, each dealing with a distinct region. Of such shorter tours the following are examples, the asterisks being in this case used to denote pleasant places for spending days of rest, if desired: —

I. EIGHT DAYS FROM BÂLE.

(*Rigi, Bernese Oberland, Rhone Glacier, St. Gotthard Route.*)

- 1st. From *Bâle* (or *Constance* or *Romanshorn*) to *Zürich*. *Uetliberg*.
- 2nd. To *Zug*, *Arth*, the *Rigi*, and *Lucerne*.
- 3rd. Over the *Brünig* to *Brienz*, the *Giessbach*, and *Interlaken* (or by railway to *Thun*, and thence to *Interlaken*).
- 4th. To *Lauterbrunnen*, and over the *Wengernalp* to *Grindelwald*.
- 5th. Over the *Great Scheideck* to *Meiringen*.
- 6th. Through the *Haslithal* (*Handeck Fall*) to the *Grimsel Hospice*.
- 7th. By the *Grimsel*, the *Rhone Glacier*, and the *Furca* to *Andermatt*.
- 8th. To *Flüelen*, *Lucerne*, and *Bâle*.

II. TWELVE OR FOURTEEN DAYS FROM BÂLE.

(*Rigi, Bernese Oberland, Zermatt, Gemmi.*)

- 1st-6th. As in Tour I.
- 7th. Over the *Grimsel* to the *Rhone Glacier*. Drive to *Fiesch*; walk or ride to the *Hôtel Eggischhorn*; walk to summit the same evening or next morning. (Two additional days: — Walk by the *Riederalp* to the *Bellalp*. Ascend the *Sparrenhorn*, descend to *Brieg*, and take the train to *Vispach*.)
- 8th. Drive to *Brieg*, take the train to *Vispach*, walk or ride to *St. Niklaus*, and walk, ride, or drive to *Zermatt*.
- 9th. Ascend the *Riffelberg* and *Gorner Grat*.
- 10th. Return to *Vispach*.
- 11th. To *Bad-Leuk* and over the *Gemmi* to *Kandersteg*.
- 12th. To *Spiez* and *Thun* (thence by train to *Bâle*, or to *Bern* and *Geneva*).

III. FIFTEEN DAYS FROM BÂLE.

(*Rigi, Bernese Oberland, Zermatt, Chamouny, Lake of Geneva.*)

- 1st-9th. As in Tour II.
- 10th. To *Vispach*, and by train to *Martigny*.

11th. Over the *Tête-Noire*, or over the *Col de Balme*, or by *Salvan*, to *Chamouny*.

12th. Excursions from *Chamouny*.

13th. To *Geneva* (where Switzerland may be quitted if necessary).

14th. To *Vevey*, *Chillon*, and *Lausanne*.

15th. To *Freiburg*, *Bern*, and *Bâle* (or from *Bern* to *Neuchâtel*).

IV. SEVENTEEN TO TWENTY DAYS FROM BÂLE.

(*Rigi*, *Bernese Oberland*, *Southern Valais*, *Chamouny*.)

1st-8th. As in Tour II.

9th. Ascend the *Gorner Grat* and return to *St. Niklaus*.

10th. Cross the *Augsibord Pass* (ascent of *Schwarzhorn*) to *Gruben*.

11th. Cross the *Meiden Pass* (ascent of the *Bella Tola*) to *St. Luc*, *Vissoye*, or *Zinal*.

12th. At *Zinal* (visit the *Alp Arpitetta*, etc.).

13th. Cross the *Col de Torrent* to *Evolena*.

14th, 15th. At *Evolena* (*Arolla* and *Ferpècle*), and return to *Sion*.

16th, 17th. Cross the *Gemmi* to *Kandersteg* and *Thun* (or take the train to *Lausanne*, *Freiburg*, and *Bern*; or to *Vevey*, and proceed by steamer to *Geneva*).

(Or: 15th. From *Evolena* to *Sion* and *Martigny*. 16th-20th. To *Chamouny*, *Geneva*, etc., as in Tour III.)

V. EIGHT OR TEN DAYS FROM BÂLE.

(*Rigi*, *Lake of Lucerne*, *St. Gotthard*, *Italian Lakes*, *Splügen*.)

1st. From *Bâle* to *Lucerne* and the *Rigi-Kulm*.

2nd. To *Brunnen* (visit the *Axenstein* and *Rütli*), *Flüelen* (glimpse at the *Axenstrasse*), and *Allorf*.

(One or two additional days may be devoted to visiting the *Maderaner Thal* from *Amsteg*, and returning either direct, or by the *Staffeln*.)

3rd. Drive across the *St. Gotthard*; train from *Biasca* to *Locarno*.

4th. To the *Borromean Islands*, *Luino*, and *Lugano*.

5th. *Viâ Como*, or *viâ Portezza*, to *Bellagio*.

6th. Walks at *Bellagio*; steamer to *Colico*; drive to *Chiavenna*.

7th. Cross the *Splügen* to *Coire*.

8th. To *Zürich* and *Neuchâtel* (or to the *Falls of the Rhine* and *Bâle*).

VI. TWELVE TO FOURTEEN DAYS FROM BÂLE.

(Same as Tour V., with the addition of the *Upper Engadine*.)

1st-5th. As in Tour V.

6th. To *Chiavenna* and through the *Val Bregaglia* to *Casaccia*.

7th. Cross the *Maloja* to *St. Moritz* and *Pontresina*.

8th, 9th. At *Pontresina* (*Piz Languard*, etc.).

10th. Cross the *Albula* to *Tiefenkasten*.

11th. Through the *Schyn Pass* to *Thusis* (*Via Mala*) and *Coire*.

12th. To *Ragatz* (*Pfäfers*) and *Zürich*.

VII. SIXTEEN TO EIGHTEEN DAYS FROM BÂLE.

(Same as Tour VI., with the addition of the *Valltellina* and *Lower Engadine*.)

1st-8th. As in Tour VI.

9th. Cross the *Bernina* to *Tirano*.

10th. Through the *Valltellina* to *Bormio*.

11th. Cross the *Wormser Joch* (*Piz Umbrail*) to *St. Maria* in the *Münsterthal* (or cross the *Stelvio* to *Trafoi* and *Spondinig*).

12th. Through the *Scarlthal* (or drive by *Nauders* and *Martinsbruck*) to *Schuls*.

13th. Cross the *Fluela-Pass* to *Davos*.

14th. *Landwasser Route* to *Tiefenkasten*.

15th, 16th. As 11th and 12th of Tour VI.

VIII. ONE MONTH FROM GENEVA.

(*Chamouny, Courmayeur, Zermatt, Macugnaga, Simplon, Upper Rhone Valley, Tosa Fall, St. Gotthard, Lake of Lucerne, Rigi, Bernese Oberland.*)

- 1st. From Geneva by steamer to Chillon, and by train to Aigle.
- 2nd. Drive to Champéry.
- 3rd. Cross the Col de Coux and Col de Golèse to Samoëns and Sixt.
- 4th. Cross the Col d'Anserne to Chamouny.
- 5th, 6th. At Chamouny; excursions.
- 7th. Cross the Col de Voza to Contamines.
- 8th. Cross the Col de Bonhomme and the Col des Fours to Mottet.
- 9th. Cross the Col de la Seigne to Courmayeur.
- 10th. Drive to Châtillon and walk or ride to Val Tournanche.
- 11th. Cross the Théodule Pass to Zermatt.
- 12th, 13th. At Zermatt; excursions.
- 14th. To Saas and Mattmark.
- 15th. To Macugnaga by the Monte Moro.
- 16th. Walk or ride to Vogogna (and thence, if time permit, devote a couple of days or more to the Italian Lakes).
- 17th. Cross the Simplon to Brieg.
- 18th. Drive to Fiesch; ascend Eggischhorn.
- 19th. Drive to Obergestelen (perhaps visit the Rhone Glacier thence) and cross the Gries Pass to the Fall of the Tosa).
- 20th. Cross the S. Giacomo Pass to Airolo.
- 21st. Drive over the St. Gotthard to Flüelen; steamboat to Vitznau.
- 22nd. Rigi.
- 23rd. To Lucerne.
- 24th. Cross the Brünig to Meiringen.
- 25th. To Rosenlaui and Grindelwald.
- 26th. Cross the Wengernalp to Lauterbrunnen; drive to Interlaken.
- 27th. Visit Giessbach; steamboat from Interlaken to Thun.
- 28th. To Bern; thence to Bâle or back to Geneva.

All the above tours are adapted for moderate walkers, and can of course be varied at pleasure. No. viii., the most fatiguing, but containing nothing difficult, comprises the finest mountain-scenery in Switzerland, the most striking approach to Mont Blanc, the 'Tour du Mont Blanc', Switzerland's most imposing waterfall, several of the grandest passes, the most beautiful lakes, and lastly the far-famed Bernese Oberland. In order to render it still more complete, travellers with another fortnight at command should proceed from Thun or Interlaken to the Grimsel, the Furka, the Oberalpstrasse, Coire, Thusis, the Albula Pass, the Engadine, the Fluela Pass, the Prättigau, and the Lake of Constance.

Lastly, to travellers who are disinclined for a prolonged tour, the following notes may be acceptable: —

Famous Points of View.

1. In the Jura (the Alps in the distance, the lower mountains of Switzerland to the N.E. in the foreground, and more to the E. the lakes of Bienne, Neuchâtel, and Geneva): *Hôtel Schœtzlerhof* (p. 50) near the Falls of the Rhine; the *Weissenstein* (p. 16) near Soleure; the *Frohburg* (p. 13) near Olten; the *Chaumont* (p. 19) and the *Tête de Rang* (p. 20), in Canton Neuchâtel; the *Signal de Bougy* (p. 221), the *Dôle* (p. 220), the *Mont Tendre* (p. 29) and the *Dent de Vaulion* (p. 29) in the Canton de Vaud.

2. Nearer the Alps, or among the Lower Alps:

(a). On the N. side of the Alps: the *Kaien* (p. 79), *Hohe Kasten* (p. 81), and *Sentis* (p. 81) in Canton Appenzell; the *Uetliberg* (p. 63) and *Bachtel* (p. 68) near Zurich; the *Speer* (p. 70) near Wesen; the *Alvier* (p. 71)

near Sargans; the *Rigi* (p. 106), *Pilatus* (p. 115), *Mythen* (p. 120), *Niederbawen* (p. 103), and the *Fronalp* (p. 104) near the Lake of Lucerne; the *Niesen* (p. 160) near the Lake of Thun; the *Molèson* (p. 235) and *Jaman* (p. 237) in Canton Freiburg; the *Salève* (p. 217) in Savoy, near Geneva.

(b) On the S. side of the Alps: *Monte Generoso* (p. 415) and *Monte S. Salvatore* (p. 413) near the Lake of Lugano; *Monte Motterone* (p. 422) between the lakes Maggiore and Orta; the *Becca di Nona* (p. 273) near Aosta; the *Cramont* (p. 270) near Courmayeur.

3. Among the **High Alps**: the *Piz Languard* (p. 387), *Piz Ot* (p. 384), *Piz Lischan* (p. 394), *Schwarzhorn* (p. 345), *Stätzerhorn* (p. 372), *Piz Mundau* (p. 352), *Piz Muraun* (p. 355), *Piz Pazzola* (p. 355), *Piz Nurschallas* (p. 357), and *Badus* (p. 131) in the Canton of the Grisons; the *Schynige Platte* (p. 168), the *Faulhorn* (p. 181), *Wengernalp* (p. 176), *Mürren* (p. 172), and the *Schülhorn* (p. 172) in the Bernese Oberland; the *Pizzo Centrale* (p. 132) on the St. Gotthard; the *Furkahorn* (p. 140), the *Kleine Sidelhorn* (p. 192), the *Eggischhorn* (p. 283), the *Sparrenhorn* (p. 290), the *Torrenthorn* (p. 198), the *Pierre à voir* (p. 233), the *Gorner Grat* (p. 319), the *Schwarzhorn* (p. 313), and the *Bella Tola* (p. 312) in the Valais; the *Col de Balme* (p. 265), the *Flégère* (p. 256), and the *Brévent* (p. 257) near Chamouny; the *Piz Umbrail* (p. 403) on the Stelvio route.

Principal Alpine Passes.

Pre-eminent in point of scenery is the *St. Gotthard Route* (R. 40). Next to it probably ranks the *Splügen* (R.R. 95, 96), particularly on the N. side, where it coincides with the *Bernardino Route* (R. 97). The finest approach to the Engadine is by the *Schyn-Strasse* (p. 361) and the *Albulia Pass* (R. 98), and the beautiful *Maloja Pass* (R.R. 100, 101) leads thence to the Lake of Como. From the Engadine the interesting *Bernina Pass* (R. 104) crosses to the Valtellina, but the latter valley is somewhat monotonous. Very imposing, though a long and circuitous route, is that leading down the Engadine and crossing the *Reschen-Scheideck* (p. 405) and the *Stelvio* (R. 105) to the Valtellina. In Western Switzerland the *Simplan* (R. 80) is justly a favourite pass, though inferior to several of the above, while the famous *Great St. Bernard* (R. 81), apart from its hospice, is undoubtedly the least interesting of the series. Many of the grandest, and at the same time easiest passes, which are practicable for riding or walking only, are comprised in the 8th of the above Tours.

Headquarters for Mountaineering.

The most important are *Pontresina* (p. 384), *Grindelwald* (p. 178), *Zermatt* (p. 317), *Macugnaga* (p. 324), *Courmayeur* (p. 270), and *Chamouny* (p. 252), all of which afford a great variety of glacier-expeditions, and where experienced guides abound.

Health Resorts.

Switzerland can boast of but few mineral springs, but 'Luftkurorte' ('air-cure places') and summer pensions abound in every part of the country. A few of the most important only need be mentioned here.

MINERAL BATHS. *Tarasp*, in the Lower Engadine (p. 394); *St. Moritz*, in the Upper Engadine (p. 381); *Ragatz* (p. 336); *Stachelberg* (p. 87); *Weissenburg* (p. 203); *Lenk* (p. 200); *Leuk* or *Loèche* (p. 197); the saline baths of *Bex* and *Aigle* (pp. 229, 230); *St. Gervais* (p. 251).

SUMMER RESORTS, see p. xix.

II. Travelling Expenses. Money.

Expenses. The cost of a tour in Switzerland depends entirely upon the resources, habits, and tastes of the traveller. The pedestrian's daily expenditure, exclusive of guides, may be estimated

at 12-15s., if he frequents the best hotels; but a great saving is effected by selecting the more modest inns, and avoiding the expensive and tedious tables d'hôte. The traveller who hires private conveyances, frequents the best hotels, and in mountainous districts engages horses and guides, must be prepared to expend 30s. a day at least; and, if mountaineering be indulged in, a single day's glacier-expedition will often cost several pounds.

Money. The Swiss monetary system was assimilated to that of France in 1851. Coins of 5, 2, 1, and $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. in silver (those of 1859-63, with the sitting figure of Helvetia, have been called in and should therefore be declined); 20, 10, and 5 centimes (or 'Rappen') in plated copper; 2 and 1 c. in copper. One franc = 100 c. = (in German money) 81 pfennigs = 40 Austrian kreuzers = $\frac{93}{4}d$. French gold is the most convenient coin; in N. Italy it realises a premium of 10-15 per cent when exchanged for Italian banknotes. English sovereigns (25 fr.) and banknotes are received almost everywhere at the full value. The circular notes of 10l., issued by many of the English banks, are recommended as a safe and convenient form for transporting large sums. German twenty-mark pieces are exchanged in all the larger towns for 24 fr. 60-70 c.; Prussian dollars realise 3 fr. 65-70 c., and German banknotes are exchanged at the same rate as gold.

III. Hotels and Pensions.

Hotels. One of the specialties of Switzerland consists of its hotels. The large modern establishments at Geneva, Vevey, Zürich, Lucerne, Interlaken, etc., are models of organisation; the smaller inns are often equally well conducted, and indeed a really bad hotel is rarely met with in the French and German districts of Switzerland.

The ordinary charges in the first-class hotels are: bed-room 2 fr. and upwards, table d'hôte 4-6 fr.; breakfast (tea or coffee, bread, butter, and honey) $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr. in the public room; 2 fr. in the traveller's apartment; candle 1 fr., service 1 fr.; supper generally *à la carte*. At the large hotels the best accommodation is generally reserved for families, while the solitary traveller is consigned to the inferior rooms at equally high charges.

At the second-class inns the average charges are: bed-room from $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr., breakfast 1- $1\frac{1}{4}$ fr., table d'hôte $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 fr., service discretionary, and no charge for 'bougies'.

It should be borne in mind that the estimation in which a hotel is held by visitors varies very much with their own temperament. Some are more exacting than others, give orders totally at variance with the customs of the country, and express great dissatisfaction if their wishes are not immediately complied with; others travel with a superabundance of luggage, which is apt to embitter their enjoyment; and there is also a numerous class whose ignorance

of foreign languages causes them frequent embarrassment and discomfort.

Wine is often a source of vexation. The ordinary table-wines are sometimes so bad that the traveller is compelled to drink those of a more expensive class, which is precisely what the landlord desires. The wisest course is to select a wine which is the growth of the country; in N. and E. Switzerland the produce of *Schaffhausen* or *Winterthur* is recommended, in the Grisons *Valtellina* (p. 399; better qualities of which are *Sassella*, *Inferno*, *Sforzato*, *Ca' Bianca*, etc.), in the Valais the wine of the canton, and in W. Switzerland *Lacôte* (p. 27), *Lavaux* (p. 223), *Yverne* (p. 229), and *Neuchâtel* (p. 17).

If a prolonged stay is made at a hotel, the bill should be asked for every three or four days, in order that errors, whether accidental or designed, may more easily be detected. When an early departure is contemplated, the bill should be obtained over-night. It is not an uncommon practice to withhold the bill till the last moment, when the hurry and confusion of starting render overcharges less liable to discovery.

In the height of the season the hotels at the favourite resorts of travellers are often crowded. To prevent disappointment rooms should be telegraphed for (p. xxvi).

Pensions. Boarding-houses or 'pensions' for the reception of visitors abound in the neighbourhood of Lucerne, Geneva, Interlaken, and many other parts of Switzerland. The charges for board and lodging vary from 4 to 10 or 15 fr. per day. As the word 'pension' is sometimes used to signify board only, the traveller should take care to ascertain whether rooms are included in the charge or not. At some of the most famous health-resorts and watering-places the charge for 'pension' has recently risen to the somewhat exorbitant sum of 15-20 fr. per day. In the dull season (October to June) many of the hotels are also converted into 'pensions', where guests are received by the week on terms ranging from 4 to 10 fr. per day, besides which a charge of 1-3½ fr. per week is usually made for attendance.

Of the favourite Swiss **Summer Resorts**, with pensions, some of the most attractive may here be enumerated: —

IN NORTHERN SWITZERLAND: The *Weissenstein* (4213', p. 16) near Solleure; *Langenbruck* (2356', p. 13) and *Frenkendorf* (1119', p. 12) near Liestal; the *Frohbürg* (2772', p. 13) near Olten; the *Chaumont* (3845', p. 19) near Neuchâtel; *Zürich* (1351', p. 58) and the *Uetliberg* (2864', p. 63); *Horgen* (p. 65), and other places on the Lake of Zürich (1341'); *Schönfels* and *Felsenegg* (3025', p. 95) near Zug; *Wesen* (1394', p. 69); *Stachelberg* (2178', p. 87); *Vorauen* (2716') and *Richisau* (3510') in the Klönthal (p. 91); *Hünterwägghal* (3802', p. 67); the *Heinrichsbad* (2300', p. 74), near Herisau; *Rorschach* (1312', p. 75); *Walzenhausen* (p. 76); *Heiden* (2645', p. 78), *Gais* (3064', p. 80), and *Weissbad* (2680', p. 80) in Appenzell; *Wildhaus* (3622', p. 84) in the Toggenburg.

ON THE LAKE OF LUCERNE (1434'): *Lucerne* (p. 96); *Meggen* (p. 118); *Hertenstein* (p. 101); *Wäggi* (p. 101); *Beckenried* (p. 102); *Vitznau* (p. 101); *Gersau* (p. 102); *Brunnen* (p. 103); *Axenstein* and *Axenfels* (2156', p. 104); *Seelisberg* (2772', p. 103); *Bürgenstock* (2854', p. 145); *Stoss* (4242', p. 104); *Rigi-Klösterli* (4262', p. 106); *Kaltbad* (4728'), *First* (4747'), *Staffel* (5210'), and *Scheideck* (5407').

IN UNDERWALDEN: *Engelberg* (3341', p. 142). IN URI: The *Maderaner Thal* (4790', p. 137); *Andermatt* (3738', p. 131).

IN THE BERNESE OBERLAND: *Bern* (1765', p. 30); *Thun* (1844', p. 157); *Oberhofen* (p. 161), *Gunten* (p. 161), and *Spiez* (p. 162) on the Lake of Thun (1837'); *Interlaken* (1863', p. 163); *Beatenberg* (3767', p. 167); the *Giessbach* (1857', p. 188); *Mürren* (5348', p. 172); *Grindelwald* (3468', p. 178); *Engstlenalp* (6033', p. 149).

On the LAKE OF GENEVA, in the VALLEY OF THE RHONE, etc.: *Geneva* (1213', p. 206); *Ouchy* (p. 221); *Lausanne* (p. 221); *Vevey* (p. 224); *Montreux* (p. 226); *Aigle* (1375', p. 229); *Bex* (1427', p. 230); *Villars* (4003', p. 229); the *Ormonts* (3704', p. 234); *Château d'Oex* (3498', p. 237); *Bellalp* (6732', p. 290); *Eggischhorn* (7150', p. 283); *Zermatt* (5315', p. 317) and the *Riffelberg* (8429', p. 318); *St. Luc* (5496', p. 311); *Zinal* (5505', p. 310); *Evolena* (4521', p. 305); *Chamouny* (3445', p. 252).

In the GRISONS: *Samaden* (5600', p. 383); *Pontresina* (5915', p. 384); *St. Moritz* (6089', p. 381); *Sils-Maria* (5895', p. 379); *Schuls* (3970', p. 393); *Davos* (5105', p. 346); *Klosters* (3954', p. 344); *Seewis* (2986', p. 343); *Waldhäuser* (3615', p. 351), near Flims; *Disentis* (3773', p. 354).

On the SOUTH SIDE OF THE ALPS: *Lugano* (932', p. 412); *Bellagio* (p. 429), *Cadenabbia*, *Menaggio*, etc., on the Lake of Como (699'); *Pallanza* (p. 419) and *Stresa* (p. 420), on the Lago Maggiore (646'); *Monte Generoso* (5561', p. 415), near the Lake of Lugano.

IV. Passports. Custom House.

Passports. In Switzerland and Italy, as well as in Holland, Belgium, Germany, France, and Austria, passports are now unnecessary, but as these documents are issued by the English Foreign Office at a moderate charge, and are sometimes of service in proving the traveller's identity, obtaining admission to private collections, etc., it is unwise not to be provided with one. Registered letters, it should be observed, will only be delivered to applicants on showing their passports. The principal passport-agents in London are: Lee and Carter, 440 West Strand; Dorrel and Son, 15 Charing Cross; E. Stanford, 6 Charing Cross; W. J. Adams, 59 Fleet Street.

Custom House. Travellers' luggage is rarely examined on entering Switzerland, but the formalities of the *douane* must be undergone by persons leaving Switzerland. At the French, Italian, and Austrian frontiers the examination is sometimes strict, and tobacco and cigars pay a heavy duty, but at the German frontier the *visite* is usually lenient. As a rule the traveller should restrict his belongings as far as possible to wearing apparel and articles for personal use.

V. Walking Tours.

In a mountainous country like Switzerland it is to pedestrians alone that many of the finest points are accessible, and even where driving or riding is practicable, walking is often more enjoyable.

Disposition of Time. The first golden rule for the pedestrian is to start betimes in the morning. If strength permits, and a suitable halting-place is to be met with, a two hours' walk may be accomplished before breakfast. At noon a moderate luncheon is preferable to the usual table d'hôte dinner. Repose should be taken during the hottest hours, and the journey then continued till 5 or 6 p.m., when a substantial meal (evening table d'hôte at the principal hotels) may be partaken of. The traveller's own feelings will best dictate the hour for retiring to bed.

Equipment. A superabundance of luggage infallibly increases the delays, annoyances, and expenses of travel. To be provided with an actual sufficiency and no more, may be considered the second golden rule for the traveller. A light 'gibecière' or game-bag, such as may be procured in every town, amply suffices to contain all that is necessary for a week's excursion. A change of flannel shirts and worsted stockings, a few pocket-handkerchiefs, a pair of slippers, and the 'objets de toilette' may, with a little practice, be carried with hardly a perceptible increase of fatigue. A pocket-knife with a corkscrew, a leather drinking-cup, a spirit-flask, and a piece of green crape or coloured spectacles to protect the eyes from the glare of the snow, should not be forgotten. Useful, though less indispensable, are an opera-glass or small telescope, sewing materials, a supply of strong cord, sticking plaster, a small compass, a pocket-lantern, a thermometer, and an aneroid barometer. The traveller's reserve of clothing, should be contained in a valise, which he can easily wield himself when necessary, and which he may forward from town to town by post.

The mountaineer should be provided with a well-tried *Alpenstock*, consisting of a pole of seasoned ash, 5-6 ft. long, shod with a steel point, and strong enough, when placed horizontally, with the ends supported, to bear the whole weight of the body. For the more difficult ascents an *Ice-Axe* and *Rope* are also necessary. These articles can generally be obtained from the guides, but in that case their quality cannot be implicitly relied on. The best rope, light and at the same time strong, is made of Manila hemp. In crossing a glacier the precaution of using the rope should never be neglected. It should be securely tied round the waist of each member of the party, leaving a length of about 10 ft. between each one and his follower. Ice-axes are made in various forms, and are usually furnished with a spike at the end of the handle, so that they can in some measure be used like an *Alpenstock*.

General Hints. The traveller's enterprise is too often in excess of his physical powers of endurance, and if his strength be overtaxed on a single occasion he will sometimes be incapacitated altogether for several days. At the outset, therefore, the walker's performances should be moderate: and even when he is in good training, they should rarely exceed ten hours a day. When a mountain has to be breasted, novices too often indulge in 'spurts', but the prudent pedestrian will pursue the 'even tenor of his way' at a steady and moderate pace (*'chi va piano va sano; chi va sano va lontano'*). As another golden maxim for his guidance, the traveller should remember that — 'When fatigue begins, enjoyment ceases'.

Mountaineering among the higher Alps should not be attempted before July, nor at any period after a long continuance of rain or snow. Glaciers should, if possible, be traversed before 10 a.m., after which hour the sun softens the crust of ice formed during the

night over the crevasses. Experienced guides are indispensable for such excursions.

The traveller is cautioned against sleeping at chalets, unless absolutely necessary. Whatever poetry there may be theoretically in 'a fragrant bed of hay', the cold night-air piercing abundant apertures, the ringing of the cow-bells, the grunting of the pigs, and the undiscarded garments, hardly conduce to refreshing slumber. As a rule, therefore, the night previous to a mountain expedition should be spent either an inn or at one of the club-huts which the Swiss, German, and Austrian Alpine Clubs have recently erected for the convenience of travellers.

Mountaineers should provide themselves with fresh meat, bread, and wine or spirits for long expeditions. The chalets usually afford nothing but Alpine fare (milk, cheese, and stale bread), which is apt to disagree with persons unaccustomed to it. Glacier-water should not be drunk except in small quantities, mixed with wine or cognac. Cold milk is also safer when qualified with spirits. One of the best beverages for quenching the thirst is cold tea.

Over all the movements of the pedestrian the weather holds despotic sway. The barometer and weather-wise natives should be consulted when an opportunity offers. The blowing down of the wind from the mountains into the valleys in the evening, the melting away of the clouds, the fall of fresh snow on the mountains, and the ascent of the cattle to the higher parts of their pasture are all signs of fine weather. On the other hand it is a bad sign if the distant mountains are dark blue in colour and very distinct in outline, if the wind blows up the mountains, and if the dust rises in eddies on the roads. West winds also usually bring rain.

Health. For wounds and bruises zinc ointment is a good remedy. Another is a mixture of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of white wax, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. tallow, $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. olive oil, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms of vinegar of lead, melted together. In cases of inflammation of the skin, an inconvenience frequently caused by exposure to the glare of the sun on the snow, cold cream or glycerine, with borax melted in it are recommended. Another remedy consists of an ointment of equal parts of almond oil, white wax, and spermaceti.

For *diarrhœa* 15 drops of tincture of opium and aromatic tincture mixed in equal quantities may be taken every two hours until relief is afforded. The homœopathic tincture of camphor is also useful.

VI. Maps.

1. MAPS OF SWITZERLAND IN ONE SHEET: —

*Ziegler's *neue Karte der Schweiz* (1 : 380,000), with explanations and index. Price 12fr.

Ziegler's *Hypsometr. Karte* (1 : 380,000), 4 sheets, 20 fr.

Leuthold's *Karte* (1 : 400,000), 10 fr.

Keller's Karte (1 : 450,000), 6 fr.

**Leuzinger's neue Karte* (1 : 400,000), 8 fr.

Generalkarte der Schweiz (1 : 250,000), published by the government topographic office, reduced from Dufour's Map, 4 sheets.

The Alpine Club Map of Switzerland, published by R. C. Nichols (1 : 250,000), 4 sheets 42s.

2. TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS ON A LARGER SCALE : —

**Topographische Karte der Schweiz*, from surveys made by order of the Federal authorities (under the superintendence of *General Dufour*); scale 1 : 100,000; 25 sheets, each 1 to 2½ fr. (not mounted). Heights are given in mètres.

An admirable work on a still larger scale is the **Topographische Atlas der Schweiz*, on the scale of the original drawings (flat districts 1 : 25,000, mountains 1 : 50,000), published by the Federal Staff Office. The sheets already issued comprise the Bernese Oberland, the St. Gotthard, the Vorder- and Hinter-Rheinthal, the Engadine, Glarus, the Great St. Bernard, and several sections of less interest to travellers.

A number of *Cantonal Maps* on the scale of the original drawings have also been published by the different cantons: St. Gallen and Appenzell in 16 sheets, Geneva in 4, Lucerne in 10, and Zürich in 32, all on the scale of 1 : 25,000; then Aargau in 4 sheets, Freiburg in 4, Geneva, Glarus, Grisons, Ticino, Uri, Unterwalden, Vaud (12 sheets), and Valais, all on the scale of 1 : 50,000.

The maps published by the *Swiss Alpine Club* (1 : 50,000) are specially adapted for the use of travellers, but have been to a great extent superseded by the new Topographical Atlas: St. Gotthard, in 4 sheets; the S. valleys of the Valais in 8 sheets; the Rheinwaldgebirge (Val Blegno and Mesolcina); the Vorder-Rheinthal from Ilanz to Disentis; Environs of Engelberg and the Uri-Rothstock, as far as the Trift Glacier; the Silvretta, Tödi group, Trift region, Lukmanier, Bernardino, Alps of Ticino, and Binnenthal. For Chamouny, *Reilly's Map of Mont Blanc*, and *Mieulet's Massif du Montblanc* (1 : 40,000). For the Engadine, *Ziegler's Karte des Ober- und Unter-Engadin*, in 6 sheets (1 : 50,000).

VII. Guides.

On well-trodden routes like those of the Rigi, Pilatus, Wengern Alp, Faulhorn, Scheideck, Grimsel, Gemmi, etc., the services of a guide may well be dispensed with, and if the traveller wishes to disencumber himself of his knapsack, the first urchin he meets will gladly transfer it to his shoulders for a trifling gratuity; but for the more difficult routes, guides are indispensable. They will be found, as a class, to be intelligent and respectable men, well versed in their duties, and acquainted with the people and resources of the country.

The great stations for guides are Interlaken, Lauterbrunnen, Grindelwald, Meiringen, Martigny, Chamouny, Courmayeur, Zermatt, and Pontresina, while for the principal passes guides are always to be found at the neighbouring villages. The traveller should be careful to select one of the *certificated* guides, who have passed a certain examination, and are furnished with legal certificates of character and qualifications. The usual pay of a guide is 6-8 fr. for a day of 8 hrs.; he is bound to carry 15-20 pounds of baggage, and to hold himself at the entire disposition of his employers. If dismissed at a distance from home, he is entitled to 6 fr. a day for the return-journey; but he is bound to return by the shortest practicable route.

Although a guide adds considerably to the traveller's expenses, the outlay will seldom be regretted. A good guide points out many objects which the best maps fail to indicate; he furnishes interesting information about manners and habits, battle-fields, and historical incidents; and when the traveller reaches his hotel, wearied with the fatigues of the day, his guide often renders him valuable service. For glacier excursions guides are indispensable. It need hardly be said that a certain amount of good fellowship and confidence should subsist between the traveller and the individual who is perhaps to be his sole companion for several days, and upon whose skill and experience his very life not unfrequently depends.

Divided among a party, the expense of a guide is of course greatly diminished; but as he is not bound to carry more than 20 lbs. of baggage, it is often better to hire a horse or mule, the attendant of which will serve as a guide on the ordinary routes.

Adult porters are entitled to 75 cent. or 1 fr. an hour, when not engaged by the day, return included. In every case it is advisable to make a distinct bargain beforehand.

VIII. Carriages and Horses.

Carriages. The ordinary charge for a carriage with one horse is 15-20 fr., with two horses 25-30 fr. per day, and the driver expects 1 fr. per horse as a gratuity. In the height of summer slightly increased terms are demanded. Like the guides, the *voiturier* demands the return-fare to the place where he was engaged, and the traveller should therefore endeavour so to arrange his journey that he may discharge his carriage as near the home of the driver as possible.

For long journeys it is desirable to have a written agreement drawn up, which the *voiturier* usually concludes by depositing a sum with his employer as earnest-money, afterwards to be added to the account. The carriage and horses should be inspected before the conclusion of the bargain. The traveller has a right to select the hotels where the night is to be passed, the driver being entitled to

determine where rest during the day shall be taken. Private posting, or the system of changing horses, is forbidden by law.

Return-conveyances may sometimes be obtained for 10 to 15 fr. per day, but the use of them is in some places prohibited.

The average day's journey is 30-40 miles, a halt being made of 2-3 hours about noon; and for the return-journey about 36 M.

In mountainous districts 'Bergwägli' or 'chairs-à-bancs', for two persons, may be hired for 12-15 fr. per day, fees included.

Horses. A horse or mule costs 10-12 fr. per day, and the attendant expects a gratuity of 1-2 fr. in addition. If he cannot return with his horse on the same day to the place from which he started, the following day must be paid for. Good walkers will of course prefer to dispense with the aid of a horse. A prolonged ascent on horseback is fatiguing, and the descent of a steep hill is disagreeable. Even ladies may walk without difficulty to some of the most frequented summits, but if unequal to the task they may either ride or engage 'chairs-à-porteurs'.

IX. Diligences, Post Office, Telegraph.

Diligences. Postal communication in Switzerland is well organised, though slow. The public conveyances are under the control of government; they are generally well fitted up, they have respectable drivers and conductors, and the fares are moderate. They consist of the *coupé*, or first-class compartment in front, with 2-3 seats, the *intérieur*, or second-class compartment at the back, with 4-6 seats, which affords little or no view, and the *banquette* (used in summer only) for 2 passengers on the outside. Some vehicles have one outside-seat only, which is reserved for the *conducteur*, or guard, but which will be ceded by him on payment of the difference between the ordinary and the *coupé* fare.

On important routes the *coupé* is generally engaged several days beforehand. This may be done by letter, enclosing the fare, stating the traveller's name, and specifying the day and hour of departure. When the diligence is full, 'Beiwagen', or supplementary carriages are provided. These are often light, open vehicles, preferable to the lumbering 'Postwagen'. A seat in one of them may generally be procured by arrangement with the conductor. As a rule passengers are consigned to the *intérieur* or to a supplementary carriage in the order in which they are booked. If therefore the traveller has failed to secure a *coupé* or *banquette* seat by early application, he will probably succeed in avoiding the objectionable *intérieur* by delaying to take his ticket till the diligence is about to start.

The fare for a seat in the *coupé* or on the *banquette* is on ordinary routes 20 c. per kilomètre (about 32 c. per Engl. M.), on Alpine passes 30 c. per kilom. (about 48 c. per Engl. M.); fare in

the *intérieur* or *cabriolet* 25 c. per kilomètre (or 40 per Engl. M.). Children of 2-7 years of age pay half-fare. Return-tickets, available for two days, are issued at a reduction of 10 per cent, and season-tickets for three months at a reduction of 20 per cent. Each passenger is allowed 33 lbs. of luggage on ordinary routes, but 22 lbs. only on the high Alpine routes. Overweight is charged for at the ordinary postal tariff. Luggage should be well looked after, especially when travellers are numerous. Small articles may be taken into the carriage, but heavy luggage should be booked one hour before starting. The average speed of these sedate mail-coaches of Switzerland is about 6 M. per hour on level ground, and 4 M. per hour on mountainous routes.

It may be mentioned here that roads in Switzerland are generally measured by *Kilomètres*; one kilomètre = 1093.6331 Engl. yds., or about $\frac{5}{8}$ Engl. M. The 'Stunde', or Swiss league, which is about 3 Engl. M., is also sometimes used. Distances are given in the Handbook in English miles, except in mountain-expeditions, where *hours* are the usual and more convenient standard of distance.

Extra-Post. This is the term applied to the Swiss system of posting, which is managed by government, private posting being prohibited. The charge for each horse is $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. per kilomètre (80 c. per M.); for a carriage with 2-5 seats 20 c. per kilom. (32 c. per M.), for one with 6 seats 25 c. per kilom. (40 c. per M.), for one with 7 or more seats 30 c. per kilom. (48 c. per M.). Besides these charges, in which the driver's fee is included, an additional payment of 2-4 fr. must be made according to the size of the carriage. If the same vehicle is required for a whole journey consisting of several stages, double carriage-money is exacted. A conveyance of this kind may be ordered at the principal post-offices on the mountain-routes, on one hour's notice. The fare must be paid in advance.

Letters (prepaid) to any part of Switzerland (15 grammes in weight, about $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.) 10 c., if within a radius of 6 kilomètres, 5 c.; to other parts of Europe included in the postal union, and to the United States of America, 25 c. (if not prepaid, 50 c.). Post-cards for Switzerland 5 c., for Europe, etc., 10 c.

Post Office Orders for Switzerland only must not exceed 1000 fr. for the larger, and 500 fr. for the smaller towns. The charge for an order not exceeding 100 fr. is 30 c., for each additional 100 fr. 10 c. more. With regard to money-orders to foreign countries, a convenience of which the traveller will probably seldom avail himself, information may be obtained at all the principal offices.

Telegraphic Communication in Switzerland is well organised, and the aggregate length of the wires is at present greater than that in any other country in proportion to the population. There are now upwards of 1000 offices, those in the large towns being open from 6 or 7 a.m. till 11 or 10 p.m. according to the season. The tariff for a telegram within Switzerland is 30 c., together with

2½ c. for each word; to Germany 50 c., and 12¼ c. for each word; to England 40 c. for each word; to France 8 c. for each word for telegrams to the frontier, or 12 c. for each word for greater distances. The rates for other foreign telegrams may be ascertained at the offices. For telegrams handed in at railway-stations an additional charge of 50 c. is made.

Telegrams may be handed in at any post-office, from which, if not itself a telegraph office, they are transmitted without delay to the nearest. In such cases the fee for the telegram is paid by affixing a stamp of the requisite value (½ fr. or upwards, according to the number of words).

X. Railways.

The **Carriages** in *German Switzerland* are constructed on the American principle, generally holding 72 passengers, and furnished at each end with steps of easy access. Through each carriage, and indeed through the whole train, runs a passage, on each side of which the seats are disposed. This arrangement enables the traveller to change his position at pleasure, unless the carriage be unusually crowded, and facilitates a survey of the scenery. Tickets are examined and collected in the carriages.

The carriages in *French Switzerland* are of the ordinary construction, and inferior in comfort to those of the other lines. Passengers' tickets are checked as they leave the waiting-room before starting, and given up at the '*Sortie*' on their arrival.

Luggage. All heavy luggage must be booked and paid for after the traveller has obtained his own ticket, but small portmanteaus and travelling-bags may generally be taken into the carriage without challenge. Travellers with through-tickets from the German to the Swiss railways, or vice versâ, should assure themselves of the safety of their luggage at the frontier (Bâle, Geneva, Neuchâtel, Friedrichshafen, Lindau, Rorschach, Romanshorn, etc.). Where a frontier has to be crossed, ordinary luggage should never be sent by goods-train.

Circular Tickets, as well as season and return-tickets are issued on most of the Swiss lines, and also by the German and French railways to Switzerland, at reduced rates. Information regarding them will be found in the time-tables; but they are apt to hamper the traveller's movements and to deprive him of the independence essential to enjoyment.

XI. History. Statistics.

The limits of this work necessarily preclude more than a brief historical sketch of the interesting country and people the traveller is now visiting — a country of which the beautiful and romantic scenery can hardly be surpassed in any quarter of the globe, and a people celebrated above all

others for the spirit of freedom and independence by which they have ever been actuated. It is necessary for a moment to carry the reader back to the period of the subjugation of Helvetia (the ancient Switzerland) by the Roman legions. Under the Roman sway Helvetia enjoyed a flourishing trade, which covered the land with cities and villages. A trace of that period still exists in the Romanic dialect, which is still spoken in some parts of Switzerland.

Switzerland is believed to have been first peopled by the *Rhaeti*, who were driven from the plains to the mountains by the *Helvetii*, a race of Celtic origin. The latter were conquered by the *Romans*, B. C. 58, and the *Rhaeti* were subdued in B. C. 15. The Romans constructed good military roads over the Great St. Bernard (p. 298) to Bâle, and over the Julier (p. 374), Septimer (p. 374), and Splügen (p. 365) to Bregenz (p. 410), and thence to Bâle. The chief settlements were *Aventicum* (Avenches, p. 41) in the Canton of Vaud, *Vindonissa* (Windisch, p. 43) at the confluence of the Aare, Reuss, and Limmat, *Augusta Rauracorum* (Augst, p. 42) near Bâle, and *Curia Rhaetorum* (Coire, p. 340) in the Grisons. Eastern Switzerland as far as Pfyn (*ad fines*) in Thurgau, and Pfyn (p. 289) in the Upper Valais, belonged to the province of *Rhætia*, while Western Switzerland formed part of Gaul. The name *Helvetii* had become extinct even before the time of Constantine.

About the year A. D. 400 a great irruption of barbarians swept through the peaceful valleys of the Alps, and Huns, Burgundians, Alemanni, and Ostrogoths in succession settled in different parts of the country. The *Alemanni* took possession of the whole of N. Switzerland, where German is now spoken, the *Burgundians* of the W. part, where French is spoken, and the *Ostrogoths* of S. Switzerland, where Italian and Romansch are now spoken. These different races were gradually subdued by the *Franks*, who, however, did not take possession of the country themselves, but governed it by their officers. During this period Christianity was introduced, the monasteries of *Disentis* (p. 354), *St. Gallen* (p. 74), *Einsiedeln* (p. 122), and *Bemünster* were founded, and dukes and counts were appointed as viceroyents of the Franconian kings.

After the dissolution of the great Franconian empire, the eastern half of Switzerland, the boundary of which extended from Eglisau over the Albis to Lucerne and the Grimsel, was united with the duchy of *Alemannia*, or *Swabia*, and the western part with the kingdom of *Burgundy* (912). After the downfall of the latter (1032) the *German Emperors* took possession of the country, and governed it by their viceroyents the dukes of *Zähringen* (p. 32), who were perpetually at enmity with the Burgundian nobles and therefore favoured the inhabitants of the towns, and were themselves the founders of several new towns, such as Freiburg, Bern, and Burgdorf.

As the power of the emperors declined, and the nobles, spiritual and temporal, became more ambitious of independence, and more eager to fill their coffers at the expense of their neighbours, the Swiss towns and the few country-people who had succeeded in preserving their freedom from serfdom were compelled to consult their safety by entering into treaties with the feudal lords of the soil. Thus the inhabitants of Zürich placed themselves under the protection of the then unimportant *Counts of Hapsburg*, with whom the 'Three Cantons' of Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden were also allied. In 1231 and 1240 letters of independence were granted by Emperor Frederick II. to Uri and Schwyz, and after *Count Rudolph of Hapsburg* had become emperor he confirmed the privileges of the former in 1274, while Schwyz and Unterwalden still continued subject to the Hapsburg supremacy.

After the emperor's death in 1291 the Forest Cantons formed their first league for mutual safety and the protection of their liberty against the growing power of the House of Hapsburg. Rudolph's son *Albert* in particular endeavoured to rear the limited rights he enjoyed in these districts into absolute sovereignty, and to incorporate them with his empire.

The ancient cantons therefore embraced the cause of the rival monarch *Adolph of Nassau*, who confirmed their privileges. Victory, however,

favoured Albert, who again deprived the cantons of their privileges, but does not appear to have treated them with much severity. To this period belongs the romantic but unfounded tradition of William Tell.†

After the assassination of Albert by John of Swabia in 1308, Emperor *Henry VII.*, who was also an opponent of the Hapsburgs, conferred a charter of independence on the Forest Cantons. The House of Hapsburg regarded this as an infringement of their rights, and sent a powerful army against these cantons, which after the death of Henry had declared their adherence to Lewis the Bavarian, the opponent of Frederick the Handsome. This army was destroyed at the *Morgarten* (p. 124) in 1315. Subsequent attempts to subject the country to the supremacy of the House of Hapsburg were frustrated by the victories of the Swiss at *Sempach* (p. 45) in 1386, at *Näfels* (p. 85) in 1388, and at the *Stoss* (p. 80) in 1405.

In the Burgundian parts of the country too the nobility were jealous of the increasing importance of the towns, and accordingly endeavoured to conquer Bern, but were defeated by the citizens at *Laupen* (p. 36) in 1339.

In 1354 a confederacy was formed by eight independent districts and towns, which soon became powerful enough to assume the offensive, and at length actually wrested the hereditary domain of Hapsburg from the dukes of Austria, who tried in vain to recover it.

Even *Charles the Bold*, Duke of Burgundy, the mightiest prince of his time, was defeated by the Swiss at the three battles of *Grandson* (1476, p. 26), *Morat* (1476, p. 41), and *Nancy*, while at an earlier period a large body of irregular French and other troops, which had been made over to Austria by the King of France, sustained a severe check from the confederates at *St. Jacob* on the Birs (1444, p. 8).

In the Swabian war (1499) the bravery and unity of the Swiss achieved another triumph in the victory of *Dornach* (p. 9). At that period their independence of the emperor was formally recognised, but they continued nominally attached to the empire down to 1648.

The last-named victory formed a fitting termination to a successful career of two centuries, the most glorious in the history of Switzerland. At the beginning of the 16th century a period of decline set in. The enormous booty captured in the Burgundian war had begotten a taste for wealth and luxury, the demoralising practice of serving as mercenary troops in foreign lands began to prevail, and a foundation was laid for the reproachful proverb, 'Pas d'argent, pas de Suisses.'

The cause of the Reformation under the auspices of Zwingli was zealously embraced by a large proportion of the population of Switzerland about the beginning of the 16th century; but the bitter jealousies thus sown between the Roman Catholic and the Reformed Cantons were attended with most disastrous consequences, and in the civil wars which ensued bloody battles were fought at *Kappel* (p. 96) in 1531, at *Villmergen* in 1556, and during the Toggenburg war (p. 83) in 1712.

Traces of unflinching bravery and of a noble spirit of self-sacrifice in the cause of conscience are observable in individual instances even at the close of the 18th century, as exemplified by the affairs of *Rothenthurm* (p. 124) and *Stans* (p. 141), but the national vigour was gone. The resistance of individuals to the invasion of the French republicans proved fruit-

† The legend of the national hero of Switzerland, as well as the story of the expulsion of the Austrian bailiffs in 1308, is destitute of historical foundation. No trace of such a person is to be found in the work of John of Winterthur (Vitoduranus, 1349) or that of Conrad Justinger of Bern (1420), the earliest Swiss historians. Mention is made of him for the first time in the Sarner Chronik of 1470, and the myth was subsequently embellished by Ægidius Tschudi of Glarus (d. 1542), and still more by Johann v. Müller (d. 1809), while Schiller's famous play has finally secured to the hero a world-wide celebrity. Similar traditions are met with among various northern nations, such as the Danes and Icelanders.

less, and the *Helvetian Republic* was founded on the ruins of the ancient liberties of the nation. In 1803 Napoleon restored the cantonal system, and in accordance with resolutions passed by the Congress of Vienna in 1815 the constitution was remodelled. The changes introduced in consequence of the revolution of July, 1830, were unhappily the forerunners of the civil war of the Sonderbund, or Separate League, in November, 1847; but this was of short duration, and on 12th September, 1848, a new federal constitution was inaugurated. Since that period the public tranquillity has been undisturbed, and the prosperity and harmony which now prevail throughout the country are not unworthy of the glorious traditions of the past.

Area and Population

according to the decennial census of 1st. Dec. 1880.

Cantons.	Sq. Leagues	Confession.				Totals.	Pop. of sq. league
		Rom.Cath.	Prot.	Jews	Sects		
1. Zurich . .	74.8	30,298	283,134	806	3,338	317,576	4,234
2. Bern . .	294	65,828	463,163	1,316	1,857	532,164	1,810
3. Lucerne . .	54	129,190	5,402	152	62	134,806	2,496
4. Uri . .	47	23,149	524	7	11	23,694	630
5. Schwyz . .	40	50,266	954	7	8	51,235	1,280
6. Unterwald .	33.5	26,979	367	2	—	27,348	816
7. Glarus . .	29.8	7,065	27,097	7	44	34,213	1,140
8. Zug . .	10.2	1,218	21,734	27	15	22,994	2,299
9. Freiburg .	71.1	97,113	18,138	104	45	115,400	1,625
10. Soleure . .	34.5	69,008	17,130	139	147	80,424	2,329
11. Bâle-ville .	1.5	19,286	44,238	830	747	65,101	43,400
12. Bâle-camp .	18.5	12,099	46,679	233	270	59,271	3,230
12. Schaffhausen	12.9	4,165	33,890	30	263	38,348	2,949
13. Appenzell .							
(Rhodes ext.)	10.7	3,694	48,088	18	158	51,958	4,723
(Rhodes int.)	7.3	12,294	545	1	1	12,841	1,835
14. St. Gallen .	87.7	126,177	83,429	380	505	210,491	2,392
15. Grisons . .	304.1	41,753	53,139	38	61	94,991	312
16. Aargau . .	60.4	88,914	108,029	1,236	466	198,645	3,275
17. Thurgau . .	42.8	27,122	71,821	120	489	99,552	2,315
18. Ticino . .	121.6	130,093	356	11	317	130,777	1,072
19. Vaud . .	138.7	18,169	219,439	578	544	238,730	1,717
20. Valais . .	226.5	99,327	854	—	35	100,216	444
21. Neuchâtel .	34.7	11,712	91,040	677	303	103,732	2,965
22. Geneva . .	12.2	51,620	48,310	671	994	101,595	8,466
Total . .	1769.3	1,161,055	1,666,984	7,380	10,683	2,846,102	1,608
Census of 1870	—	1,084,665	1,566,001	7,007	11,430	2,669,095	1,508
Increase . .	—	76,390	100,983	371	737	177,007	100

XII. Geology of the Alps. †

The term 'Alps' is applied to the vast mountain ranges which extend from Nice on the Mediterranean Sea towards the N.E. through southern France, Switzerland, the Tyrol, and Styria, to the Leitha on the Hungarian frontier. Of these the highest are the *Central Alps*, situated in Savoy and Switzerland. They are subdivided into the *Pyenine Alps* (p. 300), ex-

† The most recent geological researches in Switzerland and special maps of the Alps and Jura are to be found in the '*Beiträge zur geolog. Karte der Schweiz*' (published by Dalp of Bern at the expense of government).

tending from the Col du Bonhomme (p. 268) to Monte Rosa (p. 324), and including Mont Blanc (p. 258); the *Lepontine*, or *Swiss Alps*, extending from the St. Gotthard (p. 132) to the Vogelberg (p. 368); and the *Rhaetian Alps*, extending from the sources of the Hinter-Rhein (p. 367) over the Bernina (p. 385) to the Ortler in the Tyrol (p. 404). The central point of these ranges is the Furka and St. Gotthard group, from which the *Alps of the Valais* and *Grisons* branch in a southerly, and the *Bernese* and *Rhenish Alps* in a northerly direction.

According to their elevation, the Alps are usually divided into the *High Alps*, or those above the snow-line (8000' on the N., and 8800' on the S. side); the *Middle Alps*, or those between the region of perpetual snow and the zone of the growth of trees (4500'): and the *Lower Alps*, or those between 4500' and 2000' above the level of the sea.

Switzerland consists of three distinct districts, which differ essentially in their geological formation. A line drawn from *Schaffhausen* through *Aarau* and *Neuchâtel* to the base of the *Dôle*, N. of Geneva, separates two of these districts from each other, viz. the *JURA RANGE* from the *SWISS HILL COUNTRY*. The latter extends to the base of the ALPS, which constitute the third and most important of these districts.

The formation of the *Jura Range* consists mainly of strata remarkable for their richness in organic remains, and known as the 'Jura formation' in other parts of central Europe also. The subdivisions of this formation, its stratification, and the remains, principally of shell-fish, which characterise the different strata, are well known. The position of the strata resembles the surface of a troubled sea, or numerous layers of cloth, placed one upon another and subjected to lateral pressure. On the borders of the *Black Forest*, and in the greater of these layers, which extend southwards beyond Bâle, the lower strata of the *Triassic System*, the *Keuper Marls*, *Muschelkalk*, and *Buntsandstein*, are the most prominent, and all organic remains which they contain differ from those of the Jura group. From the lake of Bienné, in a south-westerly direction, more recent strata occur, belonging to the cretaceous system, and known as *Neocomian Deposits*.

At the base of the Jura these strata are covered by a far more recent formation, which comprise the entire district of the *Swiss Hill Country*, bounded in its turn by the lower Alps, of which the Rigi is the most celebrated from the magnificence of its view. This formation belongs to the section of the Tertiary System known as *Meiocene*, the vast beds of conglomerate contained in which are called *Nagelfluë* (p. 119). It is, geologically speaking, a very recent formation, and proves what vast transformations the earth's surface has undergone at a comparatively recent date. The larger towns of Switzerland are situated in this district, viz. *St. Gallen*, *Zürich*, *Lucerne*, *Soleure*, *Bern*, *Freiburg*, *Lausanne*, and *Geneva*, as well as the two large basins of the lakes of Geneva and Constance.

The strata of the *Meiocene* contain in two sections remains of fresh-water animals and plants (found in abundance at the quarries of *Oehningen*, p. 50), and in an intermediate section remains of marine animals. The *Nagelfluë* consists chiefly of boulders and rounded stones belonging to formations entirely foreign to the Alps of the present day. In order to account for this, it is conjectured that at the period of the formation of this rock a chain of lower hills, consisting of various kinds of granite, porphyry, quartzite, etc., formed the spurs of the higher Alps. The *Nagelfluë* mountains are formed by the deposits of those ancient streams which doubtless descended from the region of the Alps; and their occurrence in different districts indicates the various directions in which these rivers must have flowed.

The position of the strata deviates little from their original, nearly horizontal direction, and takes the form of a basin between the Alps and the Jura range, the shores of the primæval *Meiocene* sea. At a distance, however, of about 7 M. from the base of the Alps, the inclination of the strata changes, and from this point onwards, turned towards the S.E. in the direction of the Alps, becomes more and more abrupt. From *Rorschach* as far as the Lake of Thun two undulating folds of the strata, protruding over

each other chiefly from S. to N., are traceable in this sub-alpine Miocene formation. This position can only have been occasioned by some vast convulsions in the solid crust of the earth after the first deposit and consolidation of the strata, and may be regarded as a prelude to the complicated rock-formation of the Alps themselves. Almost the entire hilly country, and even the lower slopes of the Jura are covered with innumerable *Erratic Blocks* and glacier detritus. The nature of the rock and the origin of the blocks, as well as their disposition in moraines, render it probable that during the *Ice-Period* the glaciers of the Rhone, Aar, Reuss, Limmat, and Rhine covered the whole district (comp. p. xxxviii). To these formations, moreover, the soil is indebted for its remarkable fertility.

The N. boundary of the **Swiss Alps** extends from the left bank of the Rhine, a little below the influx of the *Ill* (p. 409), in a zigzag line S.W., to *Vevey* on the *Lake of Geneva*. The S. extremity of this mighty range is near the *Lake of Lugano*, while the E. part extends into Piedmont and the Austrian states.

On the **Northern Side of the Alps** a belt, varying in diameter, composed of fossiliferous formations, is distinguishable from the principal rocks. These formations were formerly known by the general term of *Alpenkalkstein* (Alpine Limestone), but have more recently been ascertained to consist of three distinct groups, belonging to the *Eocene*, the *Chalk Formation*, and the *Jura Formation*. Towards the E. frontier of Switzerland, in the cantons of *St. Gallen* and *Glarus*, parts of this belt, of a still more remote date, are considered to belong to the Triassic System.

The rocks of these formations on the outskirts of the Alps bear so little resemblance to others of the same formations on the N. and W. side of this great range in Germany and France, that it has been a matter of the utmost difficulty to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion on the subject. The limestones, which occur in the former in enormous masses, are of a dark-grey, or nearly black colour, of close texture, slightly crystalline, veined with a network of calcareous spar, and closely resembling the limestones which usually occur in older formations. The difficulties of classification which thus arose were not solved until attention was drawn to the organic remains found in this northern belt of the Alps. These form the sole clue to the intricacies of the Alpine formations, and afford a surer and more trustworthy criterion, in proportion as the organic remains in the adjacent districts are more minutely examined.

Thus the same organic remains have been found here as those which occur in the *Eocene Strata* near Paris, and it has been satisfactorily proved that these recent formations show the same irregularities which have taken place in the Alpine chain. A similar relation has been observed between the chalk formations and the *Jura Group* on the northern boundary of the Alps. A variation in the character of the organic remains tends to prove that the Jura strata must have been deposited in the depths of the ocean, while those to the N. of the Swiss hill-country were probably formed on the beach or shallower parts of the sea.

The relations between these three formations, the *Eocene*, the *Chalk*, and the *Jura* groups, which are always found in juxtaposition, are of an extremely complicated nature. The strata are upheaved in the most contorted forms, and present the appearance of having been folded together, so that among the higher and more inaccessible mountains it has been a task of the utmost difficulty to ascertain their extent. Difficult as it may be to account for some of these phenomena, it has, at least, been clearly proved by the indefatigable researches of eminent Swiss geologists, that these strata must have been upheaved from the depths of the ocean in which they were deposited, pressed together, and forced aside (i. e. to the N.) by the principal formations of the Alpine chain. This accounts for the fact that the lowest strata are frequently found on the surface.

The **Central Alpine Zone** consists of rocks of entirely different character. The principal masses are generally composed of *Gneiss*, which towards the centre changes to *Granite* and *Protogine*. Adjacent to the gneiss occurs the *mica-schist* and *talcose schist*, and in the gneiss itself may be distinguished the *mica-gneiss* and the *talcose*. Although these are

precisely the same rocks which everywhere constitute the earth's crust, geologists have not yet succeeded in reducing the phenomena of the structure of the Alps to fixed laws. This, however, can hardly excite surprise, when the same difficulty has been experienced in the case of far less complicated formations.

Studer, the eminent Swiss geologist, himself admits that even the best-known central masses of gneiss, those of Mont Blanc, the Finsteraarhorn, and the St. Gotthard, have been so imperfectly explored that their limits cannot be laid down with any certainty.

Intermingled with the central masses of gneiss, *Schists* also occur to a great extent, sometimes in the form of *Hornblende* and *Hornblende Schist* approaching the already mentioned crystalline schists of the central masses, sometimes as green-schist, resembling serpentine, and easily recognisable as a sedimentary formation. These also contain *Anthracite* and numerous impressions of plants, and may undoubtedly be considered to belong to the *Coal Formation*, a fact of great importance in the study of Alpine geology.

Older sedimentary deposits are not clearly traceable in the Swiss Alps, but are found in the eastern continuation of the Alpine chain. Some of the strata usually situated between the coal-formation and the Jura-group occur in the Swiss Alps, such as sandstones, conglomerates (*Verrucano*, '*Rauchwacke*', *Dolomite*, *Gypsum*, etc.); but they are so disconnected, that, although well known in the E. prolongation of the mountains, and in the adjacent S. zone, and classed under the Triassic System, no satisfactory account of them can be given.

In the heart of Switzerland, and on the extreme northern margin of the central zone, rises the central mass of the **Finsteraarhorn**, extending from the *Lötschenthal* to the *Tödi*. In the centre of this range, where it is intersected by the routes of the Grimsel and the St. Gotthard, the *Granite* attains its most important development, and at the same time the *Anticlinal Axis*, or contorted ('fan-shaped') structure of the gneiss is most strongly marked. Here too, on the N. side, the most striking irregularity is observed in the contact of the gneiss and its associated quartz-rock with the adjoining Jura-limestone. In the diagonal line from *Lauterbrunnen* and *Grindelwald* to *Viesch* the fan-shape is fully developed; on the N. side the strata decline towards the S., in the *Viescherhörner* they are vertical, while on the route from the *Eggischhorn* (p. 283) to *Fiesch* they assume a N. direction; the same is the case in a section of the Grimsel (p. 193). At the extremities of the gneiss, on the other hand, a uniform and abrupt descent towards the S. has been observed.

The contact of the crystalline and sedimentary formations is most strikingly seen on the N. margin of this group, in the profound valleys and fissures riven through the entire mass by mighty convulsions. The *Gasternthal* (p. 200) is a locality adapted for a nearer examination of these phenomena. The limestone and slate-strata of the precipices of the *Allets* and *Doldenhorn* (p. 196) are extremely contorted in their position; the base is granite.

The summit of the *Jungfrau* (p. 176) consists of gneiss-granite into which two masses of Jura-limestone have inserted themselves horizontally, their extremities being, as it were, folded back. This pseudo-interstratification must have taken place while the disrupting granite was in a liquid state. The *Eiger* and *Mönch* (p. 180), the *Mettenberg* (p. 180), the *Wetterhorn* (p. 183), and particularly the upper part of the *Urbachthal* (p. 190) and the narrow ridge between the *Tossenhorn* and *Gstellihorn* display the same phenomena. Even the extremities of these inserted masses of limestone contain organic remains of the Jura-formation. This affords a clue to the structure of the Alps, but if it be considered as evidence that the epoch of these convulsions is more recent than the Jura chalk and Eocene periods, the soundness of the proposition may be questioned.

The **St. Gotthard** almost adjoins this central mass of the Finsteraarhorn. Of a layer of slate and limestone which once intervened between them, isolated fragments or 'nests' of marble are now the only remnants. At the level of the *St. Gotthard Lakes*, granite occurs in the heart of this mass,

at the *Gemsboden* gneiss, above *Hospenthal* mica-slate. At *Andermatt* the inclination is towards the S., at *Airolo* towards the N., the fanlike structure being here distinctly exhibited, and extending towards the E. as far as the granite can be traced.

On the *Lukmanier* (p. 358) these phenomena are repeated; the S. part of the fan widens as it extends towards the E. The surface, the situation of the watershed, and the summit bear no relation to the axis of the fan; the present configuration of the mountain-chains and valleys cannot therefore have been occasioned by the upheaval of the granite.

The St. Gotthard possesses beautiful minerals in abundance. Those in the external central masses display great uniformity, the same species occurring at Oisans, on Mont Blanc, on the Finsteraarhorn, and on the St. Gotthard: such are the *micaceous iron-ore*, *titanite*, *sphene*, *fluor-spar*, *apatite*, *arinite*, *tourmaline*, and the whole of the *zeolites*.

On the S. frontier of the *Valais*, from the *Great St. Bernard* over the lofty summits of the *Dent Blanche*, and the *Matterhorn*, as far as the *Weiss-horn* and *Simplan*, extends a range of crystalline felspar-rock, which may be regarded not merely as a central mass entitled to rank with others, but rather as the true **Central Chain** of the Swiss and Italian High-Alps. *Mont Blanc* and *Monte Rosa*, the highest of the Alps, though not within this mass, are immediately adjacent. It forms a transition from the fan-shaped mountains, situated nearer the external (N.) zone of the Alps, to the more horizontally disposed gneiss which forms the inner crust of the Alps. The fan shape is indistinct; the symmetrical arrangement of the different rocks is wanting; interstratifications of marble and limestone are more frequent; and serpentine and gabbro, and in the S. part syenite occur. This *Central Mass* is moreover chiefly remarkable for its intimate connection with the associated slates, the strata being in some places strangely intermingled, while in others they gradually blend. Gneiss and grey slate often occur as an inseparable mass, and give rise to one of the most difficult problems in geology. The basis, a kind of protogine, is termed *Arkesine*, and seldom protrudes through the snows and glaciers of the highest mountains. On the *Matterhorn* (p. 116) and in its vicinity the level of the *Green Slate*, which forms the summit of this gigantic mountain, is observed to vary as much as 3000', the basis being gneiss and mica slate, which are connected with each other without interruption, as *Giordano* has shown. *Erosion* followed by *slips* can therefore alone account for the form of this isolated, toothlike peak, which is probably but a scanty remnant of a once extensive chain.

Towards the S.W. the masses of *Mont Blanc* and the *Aiguilles Rouges* stand in the same relation to these central masses as those of the St. Gotthard and Finsteraarhorn to the N.E. In these again the fan-structure and the granitic basis are fully developed. But of these masses it is only the N.E. or N. extremities which belong to Switzerland, those namely which extend into the S.W. part of the canton of Valais as far as Martigny.

In the *Alps of Ticino* gneiss and mica-schist predominate. The peculiar character of the central mass almost disappears. The ill-defined chlorite, talcose, and mica-schists no longer intermingle with the rocks of the basis, but occupy a distinct position on the outer crust. Gneiss predominates in the valleys and lower slopes, mica-schist in the higher mountain regions, forming, for example, the crest and summits of the *Campolungo Pass* as far as the *Pizzo Forno*. The structure is here very complicated, the disruption of the rock being horizontal, and the lamination of the mica-schist nearly vertical, while the formation of the basis is much contorted and fractured.

In the upper *Val Maggia* appears a meridional direction of the mountain strata completely at variance with their general direction in those parts of the Alps already considered, and with the main direction of the whole range. This variation is not confined to the little-known mountains of Ticino, but may be traced as far as the *Upper Engadine*, and prevails throughout the whole chain from the upper *Val Maggia* to the *Maloja*, 54 M. in length, and from *Chiavenna* to *Vals*, about 32 M. in breadth. This direction and the inclination of the strata towards the E.

appear to bear out the conjecture that *Piedmont* was encircled with a complete amphitheatre of mountains before the comparatively recent changes in the earth's crust occasioned the present configuration of the Alps.

The gneiss which particularly characterises Ticino first occurs in the W. in the basis of **Monte Rosa** and the precipices and cliffs of the valley of *Macugnaga* (p. 324), the grandest basin in the Alps. In the higher regions it blends with the mica-schist, of which the four principal peaks of **Monte Rosa** appear to be exclusively composed. The main-group rests on a meridional chain, a huge wall of rock which extends from *Stalden* (p. 314) above *Vispach* to *Ivrea* at the S. base of the range, a distance of 50 M., and throughout half this extent is not less than 10,000' in height. This forms a barrier between the *Pennine* and *Lepontine Alps*.

In a similar manner the **Adula Range**, to the E. of the Alps of Ticino, although lower, forms the boundary between the *Lepontine* and *Rhaetian Alps*. This broad mass is bleak and desolate, without strongly defined summits, and is covered with snow and glaciers which rarely descend from the heights, the declivities being too precipitous, and not furrowed by valleys. This is the cradle of the *Rhine* (p. 367). The meridional valleys are longer and deeper.

Throughout this group, the strata decline towards the N.E. and E., and gneiss constitutes the basis in the *Val Blegno*. Indications of a barrier between the *Adula Range* and the Alps of Ticino are observed in the isolated limestone and marble masses contained in the gneiss near *Rosso* and *Landarenca* in the *Val Calanca*, which form the connecting links between the black slates of *S. Bernardino* and those of the *Val Blegno*.

The gneiss mass which extends along the *Splügen Route* from *Schams* to the *Rofna* (p. 373) and *Ferrera* (p. 363) attains its most complete development in the snowy and glacier-clad summits of the **Suretta Alps**. The peculiarities of this central mass are particularly remarkable in the neighbourhood of the *Splügen Pass*. The *Rofna* consists of porphyric or granitic gneiss. On the *Splügen Pass*, as well as along the entire line of the crystalline schists, gneiss, mica schist, and calcareous black and green schists, occur intervening rocks, the chief of which are 'rauchwacke', perforated with the so-called 'chamois caverns', and marble and slate, which in some cases adjoin the mica-schist and gneiss, in others the clay-slate. The same is the case on the *Via Mala* (p. 362), between the slate of which and that of *Curvèr* a series of dolomite, gneiss, and limestone intervenes, apparently forming a continuation of the talcose, calcareous, and felspar masses of the *Nezza* and *Albine Alps*.

The crystalline slates which extend from this point to the S. adjacent zone, scarcely admit of general classification. They are partly associated with masses of granite and syenite, and partly waver between chlorite schist, hornblende, mica schist, and gneiss, without assuming a definite character. The position of the strata and lamination cannot be reduced to primary laws.

The lofty range of the **Bernina**, on the frontier of the Grisons and *Valtellina*, rises as a central mass in the space between the *Val Camonica* and the *Upper Engadine*. Its gneiss is intersected at *Cavaglia* (p. 397) and *Pisciadella* by the two *Bernina* routes, and is almost entirely encircled by granite, hornblende, and serpentine, which is the case in none of the other central masses. The structure of the *Bernina* exhibits no tendency to the fan-shape, the rocks being exclusively schistous, and differing from the granitic gneiss and protogine granites of the N. and W. central masses. The dip of the strata is always to the N. and N.E. The granite of *Brusio* (p. 399) appears in the huge slate formation declining to the N. as a considerable intervening layer only, as on both sides the inclination of the gneiss and mica slate is the same.

The central mass of the **Silvretta**, between the *Engadine* and *Vorarlberg*, exhibits, in common with the more western central masses on the margin of the central zone, the fan-shaped structure, the superposition of the crystalline slates over the Jura and more recent strata, and the occurrence of granitic gneiss in the axis of the fan. Another characteristic of this mass is the vast extent of the hornblende schists which partially

supersede the gneiss, and the meridional direction of the associated rocks, so that the axis of the mass corresponds neither with the direction of the lamination nor the watershed. The granite, which from the W. extremity forms the axis of the range, extends over the eminences of the *Silvretta*, *Vermunt*, and *Jamthal* snow-mountains to the source of the *Landquart* (p. 335), and the *Ill* (p. 408).

An attempt has thus been made to trace the central masses from the centre as far as the E. and W. limits of Switzerland.

Alpine Farming. In spring, as soon as the snow melts on the N. side of the Alps, and the first herbage makes its appearance, the cattle are released from their winter confinement, and driven to the lower pastures; about the middle of June higher regions are ascended, and at the beginning of July a number of the herds reach the highest pastures. At the beginning of September they descend to the lower districts, and about the 10th of October return to the valleys and their winter-quarters. In summer the best cows yield 10-16 quarts of milk daily, from which, during the pasture season of four months, about 2 cwt. of cheese is prepared, realising on an average $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. per pound. The best cheese is produced on pastures about 3000' above the level of the sea, the most favoured districts being the valleys of the Emme (p. 95), the Simme (p. 182), and the Sarine (p. 114). The herdsman (*Senne*) with his boys has abundant occupation in assembling his 80 or 90 cows twice a day to be milked, in making the cheese, and cleaning the vessels employed in the process. The stables or huts (Fr. *Chalet*, Ger. *Sennhütte*) in which the cattle and herdsman are housed for the night, and where the cheese is manufactured, are rudely constructed of pine-logs, and not always impervious to wind and rain; the flat roofs consist of broad, oblong, or square pieces of wood, or 'shingles', kept in their places by heavy stones. The chalets of the better class are generally divided into three compartments, the largest containing the fire-place and milk cauldron, another being the dairy, or cheese-manufactory, and the third a sleeping-room. The sole furniture consists of a wooden bench and table. Although the neighbourhood of these huts is generally dirty and uninviting, they will often be bailed with satisfaction by the hungry wayfarer, as they generally afford excellent milk, fresh butter, cheese, and bread. In the more frequented districts coffee, wine, honey, eggs, and even a tolerable bed of hay may also be obtained at the chalets. Many of the huts are receptacles for hay only.

For the *Manufacture of Cheese*, the freshest milk, or that from which the cream has already been removed, is employed according to the quality of the cheese to be made. The cheese, after having been separated from the whey by means of rennet, and pressed, is placed in the magazine, where it is turned daily, and moistened with cloths saturated with salt-water. If the whey is not used for sanitary purposes, an inferior quality of cheese called 'Zieger' is again prepared from it, and the refuse serves to fatten the pigs which are frequently kept for this purpose on the mountains.

The term '*Alp*', which recurs so frequently in the Handbook, signifies a mountain-pasture. '*Matten*' are the richer and less elevated meadows. '*Grat*' or '*Arête*' denotes a precipitous and serrated ridge, especially that which generally forms the final approach to the summit of a lofty mountain.

XIII. Glaciers.

The somewhat granular snow (*neige grenue*) which falls in the highest Alpine regions, above the snow line (8000'), accumulates in the valleys and clefts of the rocks, and after being partially melted during the day, especially in the lower districts, is converted during the night into a solid frozen mass. Thus, layer by layer, is formed the *Glacier*, the most striking feature of the Alpine world, a stupendous mass of the purest azure ice. No scene in Switzerland is so strikingly and strangely beautiful as when,

in some fertile and wooded valley, the glittering pinnacles of a glacier are suddenly presented to our gaze in the immediate proximity of corn-fields, fruit-trees, smiling meadows, and human habitations.

The more extensive or *Primary* glaciers are long arms of solid ice, resembling frozen cataracts, which occupy entire valleys, frequently with a very slight fall, and are estimated to attain a thickness of 1500'. The smaller or *Secondary* glaciers are of more limited extent, lying on the mountain-slopes with a considerable fall, and being of less massive consistency.

At a height exceeding 10,000' above the sea-level, the influence of the sun is too slight to melt the surface of the snow sufficiently for its conversion into ice. This snowy, unconsolidated upper portion of the glacier is termed *Firn* (Fr. *Névé*), which lower down, where the sun's rays become more powerful, gradually blends with the ice or the glacier, formed as already described. The glacier is therefore, as it were, the offshoot of the *Firn*, but is easily distinguishable from it, the surface of the ice being rounded towards the margins, and that of the *Firn* towards the centre. The chasm between the *névé* and the snow that remains attached to the rock itself is in German Switzerland called the *Bergschrund*.

While the fall of snow and the formation of glacier-ice suffer no intermission, the extent of the glaciers does not increase. The compensation in the higher regions is effected by the evaporation and absorption of the ice by the influence of the sun and air, in the lower regions by the conversion of the ice into water, which descends through the fissures, and forms a brook, the invariable outlet of every glacier.

It is a well-established fact that glaciers are in a perpetual state of motion, and descend with more or less rapidity. Professor *Forbes* found that the ice of the *Mer de Glace* advanced 209' per annum at the source of the Arveyron, while at the base of the Montanvert the annual progression amounted to 822'. The motion in winter is less rapid than in spring and summer. It has been calculated that 200 years would elapse before a mass of rock, lying on the surface of the glacier at its upper end would reach the valley of Chamouny.

Saussure (p. 258) attributes the advance of glaciers entirely to the mechanical pressure exercised by the masses of snow on the upper portions, whilst the lower extremities gradually melt away. *Agassiz* (p. 192) and his disciples maintain that the increase of glaciers is owing to the rain and snow which penetrate into the fissures, and, being converted into ice, tend to force the glacier downwards. *Forbes* is of opinion that the glacier is a sluggish stream which, notwithstanding the apparently brittle nature of the ice, possesses sufficient plasticity to accommodate itself to the irregularities of its bed.

The masses of rock and detritus which become detached from the mountain-sides descend either to the glacier itself or to its margins, and, as the glacier continually, but imperceptibly advances, form long walls or barriers on either side. These are termed *Lateral Moraines* (Ger. *Gan-decken*). When two glaciers meet, their lateral moraines extend over the surface of the ice, and form long walls of rubbish, called *Medial Moraines* (Ger. *Gufferlinien*), which, conveyed by the glacier to its lower end, and there deposited, constitute the *Terminal Moraine* (Ger. *Stirnwall*). The stones of the latter thus generally afford a clue to the nature of the inaccessible rocks of the higher Alps.

The formation of ice on the upper part of the glacier is usually exactly compensated by the absorption and dissolution of the ice effected by the action of the sun and air, and the glacier seldom advances beyond its accustomed bed. This, however, is by no means invariably the case; in 1818, the terminal moraine of the Rhone Glacier (p. 281), for example, advanced 150'. The lower extremity, or 'tongue', of the glacier, then forces everything before it — soil, turf, stones, trees, and the ruined chalets — forming a huge wall with the rubbish of its lateral and medial moraines. If, on the other hand, the formation of ice is exceeded by the consumption, the glacier decreases, draws in its feelers, so to speak, and retires into the narrow mountain-gullies. The former extent of a glacier can in this case be traced by the position of the terminal moraine. Warm seasons

occasion retrogression, whilst an advance of the glaciers, sometimes amounting to 2' daily, was observed in the years 1815-17, 1828-30, 1836, 1837, 1857-59, and 1861. During the last 20 years the glaciers throughout the Alps have, with few exceptions, been steadily receding.

Large slabs of rock are occasionally seen on the glaciers, supported by pillars of ice. These so-called *Glacier Tables* protect the ice on which they rest from the influence of the sun's rays, while the ice in their vicinity dissolves, thus insulating the 'table'. Smaller objects, such as stones, leaves, or even a dead insect, produce an opposite effect on the surface of the ice. They become heated by the sun, and melting the ice under them, form hollows.

When the glacier stream overflows the brink of a precipice, the solid icy mass is rent by innumerable fractures, which by exposure to the sun and air give rise to the *Ice-Needles* and *Ice-Pyramids*.

The streams formed by the melting of the ice on the surface of the glacier descend into the crevices and fissures, and, occasionally penetrating the entire mass, unite with the brook beneath the glacier. In the former case they are termed *Brunnen*, or wells, Fr. *Baignoires*; in the latter, *Trichter*, or funnels, Fr. *Moulins*. These openings and clefts are closed in winter, and the mass of ice becomes more consolidated. In spring and summer, however, new rents continually appear, their formation being generally attended by a loud cracking noise.

The *Crevasses* (Ger. *Schründe*) are a constant source of vexation to the glacier-wanderer. When he has succeeded in scaling the lofty and precipitous moraines, and has threaded his way through a chaos of rocks on the surface of the ice, his progress is too often obstructed by some yawning gulf which compels him to retrace his steps, or have recourse to a long circuitous route. When these abysses are concealed by newly-fallen snow, a single incautious step may be attended with the most disastrous consequences.

The beds of ancient glaciers may frequently be traced by the singular manner in which they have polished and furrowed the surface of the rocks over which they have passed. This phenomenon (Ger. *Gletscherschliff*) is occasioned by the friction of pebbles and fragments of quartz, interposed between the glacier and the rock, and is observed only on granite and gneiss, as for instance at the *Handeck* (p. 191). From these and numerous other indications of a similar nature, it is inferred that the extent occupied by glaciers at a very remote period was far greater than at present. This conjecture is confirmed by the frequent occurrence of *Erratic Blocks* of granite in districts to which they must have been conveyed by some external force, having been in all probability deposited by ancient glaciers. It is a remarkable fact that granite boulders of this description are found on the E. slopes of the Jura, near Bienne and Soleure, where the rock-formation consists entirely of limestone.

The glacier-domain of Switzerland extends from Mont Blanc to the Ortler, the entire area thus occupied being computed at 900 sq. M. The cantons of the Grisons (225), Bern (155), and the Valais (130) comprise nine-tenths of the Swiss glaciers (540), two-thirds of which send their waters to the *Rhine*. The most extensive glacier, 15 M. in length, is the *Aletsch Glacier* (p. 254).

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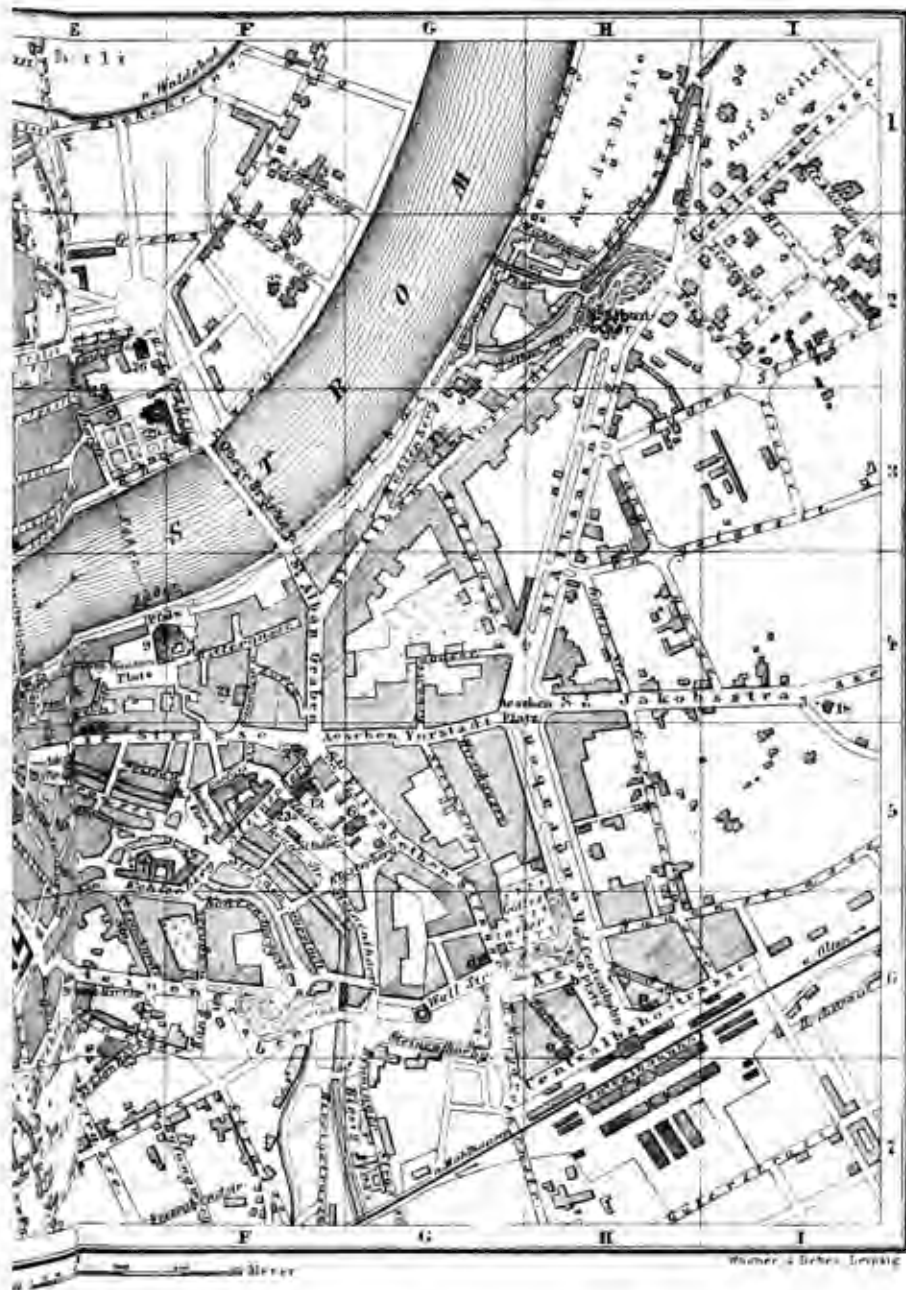
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1. Bâle.

Railway Stations. BADEN STATION at Klein-Basel, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ M. (in a straight direction) from the Rhine Bridge. The Raden time is 4 min. in advance of the Swiss. — The Alsace and the Swiss lines both start from the CENTRAL STATION in Bâle, on the S. side of the town, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the Rhine Bridge. These two stations are connected by a junction-line, crossing the river (a journey of 10 min.; fare 1 fr., 70 c., or 50 c.).

Hotels. *TROIS ROIS (Plan a), on the Rhine, R. 3-6, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 5, L. & A. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr. At the Central Station, *HÔTEL SUISSE (Pl. c), R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr.; opposite to it, *HÔTEL EULER (Pl. b), R. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -4, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4, L. & A. $1\frac{1}{4}$, omnibus 1 fr.; *HÔTEL LORENZ (Pl. p); *HÔTEL HOFER (Pl. o), moderate; a little farther distant, FAUCON (Pl. d), corner of the Elisabethen-Str.; *SAUVAGE (Pl. e); CIGOGNE (Pl. f), R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. incl. W. 3 fr.; COURONNE (Pl. g), KOPF (Pl. h), both on the Rhine; SCHIFF (Pl. k), unpretending, well spoken of, R. 2-3 fr. — At Klein-Basel, on the right bank of the Rhine: *HÔTEL KRAFFT (Pl. m), R. & A. 3, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, D. 3 fr.; *CROIX (Pl. l), R. 2 fr., both on the Rhine; *HÔTEL MICHEL (Pl. n), R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, A. $\frac{3}{4}$ fr.; HÔTEL SCHRIEDER, both near the Baden Station.

Cafés. *Trois Rois*, on the Rhine; *Kunsthalle*; *du Théâtre*; *National*, on the right bank of the Rhine, by the bridge, with a terrace. — **Confectioners** (all of whom sell 'Baseler Leckerli'). *Wurz*, near the bridge; *Kissling-Kuentzly*, Freien-Str. 19; *Brüderlin* and *Steiger*, Schneidergasse.

Restaurants. At the hotels and cafés, at the *Central and the *Baden stations. *Veltliner Halle, by the post-office; Kibiger, Barfüsser-Platz. — In Klein-Basel: *Burgvogel*, a 'Bierhalle' with garden and open-air theatre. — *Sommer-Casino* (Pl. 18), near the St. Jacob Monument (p. 8), with a pleasant garden, music on Mon., Wed., and Frid. at 7, on Sun. 6 p.m. (80 c.); concerts also at *Michel's Garden*, at the *Erlen-Park*, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the town, and in the *Zoological Garden* (p. 8). *Thoma's Biergarten*, near the Central Station.

Cabs. For $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., 1-2 persons, 80 c.; each additional $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. 40 c.; 3-4 pers. 1 fr. 20 c.; each additional $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. 60 c.; for a drive to either of the railway-stations the rates are the same. From one of the stations into the town, 1-2 pers. 1 fr. 20 c., 3-4 pers. 1 fr. 80 c.; from one station to the other 1-2 pers. $1\frac{1}{2}$, 3-4 pers. $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr., each box 30 c. extra. At night (10 p.m. to 6 a.m.) 2 fr. for the first $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. and 1 fr. for each additional $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.

Post and Telegraph Offices in the Freien-Str. (Pl. F, 5); also at the railway-stations.

Baths. Swimming and other baths in the Rhine, entered from the Pfalz (p. 6); on the right for ladies, on the left for gentlemen (1 fr.). Warm baths: *Stauffner-Schmid*, Martinsgasse; *Sigmund*, Leonhard-Str.

Newspapers in the 'Lesegesellschaft' (10 a.m. to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.m.), by the Münster. Strangers must be introduced by a member.

Zoological Garden outside the Steinenthor (p. 8); admission $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 fr.

Picture Gallery ($\frac{1}{2}$ fr.) in the new *Kunsthalle* on the Steinenberg (p. 8); another at *Lang's*, Freien-Str.

English Church Service at the Hôtel des Trois Rois, and in the Church of St. Martin (Pl. 8).

Bâle, or *Basel* (871'), the capital of the half-canton Bâle-Ville (pop. 60,550; about $\frac{1}{4}$ th Rom. Cath.), is first mentioned in the year 374 under the name of *Basilēa*, and appears to have been founded by the Roman army when it fell back on the Rhine, near the old *Colonia Augusta Rauracorum*, which was founded in B. C. 27 by L. Munatius Plancus (now called *Basel-Augst*, 5 M. to the S.E., see p. 42). Bâle is a prosperous commercial place, and is indebted for its wealth to its convenient situation for traffic with France and Germany, and to the enterprising character of its inhabitants. One of the staple products of the place is silk ribbon.

The town lies on the left bank of the Rhine, and is connected with *Klein-Basel* on the right bank by a wooden **Bridge**, 200 yds. in length, and partly supported by stone piers. In the middle of the bridge, opposite a small chapel, rises a triangular obelisk, with a thermometer, a barometer, and a small bronze figure of the 'Lällenkönig' (p. 5). — Farther up, beyond the Pfalz (p. 5), the river is crossed by a new **Iron Bridge** (*Obere Brücke*), borne by two buttresses. A third bridge (*Untere Brücke*; Pl. B, 4) is in course of construction.

The ***Münster** (Pl. 9), an imposing and picturesque edifice of red sandstone, with its two lofty and conspicuous towers, was formerly the Cathedral of the see of Bâle. The bishopric, founded by Charlemagne, was transferred, in consequence of the puritanical outrages, to Porrentruy (p. 10) in 1529, and afterwards to Soleure (p. 15). The Münster was built by the Emp. Henry II. in 1010-1019, and was restored in 1185 after a fire. In 1356 the old building was almost demolished by an earthquake, but was afterwards rebuilt in the Gothic style. Of the original structure the N. portal, or *St. Gallus* gateway, still exists, and is adorned with statues of the Evangelists, John the Baptist, and other saints; over the church-door is a relief representing the wise and foolish virgins; at the sides in six niches are the works of charity, and at the top Christ on the Judgment-seat and the angels at the last day. The W. *Front* under the towers, with the principal portal and two side-entrances, belongs to the 14th cent.; on the front are represented the Virgin and Child, and under them the Emp. Henry, the founder and benefactor of the church, with the Empress Kunigunde; on the two side-entrances are two knights, on the left St. George and the Dragon, and on the right St. Martin. The exterior is undergoing thorough restoration. The towers, which are 218' in height, were not completed till 1500. In the year 1431 the convocation of the great *Council* began to sit in the Münster; it consisted of upwards of 500 clergymen, whose ostensible task was a 'reformation of the Church in head and members'; but after having disputed for years without any result, and having been excommunicated by Pope Eugene IV., it was at last dissolved in 1448. The church is open to the public in summer daily, 2-4 p.m. (entrance in the cloisters); at other times 50c. (mediæval collection and council-hall 50c. extra, see below). The sacristan lives opposite the principal entrance, but in summer he is generally to be found in the church (knock).

The **Interior** of the Münster (71 yds. long, 35½ yds. wide) was bereft of its most beautiful ornaments in the great iconoclasm of 1529, but was skilfully re-decorated in 1852-56, and is now one of the finest Protestant churches in existence. The beautiful rood-loft of 1381 serves to support the large new organ. The pulpit dates from 1486. The aisles and choir contain old monuments and tombstones built into the walls. In the N. aisle is a Gothic sacerdotal chair of the 14th cent.; we also observe a curious relief of the 11th cent. (martyrdom of St. Vincent). The font is of 1465; on the pillar opposite is the tombstone of the learned Erasmus of

Rotterdam (d. 1536), with a long Latin inscription. In the retro-choir are monuments of the Empress Anna (d. 1281), consort of Rudolph of Hapsburg and mother of Albert I., and of her youngest son Charles. The modern stained glass in the three large upper windows of the lofty choir, representing Moses and David, Peter and Paul, and the four Evangelists, are by Eckert and Röttinger of Zürich; the lower, representing the Last Supper and Crucifixion, are by Gsell of Paris; the newest window, exhibiting Christ as Judge of the world, is from the Stained-glass Institution of Munich. The window at the W. end, containing portraits of Emp. Henry II. and the Empress Kunigunde, and those of the burgomaster Meyer and the Reformer John Oecolampadius (see below), is also from Munich. The crypt is now occupied by the stoves used in heating the church.

The **Mediæval Collection**, which occupies the three floors of the building adjoining the church, is very interesting (open to the public, Sun., 10.30 to 1; at other times adm. 1/2 fr.; illustrated catalogue in French and German, 1/2 fr., recommended to other than hasty visitors, as the attendants cannot give full information). **GROUND FLOOR.** *Vestibule:* antiquities of the flint period; architectural fragments chiefly from churches of Bâle; and the '*Lâllenkönig*', a large crowned head from the clock of the old gate-tower (removed in 1839) of the Rhine bridge, containing a mechanism which caused it to protrude its tongue and roll its eyes. Figures of this kind were common in the 15th cent., and there is no foundation for the popular story that this head was originally erected in derision of the inhabitants of Klein-Basel. — The *Waffenhalle*, or armoury, contains the chief curiosities of the arsenal of Bâle; in the middle are interesting cannon of the 15th and 16th cent.; to the right, by the window, a suit of armour supposed to have belonged to Charles the Bold. — A winding staircase ascends to the rooms of the **FIRST FLOOR.** In the *Conciliums-Saal*, or council-hall, the Council of Bâle held their sittings in 1431-48. Along the walls are arranged numerous casts of mouldings from churches of Bâle; also eighteen fragments of the famous '*Death Dance*' of Bâle, a fresco which once adorned the wall of the Dominican burial-ground (taken down in 1805), painted early in the 15th cent., and erroneously attributed to Holbein. On a long table in the centre are models of buildings in Bâle and of castles in the environs. — We next enter the *Saal für Profanarchitectur*, which contains panels, tiles, stone slabs, and other fragments from houses in Bâle and other parts of Switzerland. — In the following room, the *Saal für Hausalterthümer*, is a collection of mediæval furniture, tapestry, porcelain, glass, jewel-caskets, and other articles for domestic use. Beyond these is the *Dining-room of the Counsellor Lucas Iselin*, of Bâle, with rich panelling in the choicest woods, and dating from 1607. The adjoining *Gothic Room* of 1460 contains a large bedstead of 1510 and other Gothic furniture. — Two vaulted rooms on this floor are devoted to the illustration of the history of *Handicrafts*: in the first are fine specimens of iron work, bindings of books, goldsmiths' models, etc.; in the second, gold ornaments from churches of Bâle, fragments of stoves, and a collection of tiles. — Halfway up to the next floor is a kind of gallery containing a collection of *Domestic and Kitchen Utensils*, chiefly from mediæval Bâle. — **SECOND FLOOR.** The *Saal für Musikalische Alterthümer* contains interesting specimens of old instruments, showing in particular the development of the piano and wooden wind-instruments. — In the *Saal für kirchliche Alterthümer* are altars, carved wood, bronzes, and an enamelled '*Votive Tablet*' presented by Duchess Isabella of Burgundy in 1433. — The *Saal für Costume* is chiefly devoted to Bâle costumes of the 17th and 18th cent. — Lastly, the *Saal für Rechts- und Staatsalterthümer* contains the weights and measures of Bâle of the 14th-18th centuries.

On the S. side of the choir are extensive '**Cloisters**', constructed in 1362, 1400, and 1487, and restored in 1869-73, connecting the church with the episcopal palace, and used until recently as family burial-places. These cloisters extend to the *Pfalz*, a terrace behind

the Münster, rising 78' immediately above the Rhine, and deriving its name from an imperial Pfalz, or palace, which is said to have once stood here. It is planted with chestnuts, and affords a pleasing prospect of the green river and the distant heights of the Black Forest. Below the Pfalz, in the Rhine, are the swimming and other *Baths*, adjoining the W. side of which is the *Lese-gesellschaft*, or *Reading Club* (p. 3). Behind the Münster is the house of *Erasmus of Rotterdam* (d. 1536); near it, a statue of *Æcolampadius* (d. 1531).

In the Augustinergasse, which descends from the Münsterplatz towards the N.W. to the bridge, is the **Museum* (Pl. 14; open to the public on Sun., 10.15 to 12.30, and in summer on Wed., 2-4 o'clock; collection of engravings, Thurs. and Sat., 2-5; at other times fee 1 fr.). It contains a natural history collection and on the upper floor a picture-gallery and collection of antiquities.

The *Picture Gallery* is chiefly interesting on account of its collection of paintings and drawings by the younger Holbein (b. at Augsburg 1498, d. in London 1554). The *STAIRCASE* is adorned with frescoes of Gæa, Flora, and Apollo by *Böcklin*; then three cartoons for the ceiling-painting in the choir of St. Ludwig's church at Munich, by *Cornelius*: Chriemhilde's lament, the cartoon of a picture in the Nibelungen Saloon at Munich, by *Schnorr*; Moses breaking the Tables of the Law, the cartoon of a painting in the château of Rheineck, by *Steinle*; also a number of casts from sculptures by Canova, Rietschel, Hähnel, Chaponnière, and Trippel, and a statue of Jason with the golden fleece, in marble, by *Schlöth*. — *ANTE-ROOM*. 2-14. Old and modern copies of *Holbein's* obliterated frescoes in the Council Chamber; pictures by old masters of Bâle and other places in Switzerland. — *DRAWINGS*. Among them are 78 by *H. Holbein the Younger*, and 100 by Swiss and Upper Rhenish masters: 80-82. *Ambr. Holbein*; 85-101. *H. Holbein the Elder*; 127-130. *M. Schongauer*; 131-134. *H. Baldung Gruen*; 135-137. *A. Dürer*; 140. *H. Sebald Beham*; 145. *H. Schaufelin*; then, 155. *Raphael*, God commanding Noah to build the ark, the design for a painting on the dome of the Stanza dell'Elidoro in the Vatican; 156. *Titian*, Landscape with the flight to Egypt. — *PICTURES*. A. **HOLBEIN ROOM*. 7, 8. Schoolmaster's signboard of 1516; *13. Portrait of Boniface Amerbach; 14. The burgomaster Jacob Meyer and his wife; 16, 17, 18. Erasmus; 19. The dead body of Christ, of startling fidelity, which is said to have been painted from that of a drowned Jew; *20. Wife and children of the painter; 21. Last Supper; 22. *Lais Corinthiaca*, the portrait of a lady of the noble family of Offenburg; 23. The same lady as Venus with Cupid; *26. The Passion in eight separate scenes, formerly in the Rathhaus, for which Elector Maximilian offered 30,000l. in 1641; 34. Portrait of the printer Froben; 26. A London merchant. In the same room: *H. Fries* (of Freiburg), 45-51. From the history of Mary; 52-54. Two wings of an altar of St. John from Freiburg. In the centre of the room, Rebecca, a statue in marble by *H. Imhof*, and two ancient busts. — B. *MODERN GERMAN SCHOOL*. *J. Koch*, *274. Macbeth and the witches, 275. Landscape with a view of Olevano; 283. *W. Ahlborn*, Landscape with a mediæval town; *285. *Overbeck*, Death of Joseph; 286. *Schnorr*, 'Domine quo vadis?'; 289. *Neher*, The angel visiting Abraham; 290. *Steinle*, St. Luke painting the Madonna; 296. *Feuerbach*, Idyl; 297. *Lessing*, Landscape; 381. *Girardot*, After the battle; 369. *Buchser*, Negro telling his reminiscences of the American war. — C. *EARLY GERMAN MASTERS*. 61-72. *Colmar* (*Schongauer's*) School; *H. Baldung Gruen*, 75. Death kissing a woman, and 76. Death grasping a woman by the hair; *L. Cranach*, 81. Stag-hunt, and 84. Lucretia. — D. *MODERN SWISS MASTERS* (and others). Left: 352. *Koller*, Cows by a lake; 360-62. *Steffan*, Landscapes; 359. *Glyre*, 'Charmeuse'. Right: 368. *F. Buchser*, Five Capuchins praying while a

lady and gentleman pass by; 351. *Koller*, Horses on a road through a dale; *374. *Calame*, The Schreckhorn and Wetterhorn; *Girardet*, 378. Fortune-teller, 379. Village barber; *336. *Vautier*, Poor rustic debtor compelled by a rich neighbour and his agent to sell his property; 348. *Stückelberg*, The painter's children; 355. *Böcklin*, Sorrowing Magdalene. — E. Room. Left: 346. *Stückelberg*, Festival of St. Mary in the Sabine Mts.; 353. *Böcklin*, Centaurs; 334. *Veillon*, Venice. Right: 347. *Stückelberg*, Marionettes; *357. *Diday*, Scene on the Lake of Brienz; 380. *Girardet*, Snow-balling. Also a number of Italian, French, and Flemish works of little importance: *Herri de Bles*, Holy Family; *Honthorst*, Flea-hunt; *D. Teniers*, Musicians, Rustic interior; *H. Aldegrever*, The Anabaptist prophet A. Joris of Delft. — F. BIRMANN COLLECTION. 216. *Ann. Carracci*, Nativity; 231. *Phil. de Champaigne*, Portrait of a clergyman; 232. *Mabuse*, Adoration of the Magi; *241. *Teniers*, Smoker; 257, 258. Works by *Peter Birmann*; 259-264. *Sam. Birmann*; 350. *Koller*, Cows; 388. *Ruedisühli*, Landscape. Bust of S. Birmann by *Christen* (1871). — G. MODERN DRAWINGS (at the S. and opposite end of the collection). 2-13. *Hess*, *Schraudolph*, and *J. C. Koch*, Cartoons for the frescoes in St. Boniface at Munich; 26-35. *Overbeck*, Pencil sketches; 36, 37. *Schwind*, Parable of the vineyard (in water-colours); 38-40. *Schwind*, Drawings of his earlier period; *B. Genelli*, *41. Jacob and Rachel at the well, *42. Rape of Europa; 44-48. *K. Eberhard*, Drawings; 50. *J. Koch*, Adam and Eve; 51. *Cornelius*, First design for the Olympus in the Hall of the Gods at the Glyptothek; *52. *Cornelius*, Last Judgment, a pencil sketch of the fresco in St. Ludwig's church at Munich; *53. *Carstens*, Olympus attacked by the Titans, and Rape of Proserpine (in water-colours); 54. *Schick*, Family of fauns; *55. *Eberle*, Mourning Jews at Babylon; 58-63. *Steinle*, Drawings; 65. *Rottmann*, View of Sicily; 71. *Schnorr*, The days of creation; 83. *Schwanthaler*, Scene in a circus. — COLLECTION OF ANTIQUITIES. In the first room are casts; coins and medals; remains of the treasure of the cathedral; a handsome antique cabinet. In the next room are vases, mosaics, and other antiquities, chiefly found near Augst (p. 3). On the ground-floor a room containing Mexican, Chinese, and Japanese antiquities; in the following room are various objects from lake-dwellings.

The **University Library** in the same building (open 2-4) contains about 200,000 vols. and 5000 MSS.; among the latter are the transactions of the church council, writings of Luther, Melancthon, etc. The *University* (350 students), founded in 1459 by Pius II., was once famous for its mathematicians *Bernouilli*, *Merian*, and *Euler*. The hall contains upwards of 100 portraits of scholars of Bâle, including the cosmographer *Sebastian Münster* (d. 1552) and the reformers *Ecolampadius* and *Grynæus*.

The **Rathhaus** (Pl. 17), or Town Hall, in the Market-place, was erected in 1508 in the 'Burgundian' (late-Gothic) style, and restored in 1826. The façade is adorned with the town-arms (a black episcopal crozier resting on a fisherman's grapnel). The court contains a *Statue of Munatius Plancus*, the traditional founder of Augst (p. 3) and Bâle, erected here in 1580. — Near the market-place, and between the Freien-Strasse and the Gerbergasse, rises the handsome **Post Office** (Pl. 16), in the Gothic style, completed in 1880, and judiciously fitted up.

The **Arsenal** (Pl. 23), the receptacle of the arms for the Bâle contingent of troops, contains nothing noteworthy, the curiosities formerly preserved here having been removed to the Mediæval Collection (p. 5).

The handsome **Spahlen-Thor** (*St. Paul*), on the W. side of the town, erected about the year 1400, the *St. Albansthor* on the S., and the *St. Johannsthor* on the N., have been restored; but the other gates have been removed, and the ramparts converted into public walks. — Opposite the hospital in the Hebel-Str., a little to the N. of the Spahlensthor, is the house in which the poet *Hebel* was born (1760, d. 1826), indicated by a tablet.

Other **Mediæval Structures** deserving mention are the late-Gothic *Fishmarket Fountain*, of the 14th cent.; the *Spahlen Fountain* with a bagpiper, supposed to have been designed by Holbein; the Roman archway in the old *St. Alban's Monastery* (Pl. 5). — The *Barfüsser-Church* (Pl. 4), dating from the beginning of the 14th cent., with its very lofty choir, is now used as a store-house. — The *Church of St. Martin* (Pl. 8) was restored in 1851, when the choir was skillfully adapted as a Protestant place of worship. — The large Gothic (Rom. Cath.) *Church of St. Clara* (Pl. 25) at Klein-Basel has been recently restored.

Foremost among the modern buildings of Bâle is the Gothic ***St. Elisabethenkirche** (Pl. 6), erected by Hr. Merian-Burckhardt (d. 1858), and embellished with fine stained glass from Munich. — Near it, on the Steinenberg, is the new **Kunsthalle** (adm. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), containing a collection of modern pictures and sculptures. Connected with it are a large garden and a restaurant, which is adorned with good mural paintings by Brünner. On the staircase are frescoes by Stükelberg. — Adjacent are the new *Theatre*, designed by Stehlin, and the new *Musiksaal*. In the Bernouilli-Str. is the *Bernouillianum*, belonging to the university, an edifice for the study of physics, chemistry, and astronomy.

The **Zoological Garden**, adjoining the 'Nachtigallenwäldchen', outside the site of the Steinensthor, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Central Station (adm. 50c.-1fr.), contains admirable examples of Swiss and other animals. Concerts are frequently given in the afternoon.

The **Missionary Institutions** of Bâle are deservedly in high repute. The *Mission House* (Pl. 13) educates missionaries for the promulgation of Christianity. It contains an interesting ethnographical collection from the E. Indies and W. Africa, and two large models of the Temple area and Great Mosque at Jerusalem. — In the neighbourhood are several other charitable institutions: at *Riehen*, 3 M. to the N.E., at *Crischona*, 6 M. to the E., and at *Beuggen*, 9 M. to the E. (p. 47). — An excellent *Society for the Promotion of the Public Welfare*, which has existed at Bâle for more than a century, has a very extensive sphere of operation.

The **Monument of St. Jacob** (Pl. 3), about $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the S.E. of the *Æschenthor*, on the road to the Munster-Thal, by *F. Schloth*, completed in 1872, commemorates the heroism and death of 1300 Confederates who opposed the Armagnac invaders under the Dauphin (afterwards Louis XI.) in 1444. Above is Helvetia in armour, with a wreath; on the pedestal are four falling warriors in marble. Inscription: 'Our souls to God, our bodies to the enemy!'

2. From Bâle to Bienne (*Bern, Neuchâtel, and Geneva*) through the Münster-Thal.

56 M. RAILWAY (*Jura and Bern Line*) in 3-4 hrs.; fares 11 fr. 30, 9 fr. 90, 5 fr. 65 c. — RAILWAY from Bienne to Bern (21 M.) in 1-1¼ hr.; to Neuchâtel (20 M.) in ¾-1¼ hr.; to Geneva (102 M.) in 5¼-7¼ hrs. (From Bâle to Geneva, express in 7¾ hrs.; fares 27 fr. 70, 19 fr. 75, 14 fr. 25 c.; comp. R. 3.)

The **Münsterthal**, French *Val Moutier*, through which the *Birs* flows, is the grandest and most interesting in the whole Jura range. It consists of a succession of defiles and narrow gorges, whose banks are clothed with pines, while the plain smiles with verdant meadows, picturesque villages, and busy mills. This valley, which belongs to the ancient bishopric of Bâle, afforded the Romans a line of communication between *Aventicum* (Avenches, see p. 41), the most important town of Helvetia, and *Augusta Rauracorum* (Augst, see p. 42), one of their advanced posts on the Rhine. Since the completion of the railway through this beautiful valley, it has formed a new and pleasant approach from Bâle to Western Switzerland.

Bâle (871'), see p. 3. Soon after leaving the Central Station the train diverges from the Swiss Central line (p. 12) to the right, passes the cemetery on the right, and before *Mönchenstein*, the first station, crosses the *Birs*. On the hills to the left are several ruined castles. — 5 M. *Dornach-Arlesheim*. In the church of Dornach reposes Maupertuis (d. 1759), the celebrated mathematician. On a wooded hill, ¾ M. to the W., near *Arlesheim* (Ochs; Rösli), rises *Schloss Birseck*, once a château of the bishops of Bâle, with a pleasant park (apply to the gardener at the foot of the hill).

The train follows the right bank of the *Birs*. 7 M. *Aesch* (Sonne). The village lies on the opposite bank. The valley contracts. The train passes through a tunnel under the modernised old château of *Angenstein*, and enters the canton of Bern. On a hill to the right is the picturesque ruin of *Pfeffingen*. On the right, before (9¼ M.) *Grellingen* (*Bär), are several factories. The train passes through a deep cutting in the rock and crosses the *Birs* twice; the valley then expands. *Schloss Zwingen*, on the right, was the residence of the episcopal governors of the district, down to the first French revolution.

14 M. **Laufen** (1155'; *Sonne*) lies at the confluence of the *Lützel* and *Birs*. The train continues to traverse the narrow wooded valley, enclosed by rocky mountains above. Beyond (16 M.) *Bärschwy* the train passes through two tunnels and crosses the *Birs* twice. 18½ M. *Liesberg*. At (22½ M.) *Saugern*, Fr. *Soyhières* (Hôtel de la Gare), the language changes from German to French. On the left is the ruined castle of the same name. To the left, at the rocky egress of the valley, before its expansion into a broad plain, lies *Bellerive*, now a manufactory. On the height to the right is the ruin of *Vorburg*.

24 M. **Delémont**, Ger. *Delsberg* (1430'; **Ours*; **Faucon*; *Pens. Mexique*, on the slope above the town; **Rail. Restaurant*) is an old town (2973 inhab.) on the *Sorne*, with a château of the former Bishops of Bâle.

FROM DELÉMONT TO PORRENTUAY (18 M.) railway in 1¼ hr. (fares 3 fr., 2 fr. 10, 1 fr. 50 c.). The line traverses the grassy valley of the *Sorne*. Stations *Courtetelle*, *Courfaivre*, *Bassecourt*, and *Glovelier*, Ger. *Lietingen*. Beyond a tunnel, 3200 yds. in length, and two others, we reach (11 M.) *St. Ursanne* (2 Deux Clefs), an old town picturesquely situated in the romantic valley of the *Doubs* (p. 21), with a ruined château perched on a precipitous rock. Another tunnel pierces the *Mont Terrible*. Stat. *Courgenay*. Then (18 M.) *Porrentruy*, Ger. *Pruntrut* (1391'; **Ours*; **Cheval Blanc*), a well-built town (5400 inhab.) with an old château, once the residence of the Bishops of Bâle. — From Porrentruy the train proceeds viâ *Delle*, the French frontier-station, to *Belfort* and *Vesoul*, forming the shortest line from Paris to Bern.

The line traverses a level part of the valley towards the S.E., and beyond (26½ M.) *Courrendlin*, Ger. *Rennendorf*, enters the **Münsterthal*, a wild, romantic ravine of the Birs. The huge cleft through which the stream passes testifies to the mighty convulsion which has forced the horizontal strata to assume their present almost perpendicular position, so as to resemble gigantic walls. The line is carried at first along the W., and afterwards (the most picturesque part) along the E. side of the valley, through the '*Gorges de Moutier*', by means of a series of tunnels, galleries, and viaducts. In the middle of this defile, and at the finest point on the route, are the glass-houses and forges of (30 M.) *Roche*. The train crosses the Birs by a lofty bridge, and reaches —

32 M. *Münster*, Fr. *Moutier-Grandval* (1752'; *Krone*; **Hirsch*; *Ross*), a pleasant-looking village with a new Prot. church, situated in a fertile dale.

ASCENT OF THE WEISSENSTEIN (p. 16) FROM MÜNSTER. At the mouth of the gorge, near the 'Pflug' inn, a good road, bounded on the S. by *Mont Graivert*, and on the N. by *Mont Rameux*, ascends to the left to (2 M.) *Grandfelden* (Fr. *Grandval*, 1982') and (¾ M.) *Crémine* (Croix), passing the watch-manufactory of M. Perret; following the course of the *Rausse*, which here forms some picturesque cascades, it next reaches (2¼ M.) *St. Joseph am Gänsbrunnen* (diligence thus far). This place lies at the N. base of the *Weissenstein*, the summit of which (4213') may easily be reached hence in 1½ hr., or by the road in 2 hrs. (Carriage from Münster to the *Weissenstein* 20-25 fr.; from *St. Joseph* 15 fr.). The ascent of the *Weissenstein* from Münster is easier than from *Soleure* (p. 16), and the view is more striking.

The line traverses another wild and very picturesque **Gorge*, high above the Birs, and beyond a long tunnel reaches (35¼ M.) *Court* (2201 ft.; **Ours*).

From Court or (preferable) from *Bévilard* (see below), a steep path crosses the *Montoz* (4371') to (3 hrs.) *Reuchenette* (see below; guide advisable). View similar to that from the *Weissenstein*.

Traversing a grassy dale, and passing stat. *Sorvilier*, *Malleray-Bévilard*, and *Reconvilier*, the train reaches —

42½ M. *Tavannes*, Ger. *Dachsfelden* (2497'; **Krone*), a large village at the source of the Birs. The train ascends slightly, and passes under the *Pierre Pertuis* by means of a tunnel 1500 yds. long.

The *Pierre Pertuis* (*petra pertusa*; 2598'), through which the high-road passes, is a natural opening in the rock, 30-40 ft. high, and more than once fortified in time of war. It bears a restored Roman inscription on the N. side, which cannot be earlier than A.D. 161. This defile, the highest point between *Tavannes* and *Sonceboz*, marked the limit of the

Helvetian province, and, at a later date, that of the bishoprics of Avenches, Lausanne, and Bâle.

The train descends towards the W., describes a sharp curve between *Sombeval* and *Corgémont*, crosses the *Suze* (or *Scheuss*), and reaches —

48 M. *Sonceboz* (2152'; *Couronne*; *Rail. Restaurant*), the junction for *La Chaux-de-Fonds* (see p. 22).

The train crosses the *Suze*, and passes through a tunnel under the S.W. spur of the *Montoz* (see above). The stream is crossed several times in its beautiful wooded valley. 50 M. *La Hutte*; 53 M. *Reuchenette* (1942'; *Truite*).

The line now suddenly turns towards the S., and enters the narrow passage which the *Suze* has forced through the last heights of the *Jura* range. Four tunnels between this point and *Bienne*. On the right beyond the first tunnel is a fall of the *Suze*, and on the hill is the ruined château of *Rondchâtel*. Two more tunnels. Pleasant view of the green valley of *Orvin* to the right. Beyond another long tunnel the train crosses the deep and wild ravine of the *Suze* (*Taubenloch*) by a lofty bridge, and quits the ravine. To the left we obtain a striking *View of the rich plains of *Bienne*, and in the distance, in clear weather, the whole of the Alpine chain from the mountains of *Unterwalden* to *Mont Blanc*. We then descend vine-clad slopes to —

56 M. *Bienne*, Ger. *Biel* (1444'; **Bielerhof*, at the station; **Schweizerhof*; *Couronne*; *Croix*; **Rail. Restaurant*), an ancient and thriving town (11,613 inhab.), which enjoyed independence from 1250 to 1798, situated near the lake (p. 14) of the same name. The **Museum Schwab*, presented to the town by Col. Schwab, is an interesting collection of antiquities, chiefly from ancient lake-villages. Handsome new Roman Catholic church. The beautiful avenues in the environs stretch to the N. end of the Lake of *Bienne*, as far as (1 M.) *Nidau*, with its old château, near the efflux of the *Zihl* (p. 14). Tramway from the station into the town and to *Nidau*.

Boats on the *Lake of Bienne* (p. 14) may be hired at the 'Schiff' inn on its bank.

The environs of *Magglingen* (2960 ft.), Fr. *Macolin*, with a new **Kurhaus* (6-8 fr. per day), situated to the W., on the slope of the *Jura* above *Bienne* (1¼ hr.; by carriage-road in 2 hrs.), afford splendid views and shady walks. — Ascent of the *Chasseral* (by road in 4½ hrs.), see p. 15.

From *Bienne* to *Soleure*, see p. 14; to *Neuchâtel* and *Geneva*, see p. 14.

The RAILWAY FROM BIENNE TO BERN crosses the *Zihl* (*Thièle*, p. 14) near (58 M.) *Brügg*, and the *Aare* near (60¾ M.) *Busswyl*.

63 M. *Lyss* (*Hôtel de la Gare*; *Cerf*) is the junction of the lines to *Lausanne* viâ *Payerne* and *Morat* (p. 42) and to *Soleure* (see below). Stations *Suberg*, *Schüpfen*, *München-Buchsee*, and (72½ M.) *Zollikofen*, a station on the Swiss Central line (*Bâle-Herzogenbuchsee-Bern*). Thence to (77 M.) *Bern*, see p. 30.

3. From Bâle to Olten, Neuchâtel, and Geneva.

167 M. RAILWAY. Express in 8, ordinary trains in 11 hrs. (fares 27 fr. 60 c., 19 fr. 65 c., 14 fr. 30 c.). From Bâle to Bienne through the Münsterthal, see R. 2; from Bâle to Geneva by Bern and Lausanne (express in 8 hrs.), see RR. 10, 12.

On leaving the station, a view to the left is obtained of the vine-clad hills of *Grenzach* (p. 47) beyond the Rhine, and of *Crischona* (see p. 8) on the hill. The train crosses the Birs (view of the valley); to the right the wooded slopes of the Jura. 3 M. *Muttenz*. 5 M. *Pratteln*, the junction for Zürich (R. 14). To the left, on the Rhine, at some distance from the railway, is *Basel-Augst* (p. 3), beyond which rise the mountains of the Black Forest.

The line now leaves the valley of the Rhine, while the Zürich line runs to the left (p. 42). The train enters the Jura Mts. and follows the left bank of the *Ergolz*. 7½ M. *Nieder-Schönthal* is the station for *Frenkendorf* (1119'), a pretty summer resort on a hill to the right. Near *Liestal*, on the left, is the large new prison of Canton Basel-Land, and beyond it the Cantonal Hospital.

9 M. *Liestal* (1033'; **Falke*, with salt-baths and extensive grounds; *Schlüssel*; *Engel*; *Sonne*), with 4667 inhab., prettily situated on the *Ergolz*, is the seat of government of the half-canton of Basel-Land, or Bâle-Campagne. In the council-hall is shown the cup of Charles the Bold, found in his tent after the battle of Nancy. — *Bienenberg* (Kurhaus, with salt-baths), 1½ M. to the N.W., is a pleasant summer resort. About 1 M. beyond it is the *Schauenburger Bad*.

11 M. *Lausen*. Before (13 M.) *Sissach* (1233'; Löwe), a thriving village, the train passes (r.) the small château and park of *Ebenrain*. Fine view from the *Sissacher Fluh* (2398'), 1 hr. N.

FROM SISSACH OVER THE SCHAFMATT TO AARAU (9 M.). By diligence to Oltingen in 1¾ hr., viâ (1½ M.) *Gelterkinden* (1371'; **Rössli*), a manufacturing village; thence through a picturesque valley to the *Hanggiessen* waterfall; (1½ M.) *Tecknau* (1440'); to (1½ M.) *Wenslingen* (1860') a steep ascent; (1½ M.) *Oltingen* (Ochs). The path ascending the (1½ M.) **Schafmatt* (2516') diverges close to the 'Ochs', and cannot be mistaken, being provided with numerous direction-posts. The summit commands an extensive panorama of the Jura mountains and the Alps, as far as the deep valley of *Rohr*. Turning to the left here, we reach the upper part of a meadow, at the foot of which (1½ M. from the summit) lies a chalet and whey-cure establishment. From this point we enjoy a view of the Lake of Lucerne with its environs, the Rigi, Pilatus, etc., bounded on each side by the mountains between which we stand. From the chalet to *Aarau* (p. 47) in 1 hr. by *Ober-* and *Nieder-Erlinsbach*.

To the S. of *Sissach* (7 M.; diligence twice daily in 1¼ hr. viâ *Zunzgen*, *Tenniken*, and *Dietgen*) is *Ruch-Eptingen* (1873'; *Kurhaus*, with saline and mineral baths; pens. 4-5 fr.), situated in a narrow valley at the base of the *Hauenstein*. (Footpath to *Läufelfingen*, see below, 1 hr.).

The train quits the *Ergolzthal* and turns to the S. into the narrow and picturesque *Homburger Thal*. 15½ M. *Sommerau*; 19½ M. *Läufelfingen* (2008'). The train descends and enters the *Hauenstein Tunnel*, 2970 yds. long, during the construction of which in 1857 sixty-three workmen were buried by a fall of earth. Beyond

it we observe the ruin of *Neu-Wartburg* on a height (see below), to the right of which, farther on, the Bernese Alps gradually become visible from the Wetterhorn to the Doldenhorn. The train descends by a long curve to the Aare, which it crosses far below Olten, and then ascends to the station on the right bank.

On the summit of the Hauenstein, ascended in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from stat. Laufelfingen vi *Reisen* and *Erlimoos* (each of which has a *Kurhaus*), or from Olten in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., is situated the **Frohburg** (2772'), a *Kurhaus* and inn, commanding a beautiful panorama of the Alps, from the Sentis to Mont Blanc; in the foreground the Wartburg (see below) and the Wiggerthal with the railway to Lucerne; r. Pilatus, l. the Rigi. About 10 min. from the inn are the ruins of a castle destroyed by an earthquake. — The traveller coming from the N., and visiting Switzerland for the first time, may leave the train at Laufelfingen, and walk to Olten over the Frohburg. In fine weather the view of the Alpine chain, which suddenly becomes visible from the top of the hill, is very striking. — Farther W., on the summit of the Obere Hauenstein (2356'), is situated (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) **Langenbruck** (*Kurhaus*; *Pens. Bieder*), a pleasant retreat. (High-road to Liestal and to stat. *Oensingen*. see below.)

24 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Olten** (1296'). — *SCHWEIZERHOF*; *HOTEL WYSS*; *KRONE*; *HALBMOND*; *Rail. Restaurant*. Carriages generally changed here. Detention of $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ hour. On leaving the waiting-rooms the trains for Bale and Zurich are to the *left*, those to Lucerne and Bern to the *right*. Pocket-picking not uncommon here.

Olten, the second town in the canton of Soleure (3928 inhab.), prettily situated on the *Aare*, is the junction of the lines to Aarau and Brugg (R. 16), to Aarburg and Lucerne (R. 15), to Bern (R. 10), and to Soleure and Neuchatel (see below). The *Parish Church* contains an Ascension by Disteli and the *Capuchin Church* a Madonna by Deschwanden. Extensive railway work-shops and large shoe-manufactories here.

To the S. of Olten, and visible to the left of the line, on an isolated hill several hundred feet above the Aare, rises the **Wartburg** or *Salschlöss* (2237'; *Rail. Restaurant*), a small chateau recently restored. *View* similar to that from the Frohburg (see above). Good paths from Olten and from Aarburg to the top in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.

Beyond Olten the train diverges to the right from the Lucerne line (p. 45), crosses the Aare, and traverses the plain watered by the *Dinnern*, at the S.E. base of the Jura. To the left the view of the Alps from the Glarnisch to the Altels is gradually unfolded, the Bernese Alps being in the centre. 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Wangen**; 29 M. **Hugendorf**; 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Egerkingen** (Kreuz).

Diligence twice daily in 40 min. to the Kuranstalt **Fridau* (2300 ft.), admirably situated on the slope of the Jura, and well fitted up. Beautiful view of the Alps from Sentis to Mont Blanc. Shady grounds and extensive wood-walks. The road also leads to *Langenbruck*, 3 M. farther (see above; diligence in summer daily).

32 M. **Oberbuchsiten**; 36 M. **Oensingen** (diligence twice daily in 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to *Langenbruck*, see above); 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Niederbipp** (to the right, *Oberbipp*, with a handsome modern chateau). At (40 M.) *Wangen* the train crosses the Aare. Beyond *Deitingen* and *Lauterbach* we obtain a view of Soleure with the minster of St. Ursus; to the right, the Kurhaus on the Weissenstein (p. 16). The train crosses the *Grosse Emme*, not far from its confluence with the Aare.

46 M. **Neu-Solothurn** (p. 15), beyond which the Aare is crossed.

From Soleure to Herzogenbuchsu., see p. 29.

FROM SOLEURE TO BURGDORF (13 M.) by the Emmenthal railway in 1 hour. The principal station is (7 M.) *Utzendorf*, the largest village in the lower Emmenthal. *Burgdorf*, see p. 29.

FROM SOLEURE TO LYSS (15 M.) by railway in 1-1/2 hour. The line skirts the right bank of the Aare. About halfway is *Büren* (Krone), a small town with an old château. *Lyss*, see p. 11.

47 M. **Alt-Solothurn** (p. 15), on the left bank of the Aare. Stations *Selzach*, *Grenchen* (Löwe; Neues Bad), with watch-manufactories, and *Pieterlen*.

62 M. **Bienne**, junction for the Münsterthal, see p. 11.

Near the beautiful avenues to the S.W. of the town, the train reaches the **Lake of Bienne** (1424'), 9 M. long, 2 M. wide, greatest depth 250', and 5-6' lower than the Lake of Neuchâtel, with which it is connected by the upper *Zihl* or *Thièle*. This river again emerges from the lake at *Nidau*, a village on the E. bank. Owing to the recent construction of an artificial channel for the lower part of the *Zihl*, the level of the lake has been lowered by several feet, and some interesting remains of lake-dwellings have thus been brought to light, particularly near *Mörigen* and *Lüscherz*, on the E. bank. The train skirts the N.W. bank of the lake, commanding a fine view, enhanced in clear weather by the snowy Alps in the background, which, as we proceed, become visible from the mountains of Unterwalden to Mont Blanc.

Beyond (67 M.) *Twann*, Fr. *Douanne* (*Bär), the brook of that name forms a picturesque fall.

This is the best starting-point for a visit to the **Isle of St. Peter**, situated a little to the S., opposite *Ligerz* (Fr. *Gléresse*) and *Chavanne* (Kreuz), two villages where boats may also be hired for the purpose. The island, which is 1/2 M. from the N.W. and 1 1/4 M. from the S.W. bank, rises perpendicularly from the lake on the N. and W. sides. These sides are shaded by fine old oaks, and present a most picturesque appearance. The S. side, which is a gradual slope, is covered with vineyards and orchards. On the E. side, near the bank, is seen the small house (*Inn) which *Rousseau* occupied in 1765 after his expulsion from *Motiers-Travers* (p. 23). After a stay of two months he was driven from this retreat also by the government of Bern. His room is preserved in the same condition as when he occupied it, and the walls are of course covered with thousands of names. It is to *Rousseau's* highly coloured description that the Isle of St. Peter and the Lake of Bienne chiefly owe their reputation. Boat from Neuveville, there and back in 2 hrs., 6 fr. — In consequence of the lowering of the lake, the island of St. Peter is now connected on the S. side with the smaller *Kaninchen-Insel*, and with the mainland near *Cerlier* (see below).

70 M. **Neuveville**, Ger. *Neuenstadt* (1760 ft.; **Faucon*; **Lion d'Or*; *Trois Poissons*), is a pleasant little town, the last in Canton Bern, and the first place where French is spoken. The new *Musée*, near the station (50c.), and the house of *Dr. Gross* contain interesting collections of antiquities, chiefly from the lake-dwellings and the Burgundian wars. On the *Schlossberg* (1752 ft.), to the W. of the town (20 min.), are the ruins of a château of the Bishops of Bâle

(fine view from the top and on the way up), near which the *Béon* forms a picturesque fall (often dry in summer).

To the N. of Neuveville rises the **Chasseral* (5279'; **Inn* at the top, with 20 beds), or *Gestler*, in three terraces, studded on the S. side by numerous villages amid green meadows. The view from the summit (ascent $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), grander than that from the Weissenstein (p. 17), embraces a large part of E. Switzerland, the Black Forest, the Vosges, and the Alps. — From Bienne (p. 11) a road ascends nearly the whole way to the top (12 M.) The most direct ascent is from St. Imier ($2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs.; see p. 22).

The old town of *Cerlier*, or *Erlach* (*Ours*), lies opposite Neuveville at the N. foot of the wooded *Jolimont* (1981'), which is easily ascended in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. and commands a charming view. The 'Teufelsbürde' is a group of large erratic blocks on the summit.

Near ($71\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Landeron* the railway quits the Lake of Bienne; the little town lies on the left. 74 M. *Cressier*, with its church on a lofty rock; 75 M. *Cornaux*. Beyond a tunnel the train reaches ($79\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Blaise*, where it skirts the slope of the mountain, and affords a survey of the *Lake of Neuchâtel*, and it soon reaches the N. end of the lake, opposite to the distant Mont Blanc.

82 M. *Neuchâtel*, see p. 17. Thence to —

167 M. *Geneva*, see R. 8.

4. Soleure and the Weissenstein.

Hotels. **COURONNE*, R. 2-3, B. 11/2, D. 3, A. $\frac{3}{4}$ fr.; **BARGETZI*, near the station, also a restaurant (beer); *AIGLE*; *CERF*; *THURM*; *CROIX*, R. 2, B. 1 fr.

Restaurant of **Bargetzi*, with a few bedrooms, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.E., near the 'Hermitage' (p. 16), with a garden and pleasant view.

Railway Stations: *Neu-Solothurn* on the right bank of the Aare ($\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the new bridge over the Aare), and *Alt-Solothurn* on the left bank, 1 M. from the other (p. 14). The *Ursus-Münster* (see below) is reached from either in 8 min.

Telegraph Office at the post-office.

Carriages to the Weissenstein, see p. 16.

Soleure, or *Solothurn* (1424'), on the *Aare*, a dull town with 7534 inhab., is the capital of Canton Soleure, and the residence of the Bishop of Bâle. It was incorporated with the Confederation in 1481, and claims to be the most ancient town on this side of the Alps next to Trèves ('*in Celtis nihil est Solodoro antiquius, unis exceptis Treviris, quarum ego dicta soror*'), is the inscription on the clock-tower mentioned below). It was the Roman *Salodurum*, once a flourishing settlement. The old ramparts have been almost entirely removed.

The *St. Ursus-Münster*, or cathedral of the Bishopric of Bâle (p. 4), was built in 1762-73 on the site of an edifice of 1050, in the form of a cross surmounted with a dome and two half-domes. A flight of 33 steps leads to the façade between two fountains, one of which is adorned with a statue of Moses striking the rock, the other with a figure of Gideon wringing the dew from the fleece.

The **Arsenal*, not far from the cathedral, contains the arms of the cantonal militia, and on the first floor a collection of ancient armour, halberds, pikes, and standards, taken by the Confederates

from the Austrians, Burgundians, and others. Among the curiosities is a mitrailleuse of the 15th cent., adjoining which is an automaton. A large plastic group on the upper floor represents the reconciliation of the Confederates effected at the Diet of Stans by Nicholas von der Flüe (p. 137), from a drawing by *Disteli* (d. 1844).

The oldest building in Soleure is the **Clock Tower**, recently restored, which is said to have been erected in the 4th cent. B.C., but probably dates from the Merovingian period. The figures and mechanism of the clock are similar to those at Bern (p. 32).

Under the arcades of the *Hôtel de Ville*, and in the *Public Library*, are a few Roman antiquities. The *Museum* at the orphanage near the bridge contains a good collection of minerals and fossils. The *Kunstverein* possesses a **Virgin and Child*, with SS. *Ursus* and *Martin of Tours*, by *Holbein the Younger* (1522).

At No. 5 Bieler Strasse, near the post-office, the illustrious Polish exile *Kosciusko* (d. 1817) passed the last years of his life. His heart was interred at *Zuchwył*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. S.E. of Soleure, on the right bank of the Aare, where a simple monument, shaded by weeping willows, bears the inscription: '*Viscera Thaddaei Kosciusko*'. His remains rest near those of *Sobieski* and *Poniatowski* in the Cathedral of Cracow.

The ***Weissenstein** (4213'), 3 hours' walk or drive to the N. of Soleure, is one of the most frequented heights in Switzerland, and well merits its repute. It is most conveniently approached from Münster (comp. p. 10). On the *Vordere Weissenstein* is a large **Kurhaus* (R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, pension 8 fr.), surrounded by woods and pastures, and much resorted to in summer.

ASCENT OF THE WEISSENSTEIN FROM SOLEURE. 1st. *Carriage Road*, by *Langendorf* and *Oberdorf* (two-horse carr. 20 fr.; fee extra; if the carriage remains during the night on the top, 5 fr. more). — 2nd. *Footpath* (guide or porter 4-5 fr.), passing the *Einsiedelei* (hermitage), and over the *Stiegenlos* and *Resi*. By either route the top may easily be reached in 3 hrs.; but the footpath is much to be preferred. We pass the cathedral of St. Ours, and through the handsome Bâle gate, bearing to the left towards the *Villa Cartier* with its two towers, where we turn to the right. Farther on we enter the avenue to the left, at the end of which we turn to the right towards the church of *St. Nicholas*. Before reaching the church our route passes **Bargetz's Brewery* (with a few bedrooms) and turns to the left into the *St. Verenathal* (1 M. from Soleure), a narrow, cool, and shady ravine, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length. The path to the left, at the beginning of the gorge, leads to the *Wengistein* (see below). At the other end of the valley are quarries of Portland limestone, where interesting fossils are found. The blocks of granite on the neighbouring slopes are believed by geologists to have been deposited by ancient Alpine glaciers (Introd. XIII). This gorge is now converted into a promenade.

At the N. end of the ravine is the **Hermitage of St. Verena**. On the right is the dwelling of the hermit; on the left is the chapel, hewn in the rock, which is reached by a broad flight of steps, and contains a representation of the holy sepulchre with life-size figures. The traveller may now ascend by the chapel to the crosses, pass near the extensive marble quarries, and traverse the wood to the **Wengistein**, the view from which is similar to that from the Weissenstein, though on a smaller scale. A huge granite boulder here bears a Latin inscription recording two memorable events in the history of Soleure.

From the hermitage to the base of the Jura, the footpath is uninteresting. From the restaurant beyond the hermitage we ascend to the left; we then turn suddenly to the right beyond a house, passing a large coven

erratic block. The path then descends through wood. In 10 min. we reach the road, and follow it in the direction of the Weissenstein, passing a finger-post, as far as the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) inn 'am Fuss des Weissensteins'. Above it we enter the wood to the left by a finger-post, ascend gradually, and then in steep zigzags to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) first bench, above which there are several others. The path soon quits the wood and ascends an abrupt rocky gully, partly by means of steps. Farther up, the ascent is through wood, and more gradual. In $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. we regain the road above the *Nesselboden Alp*, and following it, reach the hotel in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more. (A short-cut diverges to the right at the end of the first bend.)

The *VIEW* is less picturesque, but more extensive than that from the Rigi; and no spot commands a better view of the whole chain of the higher Alps from the Tyrol to Mont Blanc. To the E. are distinguished the Sentis, the Glärnisch, with the Rigi in the foreground, the Tödi between the Rigi and Pilatus, the lofty summit of Titlis, and the Sustenhorn; beyond Soleure, the eye reaches to the Wetterhorn and Schreckhorn, the Finsteraarhorn, Eiger, Mönch, Jungfrau, Blümlisalp, and Doldenhorn; then the Balmhorn, Altels, Monte Rosa, and to the S.W. Mont Blanc. To the W. glitter the lakes of Bienne, Morat, and Neuchâtel; the Aare winds to the S. through the fertile plains, and the Grosse Emme flows into it at the foot of the mountain.

Pleasant walk through the wood to the *Känzeli* (20 min.). — The *Röthe* (4587'), $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the E. of the hotel, commands an extensive view towards the N. and E. (Black Forest and Vosges), which are hidden from the Weissenstein, and affords a good survey of the picturesque mountains and valleys of the Jura. — Towards the W. the view is concealed by the *Hasenmatt* (4754'), $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the hotel, whence an uninterrupted panorama may be enjoyed. The path to it leads across the pastures to the W. for $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., turns to the left, ascends for 10 min. through wood, and skirts the crest of the hill for 10 min. more in order to avoid the ravine descending from the Hasenmatt. A little beyond a path diverging to the chalet to the right, a narrow path, also to the right, leads to the top in 25 min. more. (The easier route past the chalet is $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. longer.) — We need not now return from the Hasenmatt by the Weissenstein. Leaving the top on the N. side, we may descend its W. and S. slopes, pass *Lommiswyl*, and regain Soleure, or the nearer station of Selzach (p. 14). Münster or Court in the Münsterthal (p. 10) may be reached in 2 hrs. from the Hasenmatt.

5. Neuchâtel.

Hotels. BELLEVUE, in an open situation on the lake, R. L., & A. 4-5, D. 4-5, omnibus $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; GRAND HÔTEL DU MONT BLANC, belonging to the same landlord, closed in winter; GRAND HÔTEL DU LAC, near the lake, R. from $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, omnibus $\frac{3}{4}$ fr.; FAUCON, in the town, commercial, R. 1-3, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; HÔTEL DU SOLEIL and HÔTEL DU COMMERCE, near the post-office; TROIS POISSONS; LION D'OR. — *Restaurant de la Balance*; *Cercle du Musée*, in the Palais Rougemont (p. 18).

Railway Station (*Rail. Restaurant*, indifferent; *Restaurant Bellevue*, adjacent) high above the town, to the N.E., 1 M. from the steamboat-pier. — Omnibus between the post-office (close to the principal place, by the lake) and the station 30c., box 15c. (under 50lbs.). For walkers a shorter route descends near the station to the left. — **Steamboat** to Yverdon see p. 24, to Morat see p. 42.

Swimming Baths at the harbour, bath 40 c.

Wines. The wine of Neuchâtel is much esteemed; the best red wine is grown at *Cortailod* (p. 25) and *Derrière-Moulins*, the best white between *St. Blaise* and *Auvernier* (p. 23), and at *Bevaix* (p. 26). Sparkling wine is also manufactured here.

Watches. Watch-making is the most important branch of industry in the canton, particularly at *La Chaux-de-Fonds* and *Le Locle* (R. 6), where many of the watches sold at Geneva are made. — Ladies' and gentlemen's

watches (works warranted) may be purchased of *Jeanjaquet & Co.* in the Grand Hôtel du Lac, Place du Pont, and of *Rod. Schmid*, Place de Pury.

The PRINCIPALITY OF NEUCHÂTEL belonged to Burgundy down to the 11th cent., when it was united to the German Empire. In 1288 it was ceded by the Emperor Rudolph of Hapsburg to John of Chalons, whose great-grandson John III. became Prince of Orange by marriage. After the Chalons family had become extinct, the principality came into the possession of the Counts of Freiburg and Hochberg. In 1503 it subsequently descended by marriage to the house of Orleans-Longueville, which also became extinct in 1707. It was then adjudged by the estates to Frederick I. of Prussia, who was selected from among fifteen competitors as being descended on the mother's side from John III. of Orange, and it thus formed one of the possessions of the crown of Prussia for a century. In 1806 Napoleon, who had obtained possession of the principality, created Alexander Berthier, one of his marshals, Prince of Neuchâtel, but eight years later it was restored to Prussia. The following year (1815) Neuchâtel, which as early as 1406 had been in close alliance with several Swiss towns, and had often fought on their side, formally joined the Confederacy as the 21st canton, though it still remained under Prussian protection. The bond which connected it with Prussia was finally dissolved by a treaty signed at Paris, 26th May, 1857.

Neuchâtel (1433'), Ger. *Neuenburg*, the capital of the canton of that name, with 15,612 inhab., is built on a slope of the Jura, rising in the form of an amphitheatre, with the Lake of Neuchâtel (p. 24) at its base. The modern part of the town, with its handsome houses, grounds, and *Quay nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, lies on the lake, on a strip of land formed by the deposit brought down by the *Seyon* from the *Chasseral*. In order to gain building room, a channel was constructed for the Seyon above the town by means of a tunnel (*Tunnel de la Trouée du Seyon*), 176 yds. long.

On an eminence stands the **Château**, the oldest part of which, lately restored, dates from the Burgundian period. It is now the seat of the cantonal government. Handsome court-room, adorned with the arms of the different sovereigns down to the Prussian period, and a new council-hall. Near it is the **Temple du Haut**, a church dating from the 12th century. The choir contains a handsome Gothic monument with 15 life-size figures in stone, erected in 1372 by Count Louis of Neuchâtel, and restored in 1840. There are also memorial-stones to the Prussian governor *General von Zastrow* (d. 1836), and the reformer *Farel* (d. 1565). Interesting cloisters. — The *place* in front of the church is adorned with a *Statue of Farel* standing on an image which he has overthrown, erected in 1875.

The **Collège**, a large new edifice on the lake, contains an extensive natural history collection founded by *Prof. Agassiz* (comp. p. 92; d. in America, 1873), a considerable library, antiquities from lake-dwellings, etc. (adm. on Thurs., 10-12, and Sun., 2-4; at other times 50 c.). The same building contains the *Academy*.

In the vicinity, in the Place Pury, an open square to the S., facing the lake, is a bronze **Statue of David de Pury* (d. 1786), a native of Neuchâtel, who bequeathed 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ million francs to the town, erected in 1855.

The ***Picture Gallery** in the *Hôtel Dupeyron* ('Cercle du Musée', formerly the Palais Rougemont), in the N.E. suburb, consists chiefly

of modern Swiss works, some of them excellent. (Adm. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; Sun., 1-4, gratis.)

Noteworthy pictures: *Anker*, Retreat of the French army under Bourbaki, in Feb. 1871; *A. H. Berthout*: The Jungfrau; The ruin of Weissenau; *L. Berthout*, Crossing the Tiber; *F. Berthout*, Young Savoyard; *Calame*: Rosenlauri Glacier; ¹⁰⁰Monte Rosa; *K. Girardet*: A Huguenot assembly surprised by Rom. Cath. soldiery; Cromwell reproached by his daughter Mrs. Claypole for the condemnation of Charles I.; Landscape in the Val de Travers; *E. Girardet*, A father's blessing; *Gleyre*, Hercules and Omphale; *Grosclaude*: The Doge Marino Falieri; 'Vive le vin de 1834'; 43. *Isabey*, Sea-piece; *M. de Meuron*: View of Rome from the palace of the emperors, with the palace itself and the Baths of Caracalla; Modern Rome; Lake of Walenstadt; *A. de Meuron*, Pastures between Iseltwald and the Faulhorn; *Moritz*, Henry II. of Longueville in the château of Colombier; *L. Robert*: The basilica of S. Maria Fuori le Mura near Rome, after the fire of 1832; Roman oxen; ¹⁰¹Fishermen on the Adriatic; *Robert-Fleury*, Scene of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew; ¹⁰²*Ch. Tschagggeny*, Flemish bridal procession of the 17th cent.; *E. Tschagggeny*, Mother and child pursued by a bull. Also a number of casts, water-colours, drawings, and engravings.

The adjacent building contains the **Musée Challande*, an interesting collection of stuffed Alpine animals (1 fr.).

The new *Observatory*, erected for the benefit of the watch-manufacturers, is in telegraphic communication with La Chaux-de-Fonds and Le Locle (p. 21). The adjoining *Mail*, a grass-plot planted with trees, commands a charming view of the lake and the Alps.

Neuchâtel is noted for its **Charitable Institutions**. The most important are the *Municipal Hospital*, founded by David de Pury, the *Pourtalès Hospital*, near the Bern gate, and the *Préfarquier Lunatic Asylum*, 3 M. from Neuchâtel, erected by M. de Meuron in 1844, at a cost of 1½ million fr., and presented to the canton.

The **Chaumont* (3845'; *Hôtel du Chaumont*, a large house near the summit, 3700 ft.; *Hôtel du Château*, higher up, 5 min. to the N.), a spur of the Jura chain, rising to the N. of the town, is the finest point of view near Neuchâtel, commanding the lakes of Neuchâtel, Morat, and Bienné, the towns of Soleure, Bern, Freiburg, and the fertile hill-country lying between them, with the entire Alpine chain from the Sentis to Mont Blanc in the background. The afternoon light is the most favourable, but a perfectly clear horizon is unfortunately rare. The footpath diverges from the Chaux-de-Fonds road $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from Neuchâtel, and leads to the summit in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (ascent by the carriage-road $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more; char-à-bancs there and back 10 fr.). — Nearer the town there are pleasant wood-walks: to the *Roche de l'Ermitage*, *Pierre à Bot*, etc. — ¹⁰³*Gorges de la Reuse*, see p. 26; ¹⁰⁴*Tête de Rang*, p. 20.

6. From Neuchâtel to La Chaux-de-Fonds Le Locle, and to St. Imier and Bienné.

RAILWAY (*Jura & Bern Line*) from Neuchâtel viâ La Chaux-de-Fonds to (24 M.) Le Locle in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 6 fr. 40, 4 fr. 10, 3 fr. 20 c.). From La Chaux-de-Fonds viâ St. Imier to (30 M.) Bienné in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (fares 6 fr. 45, 4 fr. 55, 3 fr. 25 c.). This route, as far as Hauts-Geneveys (1709' above the Lake of Neuchâtel) is very attractive in clear weather, as it commands beautiful views of the lake, the Bernese Alps, and Mont Blanc. The traveller should secure a seat on the *left* side.

Neuchâtel, see p. 17. The train skirts the heights behind the town and the castle, at first running parallel to the Pontarlier and

Lausanne lines. To the left, below, is the *Tunnel de la Trouée du Seyon* (p. 18). The train crosses the *Seyon*. Beyond a tunnel, 660 yds. long, a beautiful *View of the lake and the Alps is gradually disclosed as the train ascends (gradient 27 : 1000), the Bernese Alps to the E., and Mont Blanc to the S. being conspicuous. 3 M. *Corcelles* (1879'). Then two more tunnels.

7 M. *Chambrelieu* (a village lying above the line, to the N.E.), beautifully situated almost perpendicularly above the valley of the *Reuse* (p. 23), in which, about 750 ft. below, runs the Pontarlier line. Fine view near the refreshment-room. This station is a terminus, from which the train proceeds on its way nearly in the opposite direction. It then skirts a wooded eminence. To the right is the fertile *Val de Ruz*, 3 M. wide, with its numerous villages. To the E. rises the *Chaumont* (p. 19).

10½ M. *Les Geneveys-sur-Coffrane* (2870'). Before reaching (12½ M.) **Les Hauts-Geneveys** (3136'; *Hôtel Renaud*) the train crosses the road from Neuchâtel to La Chaux-de-Fonds, on the S.E. side of the *Tête de Rang* (see below).

The **Tête de Rang* (4668'; *Inn*), which is easily ascended in 1¼ hr. from Les Hauts-Geneveys (by a lane to the left, 10 min. beyond the village), commands a magnificent and extensive view of the Jura westwards to the plateau of Langres, the Vosges, and the Alps from the Sentis to Mont Blanc and the mountains of Geneva. — A path leads hence along the top of the hill to the **Col des Loges* (4219'; **Hôtel à la Vue des Alpes*), on the road to La Chaux-de-Fonds. View similar to that from the *Tête de Rang*, but less extensive. We may then descend either to (1½ M.) *Hauts-Geneveys* or to (3 M.) *La Chaux-de-Fonds*.

The *Hauts-Geneveys* station, the highest point of view on the line, commands an admirable view of Mont Blanc. The train soon enters a tunnel under the *Col des Loges*, 2 M. in length (8-10 min.). 16 M. **Convers** (*Inn*), at the end of the tunnel, stands amidst wild scenery, surrounded by almost perpendicular rocks, through a small opening in which the road leads to the N. to the village of *Les Convers*, 1 M. distant (railway to *St. Imier* and *Bienne*, see p. 22). The train passes through a tunnel, ¾ M. long (3 min.), under *Mont Sagne*, and through a shorter one, and reaches —

18½ M. **La Chaux-de-Fonds** (3254'; **Fleur de Lys*, next the post-office, R. 2½, B. 1 fr.; *Guillaume Tell*; *Balance*; **Lion d'Or*). The traveller will be surprised to find in this remote and sterile Alpine valley, lying nearly as high as the top of Snowdon, and imperfectly supplied with water, an important town with 22,273 inhab., whose skill and industry enable them to defy the rigours of a climate where corn only ripens in warm summers. The division of labour is here carried out to its fullest extent, each part of the mechanism of the watch being made by a separate class of workmen. The watch-makers are chiefly natives of the canton; the other artisans come from German Switzerland and other districts. The hotels are principally frequented by commercial travellers; and several firms at Hamburg, Trieste, etc., have agents constantly resident in the town.

There are no attractions here; but the traveller may visit the *Church* with its artistically vaulted ceiling and handsome pulpit, the large new *Schools* at the N.W. end of the town, and the new *Hôtel-de-Ville*, containing the post-office.

From La Chaux-de-Fonds to the **Moulin de la Mort* in the picturesque *Côtes du Doubs*, a pleasant day's excursion. A good road leads past the **Restaurant Bel-Air* to *Le Basset*, descends gradually through wood towards the Doubs (Restaur. Brenetet), and skirts its bank to *Biaufond* (9 M. from La Chaux-de-Fonds). A boat then conveys us to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Les Refrains*, whence we walk through imposing rock scenery to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Moulin de la Mort* (refreshments). Opposite is the curious *Passage des Echelles*, used as a means of communication by the inhabitants. — Here, and for several leagues farther N., the Doubs forms the boundary between France and Switzerland. A pleasant walk may be taken through its narrow and picturesque rocky valley to *La Goule*, ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bief d'Etoz*, and ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Seignelégier* (Cheval Blanc), whence a diligence runs several times daily to *Tavannes* and *Glovelier* (p. 10).

A pleasant footpath leads to the W. of La Chaux-de-Fonds to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Les Planchettes* (Restaur.) and the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Saut du Doubs* (see below).

Near La Chaux-de-Fonds the railway makes a sharp bend towards the S.W., and traverses a monotonous green Alpine valley (stat. *Eplatures*, halfway) to —

24 M. **Le Locle** (3021'; **Hôtel du Jura*; *Trois Rois*), a town similar in character to the last, with 10,387 inhab., most of whom are watchmakers and jewellers.

The **Col des Roches*, 1 M. to the W. of Le Locle, is a tunnel, partly lined with masonry, 120 paces in length, hewn through the rocks which here close the valley. It was begun in 1799 and completed in 1871. Beyond it the road divides: that to the left leads through a rocky defile (French frontier) to Besançon, and that to the right to Les Brenets. The latter (constructed in 1856-58, and partly altered in 1871) leads through an interesting rock gallery, affording a pleasant view of the upper part of the valley of the Doubs. Lower down, the *Bied* issues from a natural tunnel, which has been artificially widened, and drives several mills, one below another.

THE ROUTE TO LES BRENETS AND THE SAUT DU DOUBS (from Le Locle to Les Brenets 3 M., omnibus from the station; one-horse carr. there and back, 7 fr.) leads through the (1 M.) *Col des Roches* and past the mills of the *Bied* (see above) to ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) a second tunnel, 120 paces long, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. beyond which we descend to the left, following the telegraph-posts, and passing the pretty church of *Les Brenets* (**Couronne*; *Lion d'Or*), to ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) the **Lac des Brenets*, which the Doubs forms above the waterfall. A boat (3 fr., there and back; preferable to the footpath over the rocks, and also to the small steamboat which plies on Sundays) now conveys us down the dark-green lake, which gradually contracts, being flanked with precipitous wooded rocks, and presenting a series of very picturesque scenes. In 35 min. we reach the **Saut du Doubs* (**Hôtel du Saut du Doubs*, with a garden, on the Swiss side; *Hôtel de France*, unpretending, on the French side), a picturesque waterfall 80 ft. high, of which we obtain a fine view from a point high above it, reached in 6 min. from the landing-place. (Thence to the foot of the fall, 5 min. more.) Below the fall the river flows for 6 M. through a rocky gorge 1000' in depth, forming the frontier between France and Switzerland, and affording a charming variety of rock and river scenery. There are also several picturesque points lower down (p. 10).

FROM LE LOCLE TO LES PONTS AND NEUCHÂTEL, diligence daily in 4 hrs. (4 fr. 25 c.). The road traverses a monotonous valley (to the right *La Chaux-du-Milieu*), and descends to (7 M.) *Les Ponts* (3389'; *Hôtel de la Loyauté*, moderate), where it crosses the valley of the *Sagne*. From *Les*

Petits Ponts a road runs to the S.W. into the Val de Travers (p. 23). Near *La Tourne* (3710'; Inn) our road reaches the crest of the mountain (view), and then descends to *Montmollin*, where it crosses the line from Neuchâtel to La Chaux-de-Fonds. It next leads to *Corcelles* (1883'; p. 20), *Peseux*, and lastly to (19½ M.) *Neuchâtel* (p. 17).

FROM CONVERS TO BIENNE. The **Val. St. Imier**, Ger. *St. Imerthal*, 15 M. in length, watered by the *Suze*, Ger. *Scheuss*, is a pleasant, fertile valley, flanked with wooded hills, and containing several thriving villages. Watch-making is one of the chief occupations of the industrious population.

Stat. **Convers**, see p. 20. The train runs through rocky scenery and woods, past the village of *Les Convers*, to (7 M.) *Renan* (2940'), a considerable village (1939 inhab.) on the left bank of the *Suze*, which rises 1½ M. to the S.W. — 9½ M. *Sonvillier* (2522 inhab.) lies in a green basin. Opposite, on a pine-clad rock to the right, is the picturesque ruined château of *Erguel*.

11 M. **St. Imier** (2671'; **Couronne*; *Hôtel de Ville*; **Treize Cantons*), the capital of the valley (7033 inhab.), the chief centre of the watch trade, possesses two churches, handsome streets, and good shops. Ascent of the **Chasseral*, 2½-3 hrs. (see p. 15; guide advisable).

Near (12½ M.) *Villeret* (2428'), on the right, a brook rushes from a wild gorge descending from the Chasseral. The valley expands, and corn-fields begin to appear. Near (15 M.) *Courtclary* (2290'; *Sauvage*; *Ours*), a village (1233 inhab.) with a château, the train crosses the *Suze*, and re-crosses it beyond (17 M.) *Cortébert*. Beyond (18½ M.) *Corgémont* (a village to the left) the line soon unites with the Münsterthal railway.

20 M. **Sonceboz**, and thence to (30 M.) **Biemme**, see p. 11.

7. From Neuchâtel to Pontarlier through the Val de Travers.

33 M. RAILWAY ('*Franco-Suisse*') in 2-2¾ hrs. (fares 6 fr. 10, 4 fr. 70, 3 fr. 55 c.). This is the direct route from N.W. Switzerland to Paris, by Dôle and Dijon. (From Bern to Paris, 359 M., express in 1½ hrs.; fares 68 fr. 85, 51 fr. 55 c. — From Lausanne to Paris, see R. 9).

This Jura-railway (comp. p. 19) also traverses a very picturesque country for a considerable distance. Views to the *left*. The most interesting parts of the line are between Neuchâtel and Noiraigue, between Boveresse and the last tunnel above St. Sulpice, and between St. Pierre de la Cluse and Pontarlier. The other parts of the line traverse green valleys, overshadowed by the pine-clad Jura Mts.

The Pontarlier line, running parallel with that to Yverdon (p. 25) as far as stat. *Auvernier*, crosses the *Seyon*. Beyond a short tunnel under the high-road to the Val de Travers and Le Locle, we enjoy a beautiful *View of the lake and the Alps (comp. p. 20). The train traverses vine-clad slopes at a considerable height, and crosses the *Gorge of Serrières* by a lofty viaduct (below is *Suchard's* large

chocolate manufactory), above which stands the small château of *Beauregard*.

The train now descends to (3 M.) **Auvernier** (1479'; *Hôtel du Lac*, moderate; $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant is the hydropathic establishment of *Chanélaz*, pension 6-8 fr.), where the Yverdon line (p. 25) diverges to the left, and then gradually ascends, commanding an admirable view of the lake and the Alps. At the entrance to the wooded ravine of the *Reuse* (the left bank of which the line follows to its source near St. Sulpice, see below), we observe the lofty viaduct of the Yverdon line (p. 25) far below us to the left. The last glimpse of the lake down this romantic valley is particularly picturesque. The train then enters a tunnel, high on the N. slope of the valley, almost under the station of Chambrelieu (p. 20). After three more tunnels, we reach (12 M.) **Noiraigue** (2359'), at the N. base of the *Creux du Vent* (see below). The valley, which from this point to St. Sulpice is called *Val de Travers*, now suddenly changes its character, and the Reuse flows between comparatively level meadows.

Pedestrians may ascend the *Creux du Vent* (4806') in 2 hrs. by a steep path from Noiraigue, and descend to *Boudry* or *St. Aubin* (p. 26). The view is far more striking when the ascent is made from this side than when made from the lake (p. 26).

To the right is the road to Les Ponts and Le Locle, ascending the hill (comp. p. 22). $14\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Travers* (2392'), with a tunnel. On the opposite side of the valley, near (17 M.) **Couvét** (2418'), a picturesque little town, are asphalt-mines.† Here, and at Motiers and Fleurier (see below), excellent absynthe is manufactured. Diligence to Motiers twice daily; to Le Locle, see p. 22.

The line again ascends the N. slope of the valley. Far below, on the opposite side, lies *Motiers* (-*Travers*; 2415'), where Rousseau spent some time by permission of the Prussian governor Lord Keith, after his expulsion from Yverdon by the government of Bern, and wrote his '*Lettres de la Montagne*'.

The *Ravine of the Raisse* (an affluent of the Reuse), with its picturesque rock scenery and waterfalls, deserves a visit. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Motiers we pass a bridge, and, keeping to the right, ascend a pretty wooded gorge on the bank of the stream. In 1 hr. we reach a new path, which leads to the top of the hill in 35 min. more. From this point, with the aid of a guide or a good map, the traveller may ascend the Chasseron (p. 25). — Behind Motiers is situated a limestone cavern, one arm of which is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. long. Visitors may penetrate its recesses for about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. without danger (rough walking; swarms of bats). At the entrance is a waterfall.

Stat. *Boveresse* is loftily situated; the village lies below it to the S.E. In the valley, farther on, is **Fleurier** (2454'; *Poste*; *Couronne*), with extensive watch-manufactories. Beyond a long tunnel, we observe *St. Sulpice* (2557') below us, to the left. Scenery again extremely picturesque. Two bridges and two tunnels. In the defile of *La Chaîne*, the Reuse, which probably flows under ground from the *Lac des Taillères*, $13\frac{1}{4}$ M. from Fleurier, rises in the form of a considerable stream, soon capable of working a number of mills.

The line soon attains its highest point; beyond the last tunnel it enters a level green valley. At (25 M.) **Verrières** (*Les Verrières Suisses*, 3061'), the last Swiss village, the French 'army of the east' under Bourbaki crossed the frontier in Feb., 1871. The train enters France and stops at *Les Verrières de Joux*, or *Verrières-Françaises* (3015'). Near *St. Pierre de La Cluse* the scenery again becomes interesting. The defile of *La Cluse*, which both the railway and the high-road traverse, is fortified; on the left rises the ancient **Fort de Joux**, which was destroyed by an explosion of dynamite in 1877, overtopped by a new fort on a rock to the right. Mirabeau was imprisoned here in 1775 at the instance of his father; and in 1803 Toussaint l'Ouverture, the negro governor of St. Domingo, who had been treacherously arrested ten months previously, died in the fort, where he had been confined by order of Napoleon.

The line crosses the *Doubs*, which drains the *Lake of St. Point*, 3¾ M. to the S.W., and skirts its left bank as far as Pontarlier. Scenery picturesque.

33 M. **Pontarlier** (2854'; *Hôtel de la Poste*; *Hôtel National*; *Croix Blanche*), a small French town on the *Doubs*. Luggage is examined at the station. Opposite the station are the *Collège* and the *Telegraph Office*. The large building with a turret, to the right as the station is entered, is the *Hospital*.

8. From Neuchâtel to Lausanne and Geneva. Lake of Neuchâtel.

85 M. **WESTERN RAILWAY**. To Lausanne in 2-2½, to Geneva 2¾-5 hrs. (fares to Lausanne 8 fr., 5 fr. 80, 4 fr. 20 c.; to Geneva 13 fr. 10, 9 fr. 40, 6 fr. 80 c.). — The **STEAMBOAT** on the LAKE OF NEUCHÂTEL plies between Neuchâtel and Morat (in 2 hrs., fare 2 or 1½ fr.), and between Neuchâtel and Estavayer only (in 1½ hr., fare 2 or 1½ fr.). — The **STEAMBOAT** on the LAKE OF GENEVA from Lausanne (Ouchy) or Morges to Geneva (in 3 and 2½ hrs. respectively) is far preferable to the railway, affording a better survey of the beautiful scenery. — The railway from Yverdon to Bussigny (where Mont Blanc and the mountains of Savoy first become visible) is uninteresting. Between Neuchâtel and Geneva a seat on the *left* should be selected (but between Bussigny and Lausanne on the *right*).

The **Lake of Neuchâtel** (1427'), the *Lacus Eburodunensis* of the Romans, is far inferior to the lakes among the higher Alps; but the N. bank, with its vine-clad slopes, overtopped by the precipitous Jura Mts., commands an admirable survey of the Alpine chain from the Bernese Oberland to Mont Blanc. The lake is 25 M. in length, and 6 M. in width at its broadest part between Auvernier and *Port Alban*, where it also attains its greatest depth (500'). Owing to the recent enlargement of its outlet, the level of the lake has been lowered by nearly 7 ft., and the water has receded about 80 yds. at places, especially near Yverdon and Estavayer.

At the N. end of the lake is *St. Blaise*, 1½ M. to the E. of which the *Thièle* issues from it; in the background rises the *Jolimont* (p. 15).

About 3 M. farther S.E. is the influx of the *Broye* (p. 41). The next steamboat-stations are *Cudrefin* and —

Estavayer (1538'; *Maison de Ville*; *Cerf*), a busy little town, with the château of *Chilnau*, architecturally interesting (also a railway-station; comp. p. 38). The following stations on the S.E. bank are *Font* and *Cheires*; on the opposite side *Concise* and *Corcelles* (p. 26). On a long promontory lies *Yvonand*, where Roman mosaic pavements have been found, one of which is preserved in the museum at Yverdon. At the end of the promontory the *Mentue* falls into the lake.

Yverdon (1433'; **Hôtel de Londres*, R. 2, B. 1½ fr.; **Croix Fédérale*), with 5940 inhab., the Roman *Eburodunum*, lies at the S. end of the Lake of Neuchâtel, at the influx of the *Toile*, or *Thièle*. Pleasant walks and fine views in the environs. For twenty years (1805-25) *Pestalozzi* presided over his famous school here.

This practical philosopher, a native of Zürich, first devoted himself to theology and jurisprudence, but soon abandoned these pursuits, and interested himself exclusively in the improvement of the condition of the lowest classes. His method of teaching consists in directly addressing the youthful sensations and conceptions, and constantly calling all the powers of the child into exercise. His exertions were not attended during his lifetime with the success they merited; but his method has since been extensively adopted and appreciated.

The *Château*, where *Pestalozzi*'s school was established, erected by Conrad of Zähringen in 1135, now contains the public schools, the Town Library, and a Museum (with numerous objects from ancient lake-villages, and Roman and other antiquities). Near the town, ¾ M. to the S.E. of the station, there is a *Sulphur Bath* (*Kurhaus*, pens. 7 fr.), adjoining which is the *Pension la Prairie*, with extensive grounds.

The *Chasseron* (5285'), which rises from the Jura range to the N.W. of Yverdon, commands a fine view. Diligence twice daily in ¾ hrs. to *Ste. Croix* (1½-2 hrs. from the top), a place noted for the manufacture of musical boxes (upwards of 50,000 annually). — The *Aiguille de Beaulmes* (5128') and the *Mont Suchet* (5236') are also fine points of view (ascent ¾-4 hrs.).

From Yverdon to Payerne and Freiburg, see p. 38.

RAILWAY from Neuchâtel to (3 M.) **Auvernier**, see p. 23. The train here quits the lake (the Pontarlier line diverges to the right), to which it returns beyond Bevaix (see below). 5 M. **Colombier** (*Maison de Ville*) produces one of the best Neuchâtel white wines. Pleasant avenues. Old château, now a barrack. Interesting remains of Roman buildings have been discovered in the neighbourhood. Beyond the village, on the bank of the lake, lies the manufactory of *Le Bied*. Beyond (6 M.) stat. *Boudry* the train crosses the deep valley of the *Reuse*, which falls into the lake to the left, near *Cor-tailod*, where the best red wine in the canton is produced. The little town of **Boudry** (1542'; *Maison de Ville*), the birthplace of *Marat*, lies to the left, below the line, on the right bank of the Reuse, 1 M. from the station.

The **Gorges de la Reuse** are interesting. Leaving the Boudry station, and passing the viaduct on the left, we pass through the village of *Trois-rods*. Before the last house we turn to the left, between two walls, and descend in 20 min. to the entrance to the ravine of the Reuse. A path, hewn in the rock at places, affords admirable views of the narrow and wooded gorge, above which the rocks and trees frequently meet. After 5 min. we come to a path to the left, leading to the 'Temperance' restaurant, where a contribution for the maintenance of the path is expected. In 20 min. more we observe a cavern to the right, above us. Farther on, the Pontarlier railway runs above the gorge, on the right, and still higher is the carriage-road. We next reach (55 min.) the *Champ du Moulin* (Hôtel du Sentier des Gorges), picturesquely situated (stopping-place of several trains). *Noiraigne*, about 3 M. distant, see p. 23.

The **Creux du Vent** (4807'), rising to the W. of Boudry, is frequently ascended thence in 3 hrs. (comp. p. 23). At the summit is a basin, 500' in depth, shaped like a horse-shoe, and nearly 3 M. in circumference. When the weather is about to change, this crater-like 'hollow of the wind' is filled with surging clouds of white vapour, which rise and fall like the steam in a boiling cauldron, but do not quit their bed. The phenomenon seldom lasts above an hour. A gun-shot produces a rattling echo, like the sound of a volley of musketry. Beautiful view of the Alps from Pilatus to Mont Blanc. Rare plants and minerals are found here.

9 M. **Bevaix** (1568'). The line returns to the bank of the lake, which it follows to Yverdon. 11 M. **Gorgier-St. Aubin** (1555'). Opposite, on the S.E. bank, lies the little town of *Estavayer* (p. 25). 14 M. **Vaumarcus**, with the well-preserved castle of that name on the hill to the right. Farther on, to the right, is *La Lance*, formerly a Carthusian monastery, now a château and park of Count Pourtalès. At (16 M.) **Concise** (1453'; *Ecu de France*) many traces of the ancient lake-villages ('Pfahlbauten') have been found. Near *Corcelles*, which lies to the right, on the high-road, a little farther on, rise three rude blocks of granite, 5 to 8' in height, placed in the form of a triangle, but not visible from the line. They are sometimes said to have been erected in memory of the battle of Grandson, but they are more probably of Celtic origin.

Battle of Grandson. When *Charles the Bold* of Burgundy had gained possession of the castle of Grandson by treachery, and, contrary to the stipulation, had put the Swiss garrison to death, he abandoned his secure position at Grandson, and seized the castle of Vaumarcus, which commands the road. Here, on 3rd March, 1476, he was surprised and signally defeated by the Swiss, justly infuriated by his cruel breach of faith. Part of the enormous booty captured by the victors is still preserved in various arsenals of the Confederation.

18 M. **Onnens-Bonvillars**. 21 M. **Grandson** (*Lion d'Or*; *Croix Rouge*), a small town probably of Roman origin, possesses a picturesque old *Château*, now restored, which contains a small collection of antiquities and natural history specimens (fine view from the terrace). The ancient *Church*, the columns of which have quaint capitals, once belonged to a Benedictine abbey.

The train skirts the S.W. end of the lake, and crosses the *Thièle* immediately above its influx into the lake.

24 M. **Yverdon**, see p. 25. — To *Payerne* and *Freiburg*, p. 38.

The train now quits the Lake of Neuchâtel, and enters the broad valley of the *Toile* or *Thièle*, which is formed by the confluence of

the *Orbe* (p. 28) and the *Talent*, near stat. *Ependes*. To the W. rises the long chain of the Jura: the *Aiguille de Beaulmes* and *Mont Suchet* (p. 25), and between them in the distance the *Mont d'Or*, *Dent de Vaulion* (p. 29), and *Mont Tendre*. 30 M. *Chavornay-Orbe* (the small town of *Orbe* lies 2 M. to the N.W.; p. 28); 33½ M. *Eclépens* (p. 28). The train enters the picturesque wooded valley of the *Vénoge*, which is connected with the Toile by means of the *Canal d'Entreroches*, and passes *Villars-Lussery*, where the Jougue line diverges to the right (p. 28). 38 M. **Cossonay** (*Hôtel d'Angleterre*), a small town on the wooded hill to the right. Railway to *Vallorbe* and *Pontarlier*, see R. 9.

Beyond (43 M.) *Bussigny*, whence a branch-line diverges to the right to *Morges* (see below), we obtain a view of the long chain of the mountains of Savoy. 44½ M. *Renens*.

47½ M. **Lausanne**, see p. 221. — Steamboat from Lausanne (*Ouchy*) to Geneva, see pp. 218-221.

RAILWAY TO GENEVA. The train from Lausanne to Geneva returns as far as *Renens* (see above). Near (55½ M.) **Morges** (p. 221), where it approaches the Lake of Geneva, a glimpse is obtained in clear weather of the majestic snow-clad *Mont Blanc*. The station of *Morges* is nearly ½ M. from the steamboat-quay. In the distance to the N.W., above the valley of the *Morges*, which is here crossed, rises the château of *Vufflens* (p. 221). 57½ M. *St. Prex*; the village lies to the left, on a promontory extending into the lake. 61 M. *Aubonne-Allaman* is the station (omnibus 40 c.) for *Aubonne*, beautifully situated on the hill, 1½ M. to the N. As (64½ M.) *Rolle* (p. 221) is approached, the *Signal de Bougy* (p. 221), a famous point of view, rises to the right. 66 M. *Gilly-Bursinel*. The district between the *Aubonne* and the *Promenthouse*, which the line traverses beyond (68½ M.) *Gland*, is called *La Côte*, and is noted for its wine.

Near (72 M.) **Nyon** (p. 220) the train skirts *Prangins* with its château, and again approaches the lake. To the right rises the *Dôle* (p. 220). 75 M. *Céligny*; 77 M. **Coppet**; 80 M. *Versoir* (p. 219). The narrowest part of the lake is near (82 M.) *Genthod-Bellevue* (comp. p. 218). 83 M. *Chambésy*, the last station before Geneva, is only 1½ M. from the French frontier. On the opposite bank the wooded hills and picturesque villas near Geneva become visible, and beyond them tower *Mont Blanc* and the Savoy range. The station at Geneva stands high on the right bank of the Rhone, at the end of the *Rue du Montblanc* (p. 209).

85 M. **Geneva**, see p. 206.

The traveller bound for Germany viâ Neuchâtel, if already acquainted with the above route, may vary the journey by proceeding from *Rolle* (p. 221) by *Burtigny* and *Longirod* to *St. Georges* (3067'), 9 M. to the N.W., where the roads from *Nyon*, *Rolle*, and *Aubonne* unite, situated at the foot of the *Col de Marcheiruz*. A good road ascends thence to the (4 M.) *Asile de Marcheiruz* (1757'), and descends to (5 M.) **Le Brassus** (3412'; *Hôtel de la Lande*; *Hôtel de France*). The ascent from *St. Georges* to the *Col* affords

a succession of magnificent views of the Lake of Geneva and the Rhone Valley, and the descent to Le Brassus commands the Lac de Joux and the Dent de Vaulion.

From Le Brassus a road leads on the W. bank of the *Lac de Joux* to *Le Lieu* and (9 M.) **Le Pont** (p. 29; diligence between Le Brassus and Le Pont twice daily in 2 hrs.; one-horse carr. 10 fr.). It is, however, preferable to take a boat from *Le Sentier*, a village at the S.W. end of the lake, 2 M. from Le Brassus (to Le Pont in 2 hrs.; with one rower, 3 fr.). From Le Pont to Vallorbe and Cossonay, see below.

9. From Lausanne to Vallorbe and Pontarlier.

45 M. RAILWAY (*Western Line*) in 2 hrs. 7 min. to 3 hrs. (fares 8 fr. 15, 5 fr. 85, 4 fr. 20 c.). From Geneva to Paris by this route, 365 M. (fares 70 fr. 35, 52 fr. 30 c.).

From Lausanne to (9½ M.) *Cossonay*, see p. 27. The train runs parallel with the Yverdon line for a short distance, diverges to the left at *Villars-Lussery*, and leads by *Eclépens* to (15 M.) **La Sarraz** (1647'; *Maison de Ville*), a handsome village with an old château. Near *Orny* (on the right) we cross the *Nozon*, a tributary of the Toile. 18 M. *Arnex-Orbe* (1791'); about ¾ M. to the N. lies the picturesquely situated old town of **Orbe** (1483'; *Deux Poissons*; *Ecu de France*), with 1873 inhab., on the *Orbe*, which is crossed here by two bridges. Early in the middle ages Orbe was the capital of Little Burgundy, to which period belong the two towers of the château (view from the terrace) and a mosaic pavement discovered near the town. The first orthopaedic establishment in Europe was founded here by Venel at the end of last century. — Post-omnibus to stat. *Chavornay* (p. 27) seven times daily in ½ hr.

The line then leads in long windings (commanding a view of Orbe on the brow of the hill to the right), by *Bofflens*, to (22 M.) *Croy-Romainmotier*, 1½ M. from **Romainmotier** (2296'; *Couronne*), a very ancient place (337 inhab.), with the dilapidated church of an abbey which was founded in 753 and suppressed in 1536.

FROM ROMAINMOTIER TO LE PONT (9 M.). The road leads by (4½ M.) *Vaulion*, from which the *Dent de Vaulion* (see below) is ascended without difficulty in 1½ hr. The descent to *Le Pont* (see below) takes 1 hr. more.

Beyond stat. Croy the train skirts wooded hills, commanding picturesque views of the deep valley of the *Orbe* to the right, high on the left bank of which lie the villages of *Lignerolles* and *Bat-laigues*. Near Vallorbe the train crosses the *Orbe* above the influx of the *Jougneaz*.

29½ M. **Vallorbe** (2520'; *Hôtel de Genève*, at the station; *Maison de Ville*, in the town), a considerable watch-making place (2024 inhab.) at the base of the *Mont d'Or* (4818 ft.).

TO THE LAC DE JOUX AND DENT DE VAULION, an interesting excursion, most conveniently made by crossing the Dent from Romainmotier (see above) to Vallorbe. Travellers bound for the Lake of Geneva may then proceed next day viâ Le Brassus and the Col de Marchéiruz to Rolle (comp. p. 27; diligence between Le Pont and Le Brassus twice daily in 2 hrs.). — THE ROAD FROM VALLORBE TO LE PONT (4 M.) gradually ascends the W. slope of the Dent de Vaulion to the (2½ M.) top of the pass (3314'), whence the summit of the Dent may be reached after a steep

ascent of $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. through woods and pastures. [From this road, about 1 M. from Vallorbe, a path to the right leads in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the so-called *Source of the Orbe* (2569'), which issues from the rock in considerable volume, and is doubtless the subterranean discharge of the Lac de Joux (see below).] From the top of the pass the road descends to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) —

Le Pont ([°]*Truite*), a small village at the N. end of the Lac de Joux (3310'), which is 6 M. long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. wide, and is separated from the little Lac Brenet by an embankment with a bridge, whence the village has its name. On the N. side of the Lac Brenet are a number of apertures (*entonnoirs*) in the rocks, serving to drain the lake, the waters of which, after a subterranean course of 3 M., form the source of the Orbe (see above), 750' lower.

Le Pont lies on [the S. slope of the *°Dent de Vaulion* (4875'), the W. side of which presents a barren and rugged precipice, 1600' high, while the E. side is a gentle, grassy slope. The summit is reached in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from Le Pont, or in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Vaulion (see above; guide desirable). The view embraces the Lac de Joux, the Lac des Roussees, the Noirmont, and the Dôle; to the S.E. a considerable part of the Lake of Geneva, and beyond it Mont Blanc and the Alps of the Valais; and lastly the Bernese Oberland.

On the E. bank of the Lac de Joux, 1 M. to the S. of Le Pont, lies *L'Abbaye* (Inn), with the old church of a suppressed Premonstratensian monastery. Ascent of the *°Mont Tendre* (5512'), a fine point of view, 2 hrs.

Leaving Vallorbe, and describing a sharp angle, the train then follows the right bank of the Jougneaz, through pretty woodland scenery, to ($34\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Jougne* (Lion d'Or), a poor place, with the French custom-house. Beyond a tunnel we pass *Les Hôpitaux Neufs* and *Vieux*. 42 M. *Frambourg*. Near the *Fort de Joux*, before reaching the defile of *La Cluse* (p. 24), the train joins the Neuchâtel line. 45 M. *Pontarlier*, see p. 24.

10. From Bâle to Bern by Herzogenbuchsee.

66 M. RAILWAY in $3\frac{1}{4}$ - $4\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 10 fr. 60, 7 fr. 45, 5 fr. 30 c.).

From Bâle to (27 M.) *Aarburg*, the junction for Lucerne (R. 15), see pp. 12, 45. Stations *Niederwyl*; *Murgenthal*, where the *Mury* is crossed; *Roggwyl*; *Langenthal* (*Löwe), a thriving village with busy timber-trade; *Bützberg*. $41\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Herzogenbuchsee** (1500 ft.; **Sonne*) is a considerable place (2042 inh.) with a loftily situated church.

FROM HERZOGENBUCHSEE TO SOLEURE ($9\frac{1}{2}$ M.) railway in 40 min. (1 fr. 50, 1 fr. 5, 75c.). Stations *Inkwyl*, *Subigen*, and *Derendingen*, beyond which the train crosses the *Grosse Emme* and the Aare. *Soleure*, see p. 15.

Near ($45\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Riedwyl* the train enters a grassy valley with wooded slopes. Beyond (47 M.) *Wynigen* is a long tunnel (1 min.). The train crosses the *Grosse Emme* and reaches —

52 M. **Burgdorf**, Fr. *Berthoud* (1863'; **Hôtel Guggisberg*, *Hôtel Bahnhof*, both at the station; *Stadthaus*; *Bär*), a busy town (6549 inhab.), picturesquely situated on the slope of a hill. The substantially built houses are flanked with 'Lauben', or arcades, as at Bern. The public buildings, the hospital, schools, orphanage, and public walks testify to the wealth and taste of the community. In the chateau of Burgdorf, in 1798, Pestalozzi established his famous school, which in 1804 he removed to München-Buchsee (p. 11), and

afterwards in the same year to Yverdon (p. 25). Beautiful views from the church and château, and still finer from the **Lueg* (2917'), 2 hrs. to the E. — Max Schneckenburger (d. 1849), the author of the 'Wacht am Rhein', is buried here. — Branch-line to *Soleure*, see p. 14.

54½ M. *Lyssach*; 56 M. *Hindelbank*. Near (59 M.) *Schönbühl*, to the right, are the buildings of *Hofwyl* with their numerous windows, which once contained the agricultural and educational establishments of E. v. Fellenberg.

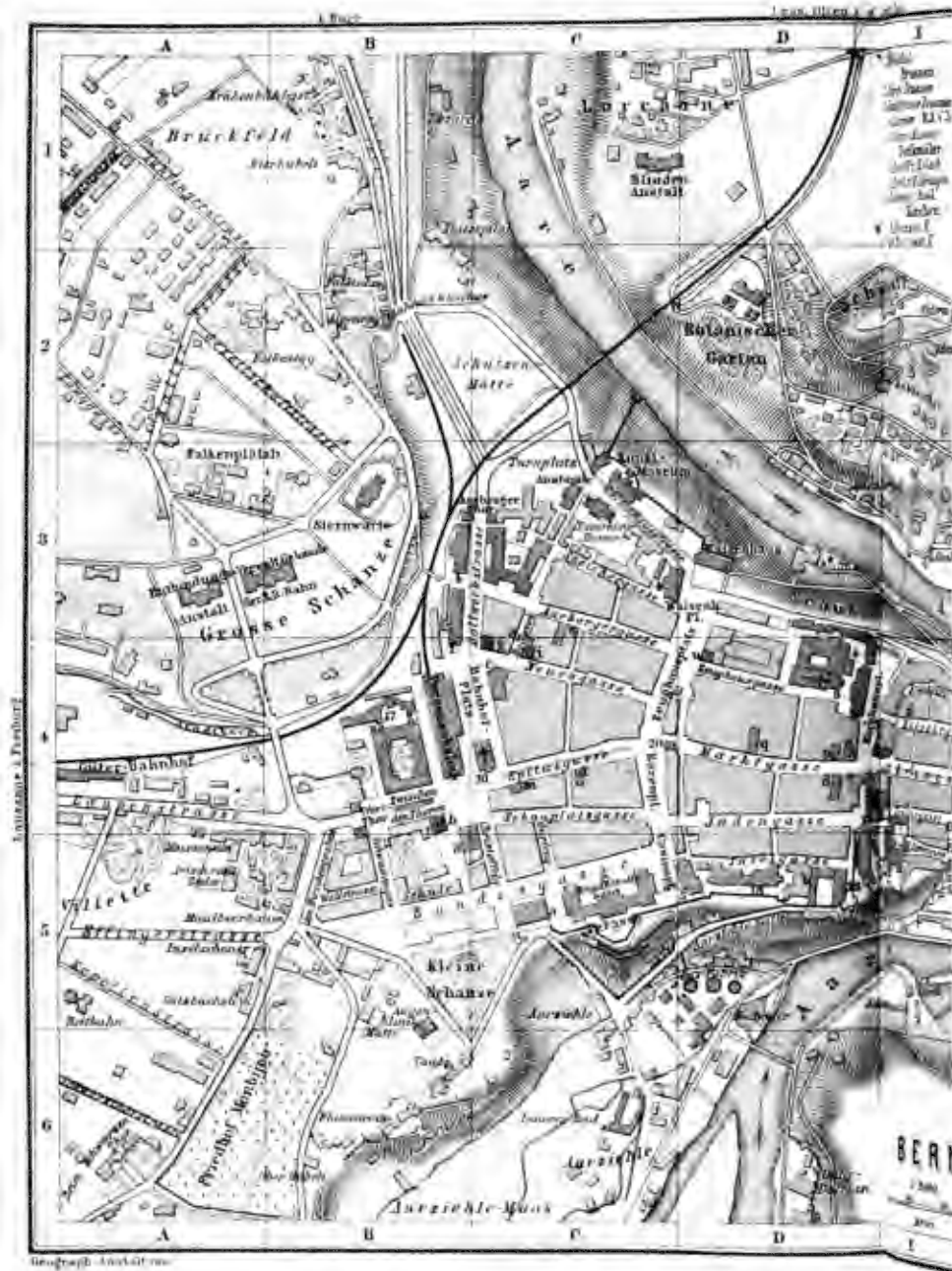
Beyond (61½ M.) *Zollikofen*, on the right, lies *Rütti*, formerly the property of E. v. Fellenberg, and now an agricultural institution. Farther on, beyond a bridge, we obtain a glimpse of *Schloss Reichenbach* to the right, opposite the N. end of the narrow peninsula of Enge (p. 35), and of the bridge of *Tiefenau* over the Aare, constructed in 1851. The train then ascends in a few minutes to the *Wyler Feld* (drilling-ground), whence, to the left, we obtain a magnificent *View of the Bernese Alps. Farther on, to the right, is a new suburb inhabited by workmen, beyond which the train crosses the Aare and enters the station of Bern. The **Bridge*, 200 yds. in length and 142 ft. in height, has a roadway for ordinary traffic below the railway.

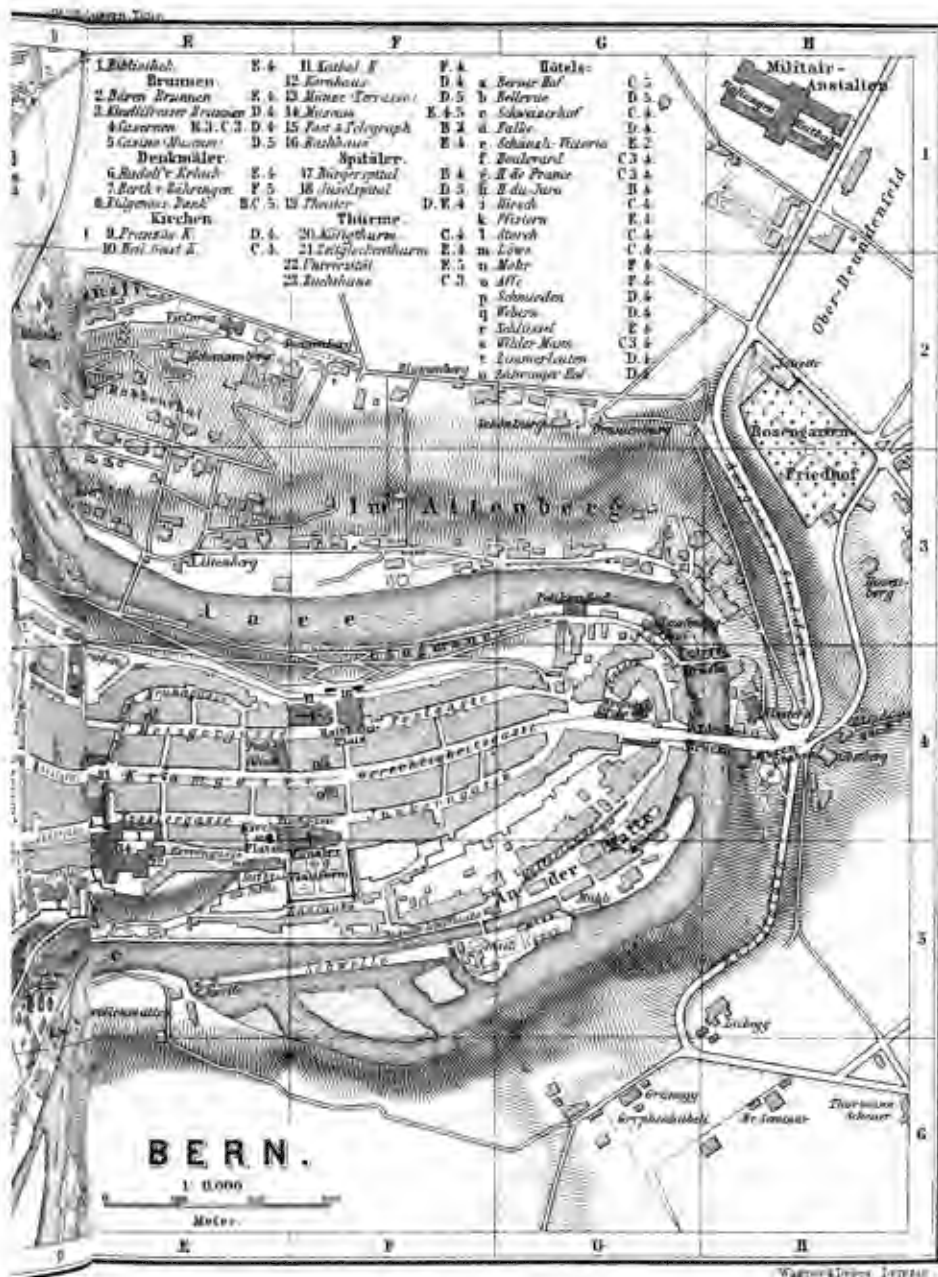
66 M. *Bern*, see below.

11. Bern.

Hotels. *BERNER HOF* (Pl. a), adjoining the Federal Council Hall, R. & A. 4-5, D. 5 fr.; *HÔTEL BELLEVUE* (Pl. b), adjoining the Mint, R. & L. 3, A. 1, D. 4 fr.; both these hotels command a view of the Alps. **SCHWEIZERHOF* (Pl. c), near the station, R., L., & A. 5, D. 4-5 fr.; **FAUCON* (Pl. d), in the town, R. & L. 3½, D. 4 fr. — *HÔTEL DE FRANCE* (Pl. g), R. 2, D. 3 fr.; *HÔTEL DU JURA* (Pl. h), adjoining the Bank; *HIRSCH* (Pl. i), these three near the station. — In the town: **ZÄHRINGER HOF*, in the Waisenhausplatz, new, R. & A. 3½, D. 3 fr.; **PFISTERN (Abbaye des Boulangers)*, Pl. k), near the clock-tower; **STORCH* (Pl. l), moderate; **LÖWE* (Pl. m); *MOHR* (Pl. n); *AFFE (Pension Herter)*, Pl. o); *SCHMIEDEN (Maréchaux)*, Pl. p); **WEBERN* (Pl. q) and *ZIMMERLEUTEN* (Pl. t), both in the Marktgasse; these last all moderate. — Unpretending: *SCHLÜSSEL* (Pl. r); **BÄR*, near the station; **WILDER MANN* (Pl. s), Aarberger Str., R. 2, B. 1, D. 2 fr.; **EMMENTHALER HOF*, Neuengasse 112. — **PENSION ZIMMERWALD* (p. 36); *PENSION SCHLOSS BREMGARTEN*, pleasantly situated on a peninsula formed by the Aare, 2¼ M. to the N. (road by the Neubrücke); *PENSION BELVEDERE*, on the hill above Neubrück (1 hr.), quiet, with pleasant grounds; **PENSION HUG*, in the *Mattenhof*, 5 min. from the town (for invalids).

Restaurants. *Rail. Restaurant.* **Café du Nord*, at the exit from the station; at the *Schweizerhof* (see above); **Café Casino* near the Federal Council Hall, terrace with view of the Alps; *Café Sternwarte*, on the 'Grosse Schanze', behind the observatory; *Café du Théâtre, Café Berna*, etc. At the pavilions on the *Münster-Terrasse* (p. 32) refreshments are sold after 1 p.m. (Sundays after 4 p.m.); concerts occasionally in the evening. — Outside the town: **Café Schänzli* (p. 35), beyond the railway-bridge (½ M.), on the lofty right bank of the Aare, a little to the E. of the new Botanic Garden, with a magnificent view (concert or summer-theatre daily); *Café in der Enge* (p. 35), 1 M. from the Aarberg Gate. — *Beer. König and Hahnen*, Bärenplatz; *Jucker*, Kramgasse; *Café du Commerce* and **Krone, Gerechtigkeitsgasse; Café du Nord, Berna*, and *National*, Schauptplatzgasse.





Bootmaker for mountaineers, *Riesen*, Spitalgasse.

Zahnd's Museum of Alpine animals, Untere Alpenegg 223d (Pl. B, 2; to the left of the railway-bridge, on the way to the Enge).

Baths. *Swimming Bath* at the Holzplatz, below the Bernerhof. *River-Baths* below the Unter-Thor Bridge, near the 'Pelikan' (Pl. G, 3). The water of the Aare is very cold. — *Warm Baths* (Turkish, etc.) at Büchler's, Laupen-Str., outside the Murtener Thor; *Frickbad*, below the Münster-Terrasse.

Cabs. One-horse, drive of $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. 1-2 pers. 80c., 3-4 pers. 1 fr. 20c., every additional $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. 40 or 60c. Two-horse, at the same fares as for 3-4 pers. with one horse. Each box 20 c., small articles free. From 10 p. m. to 6 a.m., double fares. For the whole day, i.e. over 6 hrs., 1-2 pers. 15 fr., 3-4 pers. 20 fr.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. 15), a little to the N. of the station. Branch-office in the Kramgasse, above the 'Mohren'.

English Church Service in the chapel of the Bürgerspital (Pl. 17).

Principal Attractions. First visit the Cathedral Terrace (Zähringer monument); Münster-Platz (Erlach monument), Münz-Terrasse (Pl. 19), Casino Terrace and Council Hall, new promenades on the 'Kleine Schanze', the 'Grosse Schanze' (great bastion), and proceed thence to the Café at the Enge; then cross the Railway Bridge (see above), past the Botanical Garden, to the 'Schänzli'. Up to this point the views gradually become more extensive and beautiful. Then past the new barracks to the lower end of the town, visit the Bears' Den, cross the Nydeck Bridge, and return to the station. — If this walk be too fatiguing, proceed at once from the 'Grosse Schanze' across the railway-bridge to the Schänzli, the finest of all the points of view.

Bern (1765'), the capital of Canton Bern, with 43,197 inhab., including its extensive suburbs, still retains several picturesque mediæval features. The canton joined the Confederacy in 1353, and is still the most important in Switzerland, though it has lost Argovie (Aargau) and Vaud, which became independent in 1798. The city is built on a peninsula of sandstone-rock, formed by the windings of the *Aare*, which flows 100 feet below. Most of the streets run from E. to W. The busiest is nearly 1 M. in length, extending from the Ober-Thor to the Nydeck Bridge, under the names of Spitalgasse, Markt-gasse, Kramgasse, and Gerechtigkeitsgasse. The houses in the principal parts of the old town are partly built over arcades (*Lauben*), through which runs the pavement for foot-passengers.

Most of the numerous fountains are adorned with statues. The most singular is the **Kindlifresser-Brunnen** (*Fountain of the Ogre*, Pl. 3), in the Kornhaus-Platz, near the clock-tower. It is surmounted by a grotesque figure in the act of devouring a child, while several others, doomed to the same fate, protrude from his pocket and girdle; below is a troop of armed bears. The bear, the heraldic emblem of Bern, is a constantly recurring object. Bruin appears on the neighbouring *Bärenbrunnen* (Pl. 2), equipped with shield, sword, banner, and helmet. Two bears support a shield in the pediment of the **Corn Hall** (Pl. 12), a handsome building, which down to 1830 always contained a store of corn to be used in case of famine (with a wine-cellar below, much frequented, and not unlike the famous Rathskeller at Bremen); and a whole troop of bears go

through a performance on the E. side of the **Clock Tower** (Pl. 21), two minutes before every hour.

At 3 min. before the hour a wooden cock gives the signal by clapping its wings and crowing; the bears then march round a seated figure, and a harlequin indicates the number of the hour by striking a bell. The cock then repeats his signal, and when the hour strikes, the seated figure, an old man with a beard, turns an hour-glass and counts the hour by raising his sceptre and opening his mouth; while the bear on his right does the same by inclinations of his head; at the same time a stone figure in the tower above strikes the hour on a bell with a hammer. The cock concludes the performance by crowing for the third time. This spectacle always attracts a number of admirers. The Clock-tower is now almost in the centre of the town, but at the time of its erection it was at the E. end, and served as a watch-tower (inscription, '*Bertholdus V. dux Zæringæ, rect. Burgund., urbis conditor turrim et portam fecit a. Chr. 1191, renov. 1770*'). The *Käfigthurm* (Pl. 8), a similar tower farther W. in the same street, is now used as a prison.

The ***Cathedral** (Pl. E, F, 4, 5), a fine Gothic structure, 93 yds. long, 37 yds. broad, 76' high, begun in 1421, completed in 1573, and restored in 1850, is remarkable for its beautiful decorations and the open *Balustrade* of the roof, the design of which is different between each pair of buttresses. The *W. Portal* is particularly fine; the sculptures represent the Last Judgment; the upper figures at the sides are the Prophets, the lower the Apostles and the Wise and Foolish Virgins. The unfinished *Tower*, 134' high, is covered with a clumsy tiled roof. The entrance to the tower is by the side-door in the W. portal. The visitor ascends 223 steps to the lodge of the tower-keeper (50 c.), who shows the relative proportions of all the large bells in the world, and to a gallery commanding a beautiful view.

INTERIOR (adm. 30 c.). The Choir contains curious *Stained Glass* of the 15th cent., one window representing the dogma of Transubstantiation, another the Life of Christ. The *Choir Stalls* (1512) on one side are adorned with Apostles, on the other with Prophets. The rest of the church is almost destitute of ornament. The organ rivals the celebrated instrument at Freiburg (performance almost every evening in summer at dusk, adm. 1 fr., families 2 fr.). The cathedral contains two *Monuments* only: one to *Berthold von Zähringen*, the founder of Bern (see below), erected by the city in 1600; the other to the magistrate *Friedrich von Steiger*, surrounded by six slabs of black marble bearing the names of the 702 Bernese who fell on 5th March, 1798, at the *Grauholz*, near the Zollikofen station (p. 30), 6 N. to the N. of Bern, in an engagement with the French. In front of this is a *Pietas* in white marble, by *Tschanner* (1870).

The open space in front (W.) of the cathedral is adorned with a bronze *Statue of Rudolph von Erlach* (Pl. 6), the victor at Laupen (p. 36), erected in 1848, with bears at the corners, and inscriptions and trophies on the pedestal.

The ***Cathedral Terrace** (*Münster-Terrasse*; Pl. F, 5), 110' above the Aare, formerly the churchyard, is now a shady promenade with seats, adorned with a bronze statue of *Berthold von Zähringen* (Pl. 12), the founder of Bern, designed by *Tschanner*; the bronze reliefs on the pedestal relate to the foundation of the city. A bronze bear acts as helmet-bearer. The jutting pavilions or bartizans at

the corners of the terrace are used as cafés (p. 30). In front of the statue is a 'Meteorological Column', with a thermometer, barometer, and hygrometer.

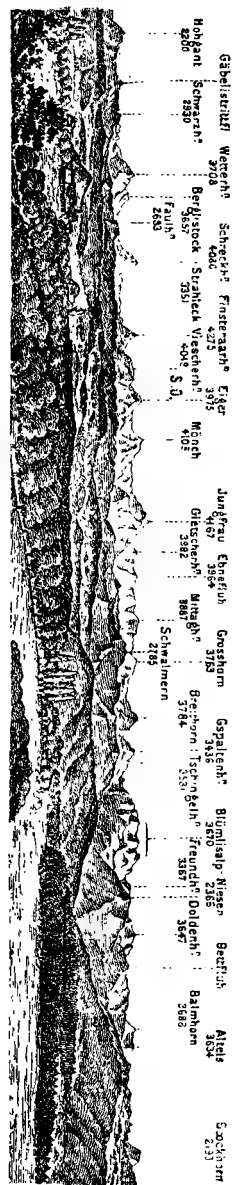
Views. Alpglügen. The great attraction of Bern is the view it commands of the snow-clad Alps of the Bernese Oberland, which in clear weather are visible from every open space (the Cathedral and Cathedral Terrace, the Münz-Terrasse, Federal Hall, new promenades on the 'Kleine Schanz', Café Schänzli, Enge outside the Aarberg gate). By varying the point of view, the following mountains become visible in addition to those represented in the annexed panorama: to the right of the Doldenhorn, the *Balmhorn* (12,100') with the *Attels* (11,922', 37 M. distant), and over the Gurten, the bell-shaped summit of the *Stockhorn* (7195', 18 M.); also, to the extreme left, the peaks of the *Spannörter* (10,515', 53 M.) and the *Schlossberg* (10,279', 54 M.), both in the canton of Uri; the crest of the *Bäuchlen* near Escholzmatt (5810', 24 M.), and the *Feuerstein* above the Entlebuch (6700', 30 M.). Nothing can surpass the sublimity of these mountains at sunset in fine weather, especially when the W. horizon is partially veiled with thin clouds, and the phenomenon called the *Alpglügen* ('Glow of the Alps'), or *Nachglühen* ('after-glow') is produced. Long after the shadows have fallen upon the valleys, and the lingering rays of the evening sun have faded from the snowy peaks themselves, the mountains begin to glow from their bases upwards, as if illumined by a bright internal fire.

The **Museum** (Tues. and Thurs., 3-5, and Sun., 11-12, gratis; to strangers daily, 1/2 fr.) was to be removed during 1881 to a new building in the Waisenhaus-Strasse (p. 35).

In the *Museum of Natural History* (in the upper story) the bear of course occupies a prominent position. The St. Bernard dog 'Barry', which is said to have saved the lives of fifteen persons, is also exhibited. The collection is the largest in Switzerland, and contains specimens of all the indigenous animals. The *Mineralogical Museum* (on the ground-floor, to the left in the court) contains some fine crystals, found at the Tiefengletscher (p. 140) in 1868, one of them being 290 lbs. in weight, and several others exceeding 200 lbs. Small portfolios of dried Alpine plants may be purchased for 6 to 50 fr. each.

Adjoining the museum, on the S.,
BAEDEKER, Switzerland. 9th Edition.

View of the Bernese Alps from Bern. (Heights in mètres.)



is the **University** (Pl. 22; 360-80 students), founded in 1834; on the N. side the **Town Library** (Pl. 1), containing numerous histories of Switzerland.

The *Antiquarium*, on the first floor of the Library, contains a large and interesting collection of antiquities, including objects from ancient tombs, presented by M. de Bonstetten-Rougemont, relics from Swiss lake-villagers, Roman vases from Nola and Pompeii, the field-altar of Charles the Bold, and other relics of the booty of Grandson and Morat.

On the N. side of the town is the modern **Old Catholic Church** (Pl. 11) in the Gothic style, designed by Deperthes of Rheims. Adjacent is the **Rathhaus** (Pl. 16), dating from 1406, restored in 1868, with a large covered staircase in front, and the arms of the Bernese districts above.

At the upper (S.W.) end of the town rises the ***Federal Council Hall** (*Bundes-Rathhaus*, Pl. C, 5), a handsome edifice in the Florentine style, 400' long and 165' broad, built by Studer, and completed in 1857 (porter on the right of the principal entrance, fee 1 fr. for 1-3 pers.). The sittings of the two legislative Councils, usually held in July, are open to the public. The debates, which are generally very keen, are in German or French. Rulings of the president, motions, resolutions, etc., are always announced both in French and German. The visitor should ascend to the platform on the roof, as it commands the most extensive *View in Bern.

In front of the *Bundes-Rathhaus* is a fountain-figure of *Berna*, in bronze, on a pedestal adorned with figures of the four Seasons. Opposite is the new *Museum* (Pl. 5), a club containing concert and reading-rooms, etc. (introduction through a member). On the façade are eight statues of celebrated Bernese, by Dorer of Dresden.

The new ***Kunst-Museum** in the *Waisenhaus-Str.* (Pl. C, 3), a handsome Renaissance building, contains the municipal *Picture Gallery* (open in summer 8-6, in winter 9-4; adm. 50c., Tues. and Sun., 11-12, gratis), which possesses some good modern works.

On the **GROUND FLOOR** are two rooms to the left containing sculptures and casts (1st: *Imhof*, Atalanta, Eve, Hagar and Ishmael; *Tschärner*, Pietas; *Dorer*, Fountain-monument. 2nd: Casts from the antique). — The vestibule of the **UPPER FLOOR** contains statues of Miriam, Ruth, Rebecca, and David, by *Imhof*. 1st Cabinet: 23. *Reinhardt*, thirty plates of Swiss costumes; several water-colours (3. *Mind*, Cats; 10. *Lory*, Devil's Bridge; 18. *Corrodi*, Rome). 2nd Cabinet: Early German and Netherlandish works. 3rd Cabinet: Portraits of Bernese artists, etc. — **LARGE SALOON.** To the right: 88. *Rembrandt's School*, Portrait of a man; 139. *Kappis*, Scene in front of a Tyrolese tavern. *E. Girardet*: 122. Going to school, 120. Wooing, 121. Almsgiving; 127. *Ritz*, Engineers on the mountains; 126. *Ulrich*, Harbour of Rotterdam; *Alb. de Meuron*: 129. Chamois-hunter. 131. Negress, 130. The dying husband; 124. *Meritz*, The husband in the tavern; 134. *K. Girardet*, Scene from the battle of Morat; *135. *Veillon*, Spring morning on the Lake of Brienz; *141. *Anker*, The examination; 140. *Piris*, Huss parting from his friends; 142. *Anker*, The dead friend; *Al. Calame*: 145. Watertall near Meiringen. *144. Scene near the Handeck; 146. *Steffan*, Scene near Meiringen; *148. *Diday*, Chalet in the Bernese Oberland; *153. *Vautier*, Saying grace; 152. *Prérost*, Wood on the Great Scheideck; 151. *George*, Landscape near Geneva; 154. *Guigon*, Grand Canal; *Diday*: 149. Valley of Lauterbrunnen, 150. Evening landscape; 155. *Humbert*, Cattle crossing a river; 158. *Eberle*, Morning on a Bavarian Alp; *Koller*, Cow and

calf in a storm; 165. *Boutibonne*, The two favourites; 162. *Potter*, Italian evening landscape; 147. *Steffan*, Approaching storm among the mountains; 184. *Harrer*, Olevano; 173. *Walther*, Skirmish in the Grauholz, 1798; 186. *Tobler*, Checkmate; 185. *Meyer*, Woman of the Simmenthal; 180. *Snell*, The Schmadrösch; *Dubufe*: 191. Girl returning home, 190. Girl praying; *Frölicher*: 188. Upper Bavarian landscape, 189. Scene near the Handeck; 194. *Neuweuther*, Daughter of the pastor of Taubenhain (from Bürger's ballad); 193. *Martin*, The Lorelei; 192. *Schimon*, The anxious mother. — 5th Cabinet: 211. *Frisching*, On the Lake of Brienz; *Buchser*, Among the waves. Landscapes by *A. v. Bonstetten*; copies from Van Dyck, etc.

Opposite is the *Natural History Museum* (comp. p. 33).

On the E. side of Bern the Aare is crossed by the handsome **Nydeckbrücke** (Pl. G, H, 5), a bridge of three arches, completed in 1844. The centre arch has a span of 158', and is 100' above the river. On the right bank of the Aare, close to the bridge, on the right, is the **Bears' Den** (*Bärengaben*, Pl. 2), where Bruin *in propria personâ* is maintained, according to immemorial usage, at the expense of the municipality. The public are prohibited from making him any offerings except bread or fruit. In 1861 an English officer fell into one of the dens, and was torn in pieces after a desperate struggle.

Crossing the *Railway Bridge* (see p. 30), at the N.W. end of the town, we pass the *Botanic Garden* (Pl. 5), laid out on the sunny right bank of the Aare, and reach ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the ***Schänzli** (Pl. D, E, 2; *Café*, see p. 34), with a pleasant terrace and grounds commanding the finest view near Bern. In the foreground lies the city; above rises the wooded Gurten (see below), to the left of which are the Bernese Alps and to the right the Stockhorn chain; to the extreme W. the Moléson.

The large **Military Establishments** of the Canton of Bern, in the *Beundenfeld* beyond the Schänzli, were erected in 1874-78 at a cost of $4\frac{1}{2}$ million francs. They comprise the arsenal with dependencies, offices, stables with riding-schools, and a barrack. The *Arsenal* contains large stores of modern weapons, and in the 'Antiquitätensaal' several curiosities (always accessible, fee). Adjacent is the extensive *Exercirplatz* (drilling-ground).

Bern is famed for its CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS. It possesses two *Orphan Asylums*, a *Lunatic Asylum*, a *Foundling Hospital* (*Jenner's*), and two large and handsome hospitals: the *Bürgerspital* (Pl. 17), near the station, with the inscription, '*Christo in pauperibus*', and the new *Maternity Hospital*, on the 'Grosse Schanze'. On the right bank of the Aare, by the railway-bridge, to the left, is the new *Blind Asylum*. The extensive Lunatic Asylum of *Waldau* near *Bolligen*, 2 M. to the N.E. of the town, receives 200 patients.

About 1 M. from the Aarberg Gate, to the N., on the left bank of the Aare, is the **Enge**, a large peninsula nearly surrounded by the Aare, several hundred feet above the river, and commanding an admirable view. The finest point is the *café* (p. 30), which is surrounded by beautiful shady grounds. On the way to it is the new *Nirschenpark*. Opposite the N. end of the Enge is the château of *Reichenbach* (p. 30), with a brewery, $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Bern.

The view from the **Gurten** (2825'), a long hill to the S. of Bern, is similar to that from the city, but more extensive. Besides the mountains

of the Oberland (p. 33), it embraces the entire Stockhorn chain, the Freiburg Alps, the Jura Mts. for a distance of 100 M., with parts of the Lake of Neuchâtel; and, to the left, the mountains of Unterwald and Lucerne as far as Pilatus. (*Inn* at the top.) The road from Bern to the Gurten, 4 M. to the top, leads from the Aarberger Thor to (1½ M.) *Wabern*, whence several paths ascend through wood to the summit. On the hill near the village are the *Bächtelen* and *Victoria* asylums for deserted children.

Longer excursion to (6 M.) *Zimmerwald* (2854'); *Hôtel-Pension Beau-Séjour*, charmingly situated, and (1½ M. farther) *Bütschleek* (3471'), with an extensive view.

To the *Gurnigelbad*, see p. 159.

12. From Bern to Lausanne (Vevey).

61 M. **ORON RAILWAY.** To Freiburg in 1-1¼ hr. (fares 3 fr. 75, 2 fr. 70 c., 2 fr.); to Chexbres (Vevey) in 3-3½ hrs. (fares 9 fr. 70, 7 fr., 5 fr. 20 c.); to Lausanne in 3¼-4 hrs. (fares 10 fr. 90, 7 fr. 85, 5 fr. 80 c.); to Geneva in 5½-6½ hrs. (fares 17 fr. 30, 12 fr. 35 c., 9 fr.).

On the arrival of each train at Chexbres, an omnibus is in waiting to convey passengers to Vevey (fare 1 fr., luggage 20 c.), which is thus reached much sooner than by first proceeding to Lausanne. (Road from Chexbres to Vevey, see p. 39.)

The **Oron Railway**, as far as Chexbres, traverses arable land and pastures, affording only occasional glimpses, to the left, of the Alps from the Bernese Oberland to the mountains of Savoy on the S. bank of the Lake of Geneva; but between Chexbres and Lausanne the journey is strikingly beautiful, the views far surpassing those on any other Swiss railway.

The traveller, on starting, should choose a seat on the left, bearing in mind, however, that the train backs out from the Bern station, and afterwards proceeds towards the W. A glimpse is soon obtained of the Bernese Alps, with the pyramidal Niesen in front of them to the left, the mountains enclosing the valleys of the Simme and the Sarine, of which the serrated Brenleire (7743') and Folierant (7690') are most conspicuous, and the Moléson more to the right. This view is soon hidden by wood. 3 M. *Bümplitz*; 6 M. *Thörishaus*. The train descends and crosses the *Sense*, the boundary between the cantons of Bern and Freiburg. 9 M. *Flamatt*.

FROM FLAMATT TO LAUPEN diligence three times daily in 1 hr. (fare 75 c.), viâ *Neueneck* (Bär), near which an obelisk commemorates a victory gained by the Bernese over the French in 1798. *Laupen* (Bär), a small town at the foot of the *Bramberg*, at the confluence of the *Sense* and the *Sarine*, is celebrated in the annals of Switzerland for a victory gained in 1339 by the Bernese under *Rudolph von Erlach* (p. 32) over the army of Freiburg and the allied nobility of the Uechtland, the Aargau, Savoy, and Burgundy. The anniversary of the battle is observed every five years. The battlefield on the *Bramberg*, ¾ M. to the N. of the road from Neueneck to Laupen, is marked by a monument, erected in 1829.

Beyond the next tunnel the train enters the green valley of the *Taferna-Bach*. 12½ M. *Schmitten*; 16 M. *Düdingen* (Fr. *Guin*)-*Balliswyl*, with a view of the Alps to the left. The train crosses the valley by a lofty bridge. Beyond *Balliswyl*, which lies to the left, the train crosses the **Viaduct of the Sarine*, 256' in height, and nearly ¼ M. long. The fact that 3000 tons of iron were used in its construction conveys some idea of its proportions. Below the line is a path for foot-passengers.

20 M. Freiburg (2100'). — ¹HÔTEL DE FRIBOURG, near the station, R. from 2½, D. 3½-4½, L. & A. 1¼ fr.; ²HÔTEL NATIONAL (formerly des *Merciers*), near the church of St. Nicholas, similar charges; ³HÔTEL DES CHARPENTIERES. Near the station, CAMPAGNE BEAUREGARD, pension from 3 fr.; ⁴HÔTEL-PENSION BELLEVUE, prettily situated about ¼ M. beyond the suspension-bridge. — *Rail. Restaurant*, with a few rooms.

Freiburg, Fr. *Fribourg*, the capital of the canton of that name and of the ancient *Uechtland*, founded in 1175 by Berthold of Zähringen (p. 32), stands on a rocky eminence nearly surrounded by the *Sarine* (*Saane*), in a situation very similar to that of Bern. Most of the inhabitants (11,110) speak French. The town lies on the boundary between the two tongues, and German is still spoken in the lower quarters.

The picturesque situation of the town and bridges is not seen from the railway-station, but may be inspected within a few hours. The following walk of about 1½ hr. is recommended. From the station past the new Protestant church and through the town to the Rathhaus and the church of St. Nicholas; then, to the left, cross the *Suspension Bridge*, and ascend by the road to the right to the *Pont de Gotteron*; cross this, and follow a road leading to the hamlet of *Bourguillon*. After 6 min. we follow a short-cut to the right, regain the road, and descend to the right, passing through an old gateway. We now descend to the *Loretto Chapel*, from which a fine view of the town is obtained. Near a small chapel, farther on, we obtain to the left a pleasing view of the valley of the *Sarine*, which has lately been converted into a reservoir, and forms a dark-green lake (*Lac de Perolles*). Our path descends rapidly from the chapel to the cattle-market, beyond which we cross the *Sarine* by a stone bridge, and ascend by the steps to the Rathhaus; or follow a new road to the left leading to the station. — Those who wish to inspect the great *Sarine Viaduct* (see above) should walk to it from Freiburg. About 1 M. from the town a good footpath to the right descends to the foot of the pillars on which the bridge rests, and a steep path ascends thence to a café on the Freiburg side.

The **SUSPENSION BRIDGE*, or *Pont Suspensu*, constructed by Chaley, a French engineer, in 1834, is 270 yds. long, and 168' above the *Sarine*. It is supported by four chains, 410 yds. in length, which form a single inverted arch, the extremities being secured by 128 anchors attached to blocks of stone far below the surface of the earth. Before the construction of this bridge persons requiring to cross the river had to descend into the ravine by numerous windings, and ascend in the same manner on the other side, which occupied fully an hour.

A little farther up is the *PONT DE GOTTERON*, a similar bridge, completed in 1840, spanning the *Vallée de Gotteron*, a deep and picturesque rocky ravine, which opens into the valley of the *Sarine*. The chains of this bridge (249 yds. in length, and 305' above the water) are secured in the sandstone rock itself, and pillars are thus dispensed with.

The **CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS*, the episcopal cathedral, a fine Gothic edifice, recently restored, was founded in 1285, and completed in 1500. The handsome tower, 280' high, was erected in 1452. The portal is adorned with curious reliefs.

The **Organ*, one of the finest in Europe, with 67 stops and 7800 pipes, some of them 32' in length, was built by *Al. Mooser* (d. 1839),

whose bust has been placed under the instrument to the right. Performances in summer at 1.30 and 8 p.m. daily, but on Saturdays and the eves of festivals there is no evening performance. If fewer than 20 persons assemble, there is no performance unless the sum paid for the tickets is made up to 20 fr.; but to those who object to contribute an additional sum the price of their tickets will be returned. — The old carved *Stalls* deserve notice. The second chapel on the S. side contains a fine modern picture by *Deschanden*, representing St. Anne and St. Mary. The choir has three modern stained-glass windows (St. Nicholas and other saints). A tablet on the S. pillar at the entrance to the choir is to the memory of the Jesuit *Canisius* (d. 1597), a famous theologian.

The *STADTHAUS*, or *Town Hall*, near the church, occupies the site of the palace of the dukes of Zähringen. Adjacent is the *RATHHAUS*, or *Council Hall*, with a clock-tower. In front of these buildings stands an aged lime-tree, 14' in circumference, partly supported by stone pillars. According to tradition, this venerable tree was originally a twig, borne by a young native of Freiburg when he arrived in the town breathless and exhausted from loss of blood, to announce to his fellow-citizens the victory of Morat (1476). 'Victory' was the only word he could summon strength to utter, and having thus fulfilled his mission, he expired. Adjoining the square by the old lime is the *Monument of Father Grégoire Girard* (d. 1850).

A long flight of steps descends from the Rathhaus to the lower part of the town and the river. The pavement of the *Rue Grand-Fontaine* serves as a roof to the houses of the *Court-Chemin*, while the arch over the street is a conduit for conveying water to the lower quarter of the town in case of fire.

Near the Gate of Morat is the extensive and conspicuous *JESUITS' COLLEGE*, founded in 1584, suppressed in 1847, and now a school. Near it is the large *Priests' Seminary*.

The *Hermitage of St. Magdalena*, on the Sarine, 3½ M. below the town, a cell and chapel hewn in the rock, frequently attracts the curious, but is scarcely worthy of a visit.

FROM FREIBURG TO YVERDON, 28½ M., by railway in 2½ hrs. (fares 4 fr. 5 c., 3 fr.). Near (4 M.) *Belfaux* is a lofty embankment, forming an aqueduct for the *Sornaz*, 150 yds. in length. Stations *Grolley*, *Léchelles*, *Coussel*, *Corcelles*, and (14½ M.) *Payerne* (p. 40), the junction of the 'Ligne de Broye'. The train crosses the *Broye* and the *Glâne*, and near *Estavayer* approaches the Lake of Neuchâtel, which it skirts to *Pionand* and (28½ M.) *Yverdon* (p. 25).

About 15 M. to the S.E. of Freiburg (carriage road viâ *Rechthalden* and *Plaffena*), in the valley of the *Sense* or *Singine*, is the **Schwarze See** (*Lac Domène*, 3364'), surrounded by lofty mountains, with the sulphur-baths of the same name (well fitted up, food 4-6, R. 1-3 fr. per day). The *Kaisereck* (7188'), to the S.E. (ascended in 3½ hrs., with guide), commands a beautiful view of the Bernese and Valaisian Alps. -- From the Schwarze See to *Bulle*, see p. 204; over the *Gantrist Pass* to *Thun*, see p. 204.

RAILWAY TO LAUSANNE. Beyond Freiburg the finest views are always to the left, the Moléson being the most prominent mountain. The *Glâne*, with its perpendicular banks, and a handsome bridge of four arches which crosses it, are also seen to the left. 24 M. *Matran*; 27 M. *Neyruz*; 28½ M. *Cottens*, with a new church; 30 M. *Chenens*. Near (33 M.) *Villaz-St. Pierre* the train enters the valley of the

Glane. To the left are the fertile and well-peopled slopes of the *Gibloux* (3947'). To the left, near Romont, is the nunnery of *La Fille Dieu*.

36 M. **Romont** (2542'; *Cerf*; *Couronne*; *Croix Blanche*; *Restaurant* near the station), on the *Glane*, the capital of this district, is picturesquely situated on an eminence, and surrounded by ancient walls and watch-towers. The *Castle* on the S. side, founded by the Burgundian kings in the 10th cent., is now the residence of the 'Amtmann', or prefect. The old Gothic *Church* contains choir-stalls with grotesque carving. At the S. end of the hill rises a massive round tower, adjacent to which there is a public promenade affording a pleasing view.

FROM ROMONT TO BULLE (p. 235) 12 M., branch-line in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (fares 1 fr. 65, 1 fr. 25 c.). Stations *Vuisternens*, *Sales*, *Vaulruz* (p. 236).

Beyond Romont the Simmenthal Mts. appear on the left, and, farther on, the Dent de Jaman and the Moléson. 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Siviriez*. Then a tunnel, which pierces the watershed between the *Glane* and the *Broye*. 42 M. *Vauderens*. To the right we obtain a fine view of an undulating, fertile district, bounded by the Jura range; in the foreground are the valley of the *Broye*, with the *Payerne* railway (p. 40), and the small town of *Rue* (p. 40). At (46 M.) *Oron-le-Châtel* (2378') the train passes through a cutting in the castle-hill, on the S. side of which is the station; *Oron-la-Ville* lies below, to the right (see p. 40). The train now descends, crossing the *Mionnaz* by a handsome bridge and the *Broye*. 48 M. *Palézieux-Granges* is the junction of the *Broye* line (p. 40). The train again ascends slightly, traversing a smiling and partially wooded tract, to (53 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Chexbres*, the station for *Vevey* (see below).

Beyond the next tunnel a **View of singular beauty, embracing the greater part of the Lake of Geneva and the surrounding mountains, is suddenly disclosed. In the direction of *Vevey*, which is not itself visible, are the *Pléiades*, the *Dent de Jaman*, the valley of the *Rhone*, and the mountains of *Savoy*; the foreground consists of numerous villages in the midst of vineyards. Beyond stat. *Grand-Vaux* (*Cully*), the villages of *Lutry*, *Pully*, 'and *Ouchy* on the bank of the lake become visible, and, to the right of them *Lausanne*, higher up. Beyond another tunnel and a viaduct the train reaches stat. *La Conversion* (*Lutry*), and soon crosses the valley of the *Paudèze* by the *Pont de la Rochette*, a long viaduct of nine arches, below which is an iron viaduct of the *Western* line (p. 228). After another short tunnel the *Oron* line unites with the *Western*.

61 M. **Lausanne**, see p. 221.

From Chexbres to Vevey.

Comp. Map, p. 218.

4 M. The diligence descends the hill to *Vevey* in 50 min. (passengers may alight at the station); to ascend from *Vevey* to *Chexbres* it takes 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., leaving *Vevey* 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs. before the arrival of the trains at *Chex-*

bres. Beautiful views, especially on the descent to Vevey. — From Chexbres to *Rivaz* (*St. Saphorin*), a station on the W. line (p. 229), which lies below the village of Chexbres, to the S.E., the traveller may descend in 50 minutes.

The view from the station is limited; the mountains of Savoy only are visible, and to the left, in the background of the Rhone valley, *Mont Catogne*. On leaving the station, the road ascends for $\frac{3}{4}$ M., and then descends to ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the large village of *Chexbres* (1903'); $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther it crosses the Western line, and soon reaches the Lausanne and Vevey road. To Vevey (p. 224), $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. more, the last part of the way between vineyard-walls, uninteresting.

VIEW. During the descent a superb prospect, not inferior to that commanded by the railway to Lausanne, above described, though disclosing itself more gradually, is enjoyed. The best point of view is the

Signal de Chexbres (1919'; *Hôtel du Signal*, with garden), $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Chexbres station. At the spectator's feet lies the greater part of the Lake of Geneva; to the left Vevey; above it from left to right extends the saddle of the Pas de Jaman, commanded by the Dent de Jaman, so called from its tooth-like form, and the broad back of the Rochers de Naye; then the twin peaks of the Tour d'Ay and de Morges, rising from the mountain which bounds the lake; farther back the Grand-Moveran and the Dent de Morcles. In the centre the background is formed by the pyramid of Mont Catogne, on the left of which rises the snowy cone of Mont Velan; then the mountains of Savoy, the highest of which is the broad Dent d'Oche. As Vevey is approached, the Grand-Moveran in the Rhone Valley to the left seems to recede, and the long, indented, and partially snow-clad crest of the Dent du Midi, to the right, behind the mountains of Savoy, to advance. — Travellers need not return from the Signal to the station, but may descend direct to Chexbres.

13. From Lausanne to Payerne and Lyss.

64 M. RAILWAY (*Ligne de Broye*) in $4\frac{1}{4}$ - $7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; fares 8 fr. 10, 5 fr. 90 c.

From *Lausanne* to *Palézieux* (13 M.), see p. 39. The train follows the pleasant valley of the *Broye*. 17 M. *Châtillens* ($\frac{1}{2}$ M. N.E. is *Oron-la-Ville*, p. 39); 19 M. *Ecublens-Rue*. The little town of *Rue* (2323'; *Maison de Ville*; *Fleur de Lys*) lies on a hill to the right, commanded by an old château. The valley contracts, and the Broye is crossed. Stations *Bressonaz* and (24 M.) **Moudon**, Ger. *Milden* (1690'; *Hôtel du Pont*; *Couronne*; *Hôtel de Ville*), an old town (2400 inhab.) with the châteaux of *Carouge* and *Roche-fort*, the Roman *Minodunum*, and for a long period the capital of the Pays de Vaud. Handsome Gothic church. The train crosses the Broye twice.

$27\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Lucens* (Ger. *Lobsingen*), with an old hunting château, 30 M. *Henniez*; 32 M. *Granges-Marnand*, where the valley expands. The Broye is again crossed.

37 M. **Payerne**, Ger. *Peterlingen* (1486'; *Ours*; *Croix Blanche*), the *Paterniacum*(?) of the Romans, an ancient town with 3560 inhab., was early in the middle ages a frequent residence of the kings of Burgundy. In the 10th cent. Bertha, the Queen of Rudolph II., erected a church and Benedictine abbey here; the former is now a granary, the latter a school. Her bones, together with

those of her husband and her son Conrad, were discovered in 1817 below a tower of the ancient church, and were buried in the present Parish Church, where the saddle of the queen with a hole for her distaff is shown. To this day the expression, 'Ce n'est plus le temps où Berthe filait', is a regretful allusion to the good old times.

From Payerne to Freiburg and Yverdon, see p. 38.

Beyond Payerne the valley of the Broye becomes broad and marshy. 39 M. *Corcelles*; 40½ M. *Dompierre*; 42 M. *Domdidier*.

43½ M. **Avenches**; Ger. *Wiflisburg* (1519'; *Maison de Ville*; *Couronne*), the Rom. *Aventicum*, the capital of the Helvetii, known as early as the time of Cæsar, is now a small town with 1781 inhabitants. The distinct remains of the great *Amphitheatre* and other public buildings, and especially the *Walls*, testify to the former prosperity of the city. A neighbouring field contains a fine mosaic pavement. Most of the antiquities found here since the middle of the century (mosaics, inscriptions, utensils, etc.) are preserved in a *Museum* near the *Amphitheatre*. Close to the town, on the N.W. side, is a solitary Corinthian column 39' high, the remnant of a temple of Apollo, and now called *Le Cigognier*, from a stork's nest having occupied its capital for many ages.

'By a lone wall a lonelier column rears
A grey and grief-worn aspect of old days.'

Ch. Har. Pil. Cant. iii., 65.

For centuries a tradition was current that a tombstone to the memory of a daughter of Julius Alpinus had been discovered at Avenches, the supposed inscription on which Lord Byron describes as a most affecting composition (see Ch. Har. Pil., iii., 66, 67); but modern investigations have rudely dispelled the illusion. A certain Paulus Guilelmus, who lived in the 16th cent., is said to have imposed upon the credulity of posterity by inventing both monument and inscription.

FROM AVENCHES to FREIBURG diligence twice daily in 2½ hrs., viâ *Belfaux* (p. 38); to the steamboat-station *Cudrefin* twice daily in 1½ hr., viâ *Bellerive*.

Near stat. *Faoug*, Ger. *Pfauen* (Sonne; Hôtel Wicky), the train approaches the **Lake of Morat** (1428'), called in the middle ages the *Uecht-See* (comp. p. 37), the *Lacus Aventicensis* of the Romans, 5½ M. long, and 2 M. wide. It is separated from the Lake of Neuchâtel by the narrow *Mont Vully* towards the N., and the *Charmontel* to the S., but connected with it by the river *Broye*.

48 M. **Morat**, Ger. *Murten* (1522'; **Couronne* or *Post*; **Croix*; **Aigle*; **Pension Kauer*, on the lake, moderate; **Rail. Restaurant*), a thriving little town, with 2253 inhab., is situated on the lake to which it gives its name. Its narrow arcaded streets are overshadowed by an ancient *Castle*, which in 1476, with a garrison of 1500 Bernese under Adrian von Bubenbergh, resisted the artillery of Charles the Bold for ten days before the battle. The *Gymnasium* contains a collection of Burgundian weapons. **Lake Baths* (Restaurant) at *Montellier*, ½ M. to the N. of the town.

The **Battle of Morat**, fought on 22nd June, 1476, was the bloodiest of those three disastrous contests (Grandson, Morat, and Nancy), in which the puissant Duke of Burgundy successively lost his treasure, his courage,

and his life ('Gut, Muth, und Blut'). The Burgundians sustained a loss of 15,000 men, with the whole of their ammunition and baggage. A story is current at Morat, that Napoleon I., when on his way to the Congress of Rastadt in 1797, visited the field of battle, and remarked to a young Swiss officer of his guard: 'Jeune Capitaine, si jamais nous livrons bataille en ces lieux, soyez persuadé que nous ne prendrons pas le lac pour retraite.' A marble *Obelisk*, 65' high, was erected on the battle-field in 1822, 1½ M. to the S. of Morat.

STEAMBOAT FROM MORAT TO NEUCHÂTEL twice daily in 2 hours. The vessel crosses the lake to *Mothier* and *Praz*, which lie at the S.E. base of *Mont Vully* (2267'), which on the side next the Lake of Morat is covered with vineyards. Near *Sugiez* the steamboat passes under a wooden bridge and enters the *Broye*. To the W. stretches the Jura chain, from the *Weissenstein* near *Soleure* to the *Chasseron*. Near *La Sauge* the steamboat enters the *Lake of Neuchâtel*, steering first S.W. to *Châtelain*, and afterwards N.W. to *Neuchâtel* (see p. 21). — DILIGENCE from Morat to Neuchâtel twice daily in 2 hrs., viâ *Anet*, Ger. *Ins*; to *Freiburg* 3 times daily in 2¼ hrs.

The train quits the lake near stat. *Galmitz*, Fr. *Charmey*. To the left is the *Grosse Moos*, an extensive marshy tract. Stations *Kerzers* (Fr. *Chiètres*), *Fräschels* (Fr. *Frasse*), and *Kallnach*.

61 M. **Aarberg** (1479'; *Krone*), an old town, stands on an island in the *Aare*. The church is adjoined by the ancient château of the counts of Aarberg, who sold their town to Bern in 1351.

DILIGENCE TO BERN daily in 3 hrs. viâ *Frienisberg*, once a Cistercian monastery, now a deaf-and-dumb asylum, *Maikirch*, and *Ortschwaben*.

The train crosses the *Aare* and reaches (64 M.) **Lyss**, a station on the *Bienne* and *Bern* line (p. 11).

14. From Bâle to Zürich viâ Stein and Brugg.

56 M. RAILWAY in 2¼-3½ hrs. (fares 9 fr. 30, 6 fr. 55, 4 fr. 70 c.).

Journey to (5 M.) *Pratteln*, see p. 12. Near (7½ M.) *Augst*, a picturesquely situated place, the train crosses the *Ergolz* and approaches the Rhine. On the left is *Kaiser-Augst*, with salt-works and an old church. Opposite to it, on the left bank of the *Ergolz*, is the hamlet of *Basel-Augst*, on the site of the Roman *Augusta Rauracorum* (p. 3).

10½ M. **Rheinfelden** (866'; **Rheinsolbad*, ¼ M. above the town, pension 4-6 fr.; **Hôtel Dietschy*, with terrace on the Rhine; *Zum Schützen*; *Schiff*; all with salt-baths; **Bellevue*, on the right bank of the Rhine), an old town with 2250 inhab., the walls and towers of which are still partly preserved, was once strongly fortified, and was one of the frontier-forts of the Holy Roman Empire. It was repeatedly besieged, and was at last taken and razed to the ground by the French in 1744. Since 1801 it has belonged to Switzerland. The foaming stream here dashes over the rocks, and forms the so-called *Höllenhaken* rapids. Near the town are extensive salt-works. Baths, see above.

The train quits the Rhine, which here describes a bend to the N., traverses woods and meadows, and passes (13 M.) *Mühlin* and (17 M.) *Mumpf* (*Soolbad zur Sonne*; *Güntert*), beyond which it

returns to the river for a short distance. 18½ M. **Stein** is connected by a covered bridge with the small town of *Sickingen* (p. 47) in Baden, on the right bank.

We now leave the Rhine, and near (20½ M.) *Eiken* enter the pleasant and fertile *Sisseln-Thal*. 23 M. *Frick* (1119'; Adler; Engel), a considerable village. The train ascends in a long curve, and passes large vineyards on the left. 26 M. *Hornussen*; 28½ M. *Effingen* (1427'), the highest point on the line. Then a tunnel, 2697 yds. in length (4 min.), under the **Bötzberg** (1945 ft.), the *Mons Voce-tius* of the Romans. 31 M. *Bözenegg*. The train gradually descends the vine-clad slopes; magnificent view of the valley of the Aare and the Bernese Alps to the right. A short tunnel; then a bridge over the Aare 259 yds. in length and 104 ft. in height.

36 M. **Brugg** (1096'; **Rössli*; **Rothes Haus*), an antiquated little town with 1422 inhab., once the seat of Rudolph of Hapsburg, is conveniently surveyed from the bridge which spans the Aare. The *Schwarze Thurm* ('black tower') dates from the later Roman Empire; the upper part was restored early in the 15th century. A little to the N.E. of the town, three of the chief rivers of Switzerland, the *Aare*, the *Reuss*, and the *Limmat*, unite, falling into the Rhine at *Koblentz* (p. 47), 8½ M. to the N.

The ancient **Abbey of Königsfelden** (¾ M. to the S.E. of Brugg), formerly a convent of Minorites, was founded in 1310 by the Empress Elizabeth and her daughter, Queen Agnes of Hungary, on the spot where Albert of Austria, husband of the former, had been murdered two years before (1308) by John of Swabia and his accomplices. It was secularised in 1528; the building was converted into an hospital, and afterwards a lunatic asylum. Part of the church is now a magazine, but divine service is still celebrated in the choir. The stained-glass *Windows, of the 14th cent., opposite the door, represent the nuptials of Agnes, one of the foundresses, with the king of Hungary, and the ceremony of her taking the veil. On the walls are portraits of the most distinguished knights who fell at Sempach (p. 45), sixty of whom are interred here (painted soon after the battle, but now much damaged). The doorkeeper, who shows the church (fee ½ fr.), offers Roman coins and anticaglias for sale.

On the tongue of land formed by the Reuss and the Aare stood in ancient times the considerable Helvetian town of *VINDONISSA*, which during the early centuries of the Christian era was the headquarters of a Roman legion with its Rhætian cohorts, as is proved by inscriptions still existing. The position of the amphitheatre is still recognisable; and the well of the abbey of Königsfelden is fed to this day by a subterranean Roman conduit. The town was destroyed in the 5th cent., and there is now no trace of its extensive edifices; but the name still survives in that of the village of *Windisch*, ½ M. to the E. of Brugg. *Vindonissa* was afterwards the seat of a bishop, which was however transferred to Constance in 639.

The train crosses the *Reuss* near its confluence with the Aare, and beyond (38 M.) *Turgi* (junction for Waldshut, see p. 47), approaches the *Limmat* and follows its left bank. The precipitous slopes are clad with vines.

42 M. **Baden** (1257'; *Hôtel Bahnhof*; *Balance*; *Engel*) was often resorted to by the Romans for the sake of its mineral springs (*Aquae Helvetiae*). In the time of Nero, according to Tacitus (Hist. i. 67), it had all the appearance of a town ('*in modum municipii exstructus*

locus, amoeno salubrium aquarum usu frequens'). In the middle ages Baden was a fortress, and frequently the residence of the princes of Hapsburg, down to the beginning of the 15th century. The extensive ruins of the fortress *Stein zu Baden* (1506'), destroyed in 1415 and again in 1712, rise above the town; the grounds command a fine view.

The hot mineral springs (98°-126° Fahr.), which attract about 15,000 patients annually, are situated in the narrow valley of the Limmat, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of the railway-station, and $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the town. The '*Small Baths*', on the right bank of the Limmat, are chiefly frequented by the peasantry of the neighbourhood; the '*Great Baths*' (**Kuranstalt Baden*, a large new establishment, united with the *Staadhof & Hinterhof*, R. 2-5, B. 1, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, pension 8-12 fr.; **Schiff*; *Verenahof*; *Blume*; *Schweizerhof*; *Freihof*; *Limmat-hof*; *Ochs*; *Bär*; *Drei Eidgenossen*; *Rössli*) lie on the right bank. The new Bahnhof-Str. leads from the station direct to the Kuranstalt, passing the handsome new *Kursaal* (**Restaurant*). Good view from the Limmat-bridge.

Swiss National Line from Baden to Aarau and Winterthur, see R. 20.

The train passes through a short tunnel under the Stein zu Baden (see above), and crosses the Limmat to (43 M.) *Wettingen*. The village lies on the left; and on the right, surrounded by the Limmat, are the extensive buildings and gardens of the former Cistercian Abbey of **Wettingen** (1200'), now a seminary for teachers. The church contains a sarcophagus in which the remains of the Emp. Albert (see above) reposed for 15 months before being removed to Speyer. The stained-glass windows are of the 16th and 17th cent., the carved stalls of the 17th. The handsome building to the left, on the slope of the *Lägernebirg* (2828'), a hill with a long and sharp ridge, formerly contained the wine-press of the Abbey.

The train again crosses the deep bed of the Limmat and follows its left bank to Zürich. 46 M. *Killwangen*, 49 M. *Dietikon* (1286'; *Löwe*), both in Canton Zürich. It was here that Masséna effected his celebrated passage of the Limmat, 24th Sept., 1799, after which he repulsed the Russians and took Zürich. *Schlieren* and *Altstetten*, where the Lucerne line joins ours, are the last stations before Zürich. Near Zürich the long ridge of the Uetli with its inn (p. 63) becomes visible to the right. The train crosses the *Sihl* and enters the station of —

56 M. *Zürich*, see p. 58.

15. From Bâle to Lucerne.

58 M. RAILWAY (*Central Line*) in $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 9 fr. 40, 6 fr. 60, 4 fr. 70 c.). The trains correspond with steamboats from Lucerne to Vitznau, Flüelen, etc. (see pp. 100, 106).

From Bâle to ($24\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Olten*, see p. 13. The Soleure line diverges to the right (p. 13). Beyond a short tunnel under the *Aarburger Schloss* the train reaches —

27 M. *Aarburg* (1286'; **Krone; Bär*), a prosperous and picturesquely situated little town on the Aare (junction for Bern, see p. 29). The old castle, situated on a steep rocky height, built in 1660, and provided with casemates hewn in the rock, is now a prison and arsenal.

30 M. *Zofingen* (1430'; **Rössli; Ochs*), a busy little town (pop. 4439). The library contains a collection of coins, autograph letters of Swiss reformers, and the album of the society of Swiss artists, founded in the year 1806, which formerly met at Zofingen annually. On the branches of the fine old lime-trees near the *Schützenhaus* two 'ball-rooms' have been constructed. In the *Bleichegut*, near the town, are the remains of an ancient Roman bath.

FROM ZOFINGEN TO SUHR (Aarau, Baden), railway in 36 min. (National Line). Stations *Safenwyl, Kolliken, Oberentfelden*, and ($10\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Suhr*, the junction for Aarau and Winterthur (p. 57).

The line traverses the broad and grassy *Wiggerthal*. On a hill near (33 M.) *Reiden* is an old lodge of the knights of Malta, now a parsonage. 35 M. *Dagmersellen*; 37 M. *Nebikon* (diligence daily in 3 hrs., viâ *Willisau*, to *Wohlhausen* in the *Entlebuch*, p. 152). We now obtain a view of the Bernese Alps to the right: in the centre the Jungfrau, with the Mönch and Eiger to the left of it and the Altels to the right. Beyond ($39\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Wauwyl* we catch a glimpse of the small *Mauensee*, with its island and castle, on the right.

43 M. *Sursee* (*Sonne; Hirsch*), an old town, over whose gates the double eagle of the house of Hapsburg is still enthroned. The *Town Hall* recalls the Burgundian style.

Near (46 M.) *Nottwyl* the train approaches the *Lake of Sempach* (1663'), 5 M. long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. broad, and abounding in fish. At the S. end of the lake, on a hill to the right, rises *Schloss Wartensee*. $49\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Sempach*. The small town (*Kreuz; Adler*) lies on the S.E. bank of the lake, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the station. Near Sempach Duke Leopold of Austria was signally defeated on 8th July, 1386, by the Swiss Confederates, owing to the noble self-sacrifice of Arnold von Winkelried. The duke himself and 263 of his knights were slain.

A CHAPEL (2064'), $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.E. of Sempach, marks the spot where Leopold fell. His uncle, Duke Leopold, had been defeated by the Swiss 71 years before at Morgarten (p. 124). The anniversary of the Battle of Sempach is still observed.

The train intersects plantations of firs. On the right appear the precipitous cliffs and peaks of Pilatus; on the left the long crest of the Rigi; between these tower the snowy Alps (see p. 98); the isolated mountain adjacent to Pilatus, rising above the lake, is the

Titlis. 53 M. *Rothenburg*; 56 M. *Emmenbrücke*, adjoining which is a drilling-ground. The line skirts the emerald-green *Reuss*, which issues from the Lake of Lucerne, and passes through a tunnel under Gibraltar (p. 97).

58 M. *Lucerne*, see p. 96.

16. From Olten to Waldshut viâ Aarau and Brugg.

32½ M. RAILWAY in 2 hrs. (fares 5 fr. 60, 4 fr., 3 fr. 85 c.).

Olten, see p. 13. The train runs near the *Aare* as far as its confluence with the *Limmat*. Scenery pretty at places. To the left rise the picturesque Jura Mts.

4 M. *Dänikon*; 5½ M. *Schönenwerth*; on the opposite bank of the *Aare* is *Schloss Gösgen* with a ruined tower. The train passes through a tunnel under the loftily situated town of —

8½ M. *Aarau* (1263'; **Storch*; **Wilder Mann*; *Ochs*; *Löwe*), a manufacturing place, the capital of the Canton of Aargau, with 5914 inhab., on the *Aare* (which is crossed by a suspension-bridge, constructed in 1850), and at the foot of the Jura Mts., some of the slopes of which are planted with vines. The *Town Hall*, *Barracks*, and *School* are modern edifices. The *Grossrathsgebäude* contains fine stained-glass windows of the 16th cent. and the Cantonal Library (60,000 vols.). The historian Heinrich Zschokke (1771-1848) once resided here; his house, the '*Blumenhalde*', is passed on the pleasant walk across the suspension-bridge to the (¾ hr.) **Alpen-seiger* on the *Hungerberg* (Restaurant, with fine view).

Above the town, to the N., rises the *Wasserfluh* (2851'), and to the N.E. the *Gisfluh* (2539'), over which a path, commanding a pleasing view of the lakes of Hallwyl and Baldegg, leads to the Baths of Schinznach. — From Aarau to Sissach over the *Schafmatt*, see p. 12.

FROM AARAU TO MURI, 18 M. railway in 1 hr. (fares 2 fr. 5, 1 fr. 45 c.). Stations *Rapperswil* (see below), *Lenzburg* (p. 57), *Hendschikon*, *Wohlen-Villmergen*, two pleasant-looking villages (branch-line in ¼ hr. to *Bremgarten* on the *Reuss*), and (18 M.) *Muri* (1630'; **Löwe*, with salt and mineral baths; *Adler*), with the extensive buildings of a Benedictine Abbey, now a school. Above Muri, on the hill (1½ hr.), is **Schloss Horben* (2625 fr.; pension 6-7 fr.), formerly a château of the abbots, with extensive wood-walks and a beautiful view. — This line will be continued to *Immensee*, viâ *Sins* and *Rothkreuz* (p. 95).

Swiss National Line from Aarau to Winterthur and Constance, see R. 20.

On the left as the train proceeds, beyond the *Aare*, at the foot of the *Gisfluh*, lies *Biberstein*, with an old castle, formerly a lodge of the knights of St. John. 13 M. *Rapperswil*, where the line again approaches the *Aare*. To the right are the châteaux of *Staufberg* and *Lenzburg* (p. 57). 15 M. *Wildeggen*, with a castle of the same name, picturesquely situated on the slope of the *Wülpselsberg*, possesses a mineral spring containing iodine and bromine, the water of which is used for exportation only. This is the station for the hydropathic establishment of *Brestenberg*, on the lake of Hallwyl, 7½ M. to the S. (pension 5-7 fr.). On a hill on the opposite bank of the *Aare* rises *Schloss Wildenstein*. 17½ M. Stat. *Schinznach* lies

halfway between the village of *Schinznach* (1246'), on the left bank of the Aare, and the **Baths of Schinznach**, or *Habsburger Bad*, close to which the line passes. The water is impregnated with sulphur, and the baths are chiefly frequented by French visitors. Large **Kurhaus*, well fitted up, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the station (pension 4-7 fr.).

The baths lie at the foot of the *Wülpelsberg* (1686'), on the summit of which ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) are the ruins of the ***Habsburg**, the cradle of the imperial family of Austria, erected by Count Radbod von Altenburg about the year 1020. The tower, with walls 8' thick, is the only part now standing. The adjoining house is occupied by a farmer. The view embraces the entire dominions of the ancient counts of Hapsburg, and the valleys of the Aare, Reuss, and Limmat, bounded on the S. by the Alps.

19 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Brugg**, and thence to (22 M.) *Turgi*, see p. 43.

The Waldshut train crosses the *Limmat* near its influx into the Aare, passes stat. *Siggenthal*, and traverses the broad valley of the Aare, at a distance from the river, which it approaches near (28 M.) *Döttingen*. It then describes a wide curve, passes through a tunnel, and crosses the Rhine by an iron bridge below stat. *Koblentz* at the mouth of the Aare.

32 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Waldshut*, see below.

17. From Bâle to Schaffhausen and Constance.

90 M. **BADEN RAILWAY** in 5 hrs. (fares to Schaffhausen 9 fr. 50, 6 fr. 30, 4 fr. 5 c.; to Constance 14 fr. 50, 9 fr. 65, 6 fr. 20 c.). — Neuhausen (p. 48) is the station for the Falls of the Rhine (R. 18). Views to the *right*. — **STEAMER** from Schaffhausen to Constance in 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs. (descending in 3 hrs.), pleasanter if time and weather permit (see p. 49; fares 3 fr., 1 fr. 95 c.).

Bâle (Baden station), see p. 3. The line traverses the fertile plain between the S. spurs of the Black Forest and the deep bed of the Rhine. Stations *Grenzach*, *Wyhlen*, *Herthen*. At (10 M.) *Bei Rheinfelden* (Bahnhofs-Hôtel), opposite the town of Rheinfelden (p. 42), the line approaches the *Rhine*, which here rushes impetuously over rocks. The left bank is precipitous and wooded.

12 M. *Beuggen*; to the right is a large building with numerous windows, formerly a lodge of the Teutonic order, and now a reformatory for children and seminary for teachers. 15 M. *Niederschwörstadt*. At (17 M.) *Brennet* (*Zum Wehrthal) the **Wehrastrasse* diverges to the left (see *Baedeker's Rhine*).

20 M. **Säckingen** (958'; *Löwe*), a considerable town, has a large abbey-church with two towers. The once powerful abbey, afterwards a nunnery, was secularised early in this century.

24 M. *Murg* (Zum Murgthal), where the Murg is crossed. 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Klein-Laufenburg* (*Post); opposite, very picturesquely placed on the left bank, is the Swiss town of **Laufenburg** (*Hôtel Rheinsoolbad*), with its lofty church, ruined castle, and old watch-towers. The Rhine here dashes impetuously over its narrow, rocky bed. This cataract is called the '*Laufen*'.

A long tunnel; then, beyond (29 M.) *Albert-Hauenstein*, a lofty

viaduct. At intervals the train approaches the river. Near (30 M.) *Albbruck* the Alb is crossed. 32 M. *Dogern*.

35 M. **Waldshut** (1122'; **Hôtel Schützle*, at the station; *Hôtel Blum*; **Rebstock*, in the town), the largest of these small towns on the Rhine, lies high above the river. — Railway to *Turgi* (for Zürich), see p. 47; to *Winterthur*, see p. 73.

About 10 M. to the N. of Waldshut, on the high-road to St. Blasien (post-omnibus daily), is *Höchenschwand* (3314'; **Hotel Höchenschwand*), the highest village in the Black Forest, which commands a striking panorama of the Alps (see *Baedeker's Rhine*).

Beyond Waldshut a tunnel; to the right occasional glimpses of the Alps. Before (38 M.) *Thiengen* (Krone) the *Schlücht* is crossed, and at (40½ M.) *Oberlauchringen* the *Wutach* (branch-line to *Stühlingen*). To the right, on a wooded height, is the ruin of *Küssenberg*. Stations *Griessen*, *Erzingen*, *Wilchingen*, *Neunkirch*, *Beringen*, and (57½ M.) *Neuhausen* (**Schweizerhof*; **Bellevue*; **Hôtel Rheinfall*, in the village, less pretending; *Bad Rheinhof*, with Turkish and other baths), station for the *Falls of the Rhine* (p. 50).

59 M. **Schaffhausen** (1296'; **Krone*, in the town, R. 2½ fr.; *Riese*, *Rheinischer Hof*, and *Müller*, at the station; **Post*; *Schwan*; *Schiff*, unpretending; *Restaur. Kronenhalle*, at the back of the Krone; **Rail. Restaurant*; omnibus from the steamboat to the railway-station ¼ fr.), the capital of the canton of that name, with 11,753 inhab., still retains some of the picturesque mediæval features of a Swabian town of the empire. It is best surveyed from the village of *Feuerthalen*, on the left bank of the Rhine (two bridges), or from the villa *Charlottenfels* on the right bank. Hr. Moser (d. 1871), the late proprietor of the villa, was the originator of the imposing **Waterworks* in the Rhine (outside the Mühlethor), by means of which the factories of the town are supplied with water-power.

The CATHEDRAL, formerly an abbey-church, a basilica in the early-Romanesque style, was erected in 1052-1101. The Gothic cloisters are in tolerable preservation. The interior of the church has lately been restored. The great bell, cast in 1486, bears the inscription: *Vivos voco, mortuos plango, fulgura frango*, which suggested to Schiller the idea of his beautiful 'Lied von der Glocke'. The Gothic Church of *St. John* contains an excellent new organ.

The castle of MUNOT, erected in 1564-90 on the site of an ancient Franconian watch-tower, commands the town. It consists of a round tower of several stories (which may be ascended for the sake of the view), containing a winding inclined plane instead of a staircase, with walls 16 ft. thick and bomb-proof vaults.

The IMTHURN, erected by Hr. Imthurn, a native of Schaffhausen and a London banker, and presented to the town, contains a theatre and concert and exhibition rooms.

The LIBRARY (*Stadtbibliothek*) contains the books and MSS. of the eminent Swiss historian Johannes v. Müller (b. at Schaffhausen in 1752. d. at Cassel in 1809), to whose memory his fellow-citizens





have erected a monument in the pretty *Fäsenstaub Promenade* (where a terrace towards the Rhine affords a beautiful view of the rapids and the Alps). — The *Museum* contains natural history specimens and antiquities; among the latter are those found in the Kesslerloch near Thayingen.

Beyond Schaffhausen the line turns towards the N.E. Stations *Herblingen*, *Thayingen*, *Gottmadingen*, and (71 M.) *Singen* (*Krone), the junction for the Black Forest and Upper Neckar Railway (see *Baedeker's Rhine*, or *S. Germany*).

FROM SINGEN TO ETZWEILEN, 9 M., railway (*Swiss National*) in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fares 1 fr. 30, 90, 65 c.). Stations *Rielasingen*, *Ramsen*. The train crosses the Rhine by an iron bridge between *Hemishofen* and *Rheinklingen* (see below). 9 M. *Etzweilen*, the junction of the Constance and Winterthur line (p. 56).

On an isolated basaltic rock, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the N.W. (left) of the Singen station, rises the fortress of *Hohentwiel* (2244'), an 'enclave' of Wurtemberg within the Bavarian dominions. It was bravely and successfully defended against the Bavarians by the Wurtemberg commandant *Wiederholt* in the Thirty Years' War. The grand ruins command an admirable view of the Tyrolean and Swiss Alps as far as Mont Blanc. Guide with key at the farm halfway up (Inn).

75 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Rickelshausen*; 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Radolfzell* (**Schiff*; *Krone*), an old town on the *Untersee*, with a Gothic church of 1436. Near it, on the lake, is the villa of *Seehalde*, the property of the poet Victor von Scheffel.

In the middle of this basin of the Lake of Constance lies the island of *Reichenau*, in the dominions of Baden, 3 M. long, 1 M. wide, connected with the E. shore by an embankment, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. in length. The Benedictine Abbey, once richly endowed, fell to decay owing to mal-administration in the 14th cent., and was secularised in 1799. The church, consecrated as early as 806, contains the remains of Charles the Fat, great-grandson of Charlemagne, who was dethroned in 887. It is now the parish church for the neighbouring village of *Mittelzell* or *Münster* (Krone). The tower and nave belong to the original building. There are now few antiquities here, with the exception of several reliquaries in the sacristy.

The train intersects the tongue of land between the *Untersee* and the *Ueberlinger See* on the S.W. side, passes the stations of *Markelfingen*, *Allensbach*, and *Reichenau*, and crosses the Rhine to (90 M.) *Constance* (p. 53).

STEAMBOAT FROM SCHAFFHAUSEN TO CONSTANCE. Pier (omnibus, p. 48) above the bridge, near *Schloss Munoth* (p. 48), opposite *Feuerthalen*.

Right: *Paradies*, formerly a nunnery.

Left: Stat. *Büdingen*, a Baden village.

R. *St. Catharinenthal*, formerly a nunnery.

R. Stat. *Diessenhofen* (1325'; *Adler*; *Löwe*; *Hirsch*), the Roman *Gundurum*, where the Rhine was crossed on 1st May, 1800, by the French army under Moreau, Lecourbe, and Vandamme before the battle of Hohenlinden. The river is crossed here by a covered wooden bridge, below which the steamer lowers its funnel.

R. *Rheinklingen*; left, *Bibern*. The steamer passes under the new bridge of the 'Nationalbahn' (see above). L. *Hemishofen*, with the ruin of *Wolkenstein* above. R. *Wagenhausen*.

L. Stat. *Stein* (*Schwan*; *Krone*), a picturesque old town, connected with the village of *Burg* (*Wasserfels*) by a new wooden bridge, and a station on the Swiss National Line (p. 56). The suppressed monastery of *St. George*

contains a hall erected in 1515, embellished with frescoes, and covered with a vaulted wooden roof. The old château of *Hohenklingen* (1945'), on a hill to the N. of the town, affords an admirable view.

Above Stein is the island of *St. Othmar* with the chapel of that name. The channel of the Rhine widens, and the steamer enters the S.W. arm of the *Untersee*. R. *Eschenz* (p. 56); on the hill above it the château of *Freudenfels*. L. Stat. *Oberstaad*, an old mansion-house with a square tower, now occupied by dye-works; beyond it the suppressed monastery of *Oehningen*. The neighbouring quarries contain numerous fossils.

R. Stat. *Mammern* (p. 56); in the woods, the ruin of *Neuburg*; then, on the bank, the château of *Glarisegg*. Opposite to it, *Wangen* and the château of *Marbach* (now a hydropathic establishment).

R. Stat. *Steckborn* (p. 56). Below it, the nunnery of *Feldbach*.

R. Stat. *Berlingen* (p. 56). The lake expands, and the island of *Reichenau* becomes visible (see p. 49). On the hill to the right, concealed among trees, is the château of *Eugensberg*, erected by Eugène Beauharnais, vice-king of Italy, and now the property of Count Reichenbach-Lessonitz. Farther on, above the charmingly situated (r.) *Mannenbach* (Pens. Fehr), is the handsome pinnacled château of *Salenstein*; then, on a beautifully wooded hill, *Arenaberg* (1052'), once the residence of Queen Hortense (d. 1837), occasionally visited by her son Napoleon III. (d. 1873), and now the property of the ex-Empress Eugénie.

R. Stat. *Ermatingen* (p. 56), prettily situated on a promontory; on the hill above it, *Schloss Wolfsberg* (now a 'Kurhaus' and pension). The neighbouring *Schloss Hard*, with its beautiful garden, is not visible.

The steamer enters the narrow arm of the Rhine which connects the *Untersee* with the Lake of Constance. R. *Gottlieben* (Krone), with a château, now restored, in which Huss and Jerome of Prague were once imprisoned, and where Pope John XXII. was afterwards confined by order of the Council. The château and ruin of *Castel*, on the hill at the back of the village, command a charming view. Farther on we obtain a beautiful retrospect of the *Untersee*, with the *Hohenhöfen*, *Hohenstoffeln*, and other peaks of the *Höhgau* in the distance.

The banks now become flat, and at places marshy. The steamer threads its way among reedy shallows, and at length passes under the handsome railway-bridge of Constance. L. *Petershausen*, with extensive barracks.

Constance, see p. 53; passengers are landed at the long pier, with a lighthouse at its E. end.

18. The Falls of the Rhine.

Hotels. On the hill on the *right* bank, near stat. Neuhausen (p. 48), *SCHWEIZERHOF, commanding the finest view of the Falls and the Alps, R. from 3, D. 4-5, B. 1½, A. 1 fr.; *BELLEVUE, opposite the station, D. 3½ fr.; omnibuses to and from the steamboat-pier at Schaffhausen (1½ fr.). At Neuhausen, *HÔTEL RHEINFALL, moderate. — On the *left* bank, above the Falls, HÔTEL SCHLOSS LAUFEN, R. 2½ fr.; omnibus to and from the Dachsen station (p. 57). *HÔTEL WITZIG, R. 2, D. 3½ fr., at stat. Dachsen, 3¼ M. from the Falls.

English Church Service at the Schweizerhof.

The station for the Falls on the right bank is *Neuhausen* (p. 48) on the Baden Railway, that on the left bank *Dachsen* (p. 57) on the Swiss line.

The best way to see the Falls is to start from Neuhausen and follow the route described below (cross the bridge to *Schloss Laufen*, descend to the *Fischetz*, cross to the *Schlösschen Wörth*, and return through the grounds, 1½ hr. in all). This round is often taken in the reverse direction, but as the *Fischetz*, the most striking point of all is then visited first, the other points lose much of their impressiveness. — The traveller who desires to combine a visit to the falls with the journey to or from Switzerland may alight at stat. *Dachsen* (allowing his heavier luggage to go on to its destination and await his arrival), walk or drive (omnibus

there and back $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.) to (1 M.) *Laufen*, descend through the grounds to the Fischetz, cross to *Schlösschen Wörth*, and return in the reverse direction of that above indicated; or descend from Wörth by the road on the right bank to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) village of *Noth*, cross the river (ferry 15-20c.), and regain Dachsen in a few minutes. — The pleasantest way to visit the Falls from Schaffhausen is to drive in an open carriage, viâ Feuerthalen, to Schloss Laufen. Or the traveller may walk to Neuhausen and cross the railway-bridge to the Schloss (2 M.). An omnibus runs from Schaffhausen two or three times daily to the Schlösschen Wörth (whence it usually returns at 11.30 and 6.30). — All the points of view should if possible be visited, as the traveller's impression of the Falls will otherwise be imperfect.

The ****Falls of the Rhine** are in point of volume the most imposing in Europe. The Rhine is precipitated in three leaps over a rocky ledge of irregular form, which on the side next the left bank is about 60' in height, and on the right bank about 48'. Above the Falls the river is about 125 yds. in width. If the rapids, the whirlpools, and the falls a few hundred paces farther up be taken into account, the total height of the cataract may be estimated at nearly 100'. (Level of the Rhine below the falls 1181'.) In June and July the volume of the water is greatly increased by the melting of the snow. Before 8 a.m. and after 3 p.m. innumerable rainbows are formed by the sunshine in the clouds of silvery spray. The spectacle is also very impressive by moonlight, and a night should therefore be spent at the Falls, or at Dachsen.

Of the four limestone-rocks which rise above the Falls, that nearest the left bank has been hollowed out and perforated by the action of the water, and thus reduced, at its base, to one-third of its original thickness. When viewed from a boat below, the rocks seem to tremble and waver. The central and highest rock, which is surmounted by a small pavilion, may be reached by boat, and ascended by a path protected by a railing. The Falls are here surveyed to the best advantage. The passage from the Schlösschen Wörth, which only occupies a few minutes, is unattended with danger (fare for 1-2 pers. 3 fr. and fee; each additional person 1 fr.). These rocks have undergone no change within the memory of man, but a decrease in the volume of water has been observed of late years. In the winter of 1840 the workmen of the neighbouring iron-works erected an iron rod on a rock in the middle of the stream, higher up.

Leaving the *Neuhausen Station* (p. 48), we follow the road to the left, and after a few paces descend by a path to the right to the *Village of Neuhausen*. Beyond the *Hôtel Rheinfall* we descend to the right by a finger-post, and after 100 paces take the shady path to the left, passing the *Gun and Waggon Factory* (a projecting point near which affords a fine view of the Falls). In $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more we reach the ***Rheinfallbrücke**, 210 yds. long, which carries the 'Nordostbahn' over the Rhine immediately above the Falls (p. 57). The nine arches vary in span (42-66 ft.) owing to the difficulty that was experienced in obtaining a foundation for the piers. The upper side of the bridge is provided with a footway, which affords an interesting view of the rocky bed of the river, the rapids, and the falls below.

On the left bank a path ascends to the left in 5 min. to ***Schloss Laufen** (1361'), picturesquely situated on a wooded rock immediately above the Falls. The proprietor charges 1 fr. for admission to the grounds (no other fees). The balcony and a jutting pavilion with

stained-glass windows command a good survey of the falls, the bridge, and the environs.

Footpaths descend through the grounds to the most important points of view. The first of these is an iron **Parilion*, then the wooden **Künzli*, and lastly the **Fischetz*, an iron platform projecting over the foaming abyss, and close to the stupendous scene. The vast emerald-green volume of water descends with a roar like thunder, apparently threatening to overwhelm the spectator, and constantly bedewing him with its spray. This immediate proximity alone is calculated to fulfil and even surpass the expectations of the visitor.

Near the Fischetz there are boats in readiness to ferry the visitor across (50 c.) to the **Schlösschen Wörth* (*Restaurant*; camera obscura 50 c.), situated on an island opposite the Falls, which is connected with the right bank by a bridge. This point commands the finest general view of the Falls, and a boat may be hired here for a visit to the rock in the middle of the river (see above). We may now return direct to the Neuhausen station or proceed to the Hôtel Schweizerhof. To the W. of the hotel is the *Fischerhölzli*, with shady grounds, commanding picturesque views. Or we may follow the road on the right bank, leading up the river from the Schlösschen (past a bench which commands a splendid **View*) to the *Laufen Ironworks*, beyond which a stone parapet near the sluices affords another good survey of the Falls. The road to the left ascends through the village of Neuhausen to the station (see above).

19. From Friedrichshafen (*Rorschach*) to Constance. Lake of Constance.

STEAMBOAT to Constance 4 times daily in summer, twice direct, in 1¼-1½ hr., and twice via Meersburg in 2 hours. Between the chief places on the lake, *Friedrichshafen*, *Lindau*, *Bregenz*, *Rorschach*, *Romanshorn*, *Constance*, *Meersburg*, *Ueberlingen*, and *Ludwigshafen*, the steamboats (about 26 in number) ply at least once daily, and on the chief routes (*Friedrichshafen-Constance* in 1½ hr., *Friedrichshafen-Romanshorn* in 1 hr., *Friedrichshafen-Rorschach* in 1¼ hr., *Rorschach-Lindau* in 1¼ hr., *Constance-Lindau* in 2½ hrs.) 3-4 times daily. The second cabin fare is ⅓ less than the first. The hours of starting are frequently altered. On Sundays return-tickets are issued at reduced fares. Good restaurants on board. With regard to excursion-tickets, see Introd. X. The Lake of Constance being neutral, the traveller is subjected to custom-house formalities on arriving in Germany or Austria from Switzerland, and nominally in the reverse case also, but travellers' luggage is very rarely opened by the Swiss officials. Passengers from one German port to another may avoid these formalities by obtaining on embarkation a custom-house ticket for their luggage, which will be delivered to them free of charge on their arrival.

The *Lake of Constance* (1306'; Ger. *Bodensee*, Lat. *Lacus Brigantinus*), an immense reservoir of the Rhine, 210 sq. M. in area, is, from Bregenz to the influx of the Stockach, 40 M. long, about 7½ M. wide, and between Friedrichshafen and Arbon 912' deep. The water is of a light green colour. The N.E. banks are in general flat, but are bounded on the S.W. by beautiful wooded hills, which gradually decrease in height towards Constance. In beauty of scenery the Lake of Constance cannot vie with its other Swiss rivals; but its broad expanse of water, its picturesque banks, and green





Norden

KONSTANZ

1:12500

1:12500



1. Conciliumshaus C.A.2
2. Maria z. hohen Hofen B.4
- Kirchen:**
3. Augustiner-K. B.5
4. Münster B.2
5. Protestant K. A.4
6. Stephanus-K. B.4
7. Postamt C.4
8. Rosgarten B.5
9. Schmelzthor A.5
10. Siegesdenkmal C.A.3
11. Stadthaus A.B.4
12. Stadtkanal B.4.5
13. Telegraph Bureau C.5
14. Theater C.3
15. Waisenberghaus B.2

- Gasthöfe:**
- a. Inzel-Hotel C.1
 - b. Konstanzer Hof D.1
 - c. Hotel Rahn C.5
 - d. Bocht C.4
 - e. Adler C.4
 - f. Badischer Hof B.5
 - g. Krone C.4

hills, the chain of the Appenzell Alps in the distance, the snow-clad Sentis in particular, and other snow-peaks of the Vorarlberg Alps, visible in clear weather, combine to produce a very favourable impression upon the traveller who is visiting Switzerland for the first time. — The lake forms the boundary of three different states: Germany (Baden, Wurtemberg, and Bavaria), Austria (Vorarlberg), and Switzerland (St. Gallen and Thurgau). The best wine grown on its banks is 'Meersburger', and its waters yield excellent 'Felchen' and trout.

Friedrichshafen (1319'; **Deutsches Haus*, at the station, R. 2½ M.; **König v. Württemberg*, 7 min. N. of the station; *Krone*, with a garden on the lake; *Bellevue*, unpretending, closed in winter; *Sonne*; **Leuthy's Restaurant*), the S. terminus of the Wurtemberg Railway (trains to Ulm in 3½-4, to Stuttgart in 6-7½ hrs.), is a busy place in summer. Its lake-baths attract many visitors, especially from Swabia, and it boasts of a *Kurhaus* and a *Kurgarten* on the lake. The royal *Schloss* contains a few pictures by Gegenbaur, Pflug, and other modern Wurtemberg artists; a pavilion in the garden, which is open to the public, commands a charming view of the lake and the Alps. The *Harbour* with its *Lighthouse* is 1 M. from the railway-station.

Railway-travellers intending to continue their journey by steamboat without stopping at Friedrichshafen keep their seats until the train reaches the terminus on the quay. Travellers arriving by steamer may procure tickets immediately on landing, and take their seats in the train at once.

In rough weather steamboat passengers frequently experience the horrors of sea-sickness. Views to the E. and S., see above. On the N. bank lies the village of *Immenstaad*, with the châteaux of *Herrsbarg* and *Kirchberg*; then the village of *Hagnau*. On the N.W. arm of the lake called the *Ueberlinger See*, we next observe the little town of *Meersburg*, in the dominions of Baden, with an ancient and a modern château and a seminary, picturesquely situated on a height. Beyond it lies the little island of *Mainau* (p. 55), and in the distance is *Ueberlingen*. The steamer passes the promontory which separates the Ueberlinger See from the bay of Constance, and reaches Constance after a passage of 1½ hr.

THE RAILWAY FROM RORSCHACH TO CONSTANCE (21 M., in 1½ hr.; 4 fr. 20, 3 fr., 2 fr. 15 c.) skirts the bank of the lake, affording pleasant glimpses of its broad expanse. The conspicuous building rising above the woods on the N. bank is *Heiligenberg* (1066' above the lake), a château of Prince Fürstenberg. Stations *Horn* (p. 76), *Arbon* ('Bär; Engel; Kreuz), a small town on the site of the Roman *Arbor Felix*; *Egnach*, *Romanshorn* (p. 73; station close to the harbour); then *Uttwyl*, *Kesswyl*, *Güttingen*, *Alttau*, *Münsterlingen*, *Kreuzlingen* (to the left the abbey, p. 55), and *Constance*.

Constance (1335'). — *INSEL-HÔTEL (Pl. f), formerly a Dominican monastery (p. 55), with a garden, R. & L. 3-4 m., B. 1 m. 20 pf., A. 75 pf.; *KONSTANZER HOF (formerly 'Bad-Hôtel', Pl. g), on the N. bank of the lake, with extensive grounds, lake-baths, etc., pension from 5½ marks (both these hotels command a fine view); *HECHT (Pl. a), R. from 2, D. 3 m.; *HÔTEL HALM (Pl. h), opposite the railway-station, R. & A. 2½, B. 1 m.; ADLER (Pl. b), with a shady garden; *BADISCHER HOF (Pl. c); *KRONE (Pl. d), SCHIFF, and *FALKE, second class. — *Café Maximilian*, *Bahnhofs-Str.* — The large *Bath Establishment* in the lake is well fitted up (bath 40 pf.). — At *Kreuzlingen* (p. 55), ¾ M. from the S. gate: *HÔTEL HELVETIA, pension 4-5 fr.; LÖWE.

Constance, which was a free town of the Empire down to 1548, and after the Reformation subject to Austria, with 12,030 inhab., lies at the N.W. end of the Lake of Constanze, at the efflux of the *Rhine*. The episcopal see, which was held by 87 bishops in succession, was deprived of its temporalities in 1802, and suppressed in 1827. By the Treaty of Pressburg in 1805 Constance was adjudged to Baden.

The *CATHEDRAL (Pl. 5), founded in 1052, originally a cruciform basilica in the Romanesque style, was rebuilt in its present form at the beginning of the 16th century. The Gothic tower, designed by Hübsch, was erected in 1850-57; the open spire has a platform on each side, which commands a charming survey of the town and lake.

INTERIOR. On the doors of the principal portal are *Reliefs in 20 sections, from the life of Christ, carved in oak by Nikolaus Lerch in 1470. The Choir-stalls, with grotesque sculptures, are of the same date. The organ-loft was enriched in the Renaissance style in 1680. In the nave, the vaulting of which is borne by 16 monolith columns (28½' high, 3¼' thick), sixteen paces from the principal entrance, is a large stone slab, a white spot on which always remains dry when the rest is damp. This spot is pointed out as the place where Huss stood when the Council, on 6th July, 1415, sentenced him to be burnt at the stake. The N. chapel adjoining the choir contains a *Death of the Virgin, in stone, date 1460. Adjacent is an elegant spiral staircase.

The TREASURY (verger 1½-1 m. contains missals embellished with miniatures, date 1426. On the E. side of the church is a CRYPT, containing the *Chapel of the Sepulchre*, with a representation of the sepulchre in stone, 20' high (13th cent.). Adjoining the church on the N., two sides of the once handsome *CLOISTERS are still standing.

The WESSENBERG-HAUS (Pl. 17) contains a collection of pictures, engravings (daily, 9-12 and 2-5), and books (Mon., Wed., and Sat. 2-4, Sun. 11-12), bequeathed to the town by Herr Wessenberg (d. 1860), who for many years was the administrator of the bishopric.

The late-Gothic church of St. STEPHEN (Pl. 7), with its slender tower, dates from the 15th cent., but the exterior was subsequently disfigured. It contains some interesting sculptures in wood and stone. On the S. side of the Stephansplatz stands the *Rathhaus* (Pl. 13), with good sculptures on its portal. Part of the famous Vincent collection of stained glass is now shown at Sartori's, the bookseller opposite.

From this point the Wessenberg-Str. leads to the *Obere Markt*, at the corner of which is the house 'Zum Hohen Hafen' (Pl. 9), where, according to the modern inscription, Frederick VI., Burgrave of Nuremberg, was invested with the March of Brandenburg by Emp. Sigismund on 18th April, 1417. Adjacent is an old house (now the *Café Barbarossa*), styled by the inscription *Curia Pacis*, in which Emp. Frederick I. concluded peace with the Lombard towns in 1183. — The Paradies-Str. leads hence to the W. to the new *Protestant Church* (Pl. 6).

The STADT-KANZLEI, or Town Hall (Pl. 14), erected in 1593

in the Renaissance style, and recently decorated on the exterior with frescoes relating to the history of Constance, contains the *Municipal Archives* in the lower rooms, comprising 2800 charters, most of which date from the period of the Reformation. — In the market-place stands a *Monument* (Victory, by Baur) in memory of the war in 1870-71. — The *ROSGARTEN* (Pl. 11), the old guild-house of the butchers, contains the **Rosgarten-Museum*, an interesting collection of antiquities of Constance (numerous and valuable relics from lake-dwellings, from the Kesslerloch near Thayingen, and the Roman baths at Eschenz; engravings on reindeer-horn, coal, etc.) and natural history specimens (adm. 40 pf.).

The *KAUFHAUS* (Pl. 1) on the lake, erected in 1388, contains the large hall, 52 yds. long and 35 yds. wide, and borne by ten massive oaken pillars, where the conclave of cardinals met at the time of the Great Council (1414-18). The hall was restored in 1866 and adorned with **Frescoes* by *Pecht* and *Schwörer* illustrative of the history of the town (adm. 20 pf.). Upstairs a collection of Indian and Chinese curiosities, the property of the castellan (40 pf.).

The *DOMINICAN MONASTERY* in which Huss was confined, situated on an island close to the town, has been partly converted into a hotel ('Insel-Hôtel', p. 53). The well-preserved Romanesque cloisters, with the handsome vaulted dining-room (formerly the church) adjacent to them, are worthy of a visit. The old refectory is appropriately used as a restaurant.

The house in which Huss was arrested, the second to the right by the Schnetzthor, is indicated by a tablet with a portrait of the reformer in relief, put up in 1878. Adjoining it is an old relief, dated 1415, with derisive verses. In the *Brühl*, to the W. of the town, about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Protestant church, a large boulder with inscriptions marks the spot where the illustrious reformer and Jerome of Prague suffered martyrdom.

The new grounds of the *Stadtgarten* on the lake, between the harbour and the Dominican island, afford a pleasant walk and a charming view of the lake and the Swiss mountains. A bust of the Emp. William has been erected here.

The abbey of *Kreuzlingen* in Canton Thurgau, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the S. gate, is now a school. The church contains a curious piece of carved woodwork, with about 1000 small figures, executed in the last century.

A fine view of the lake and the Vorarlberg and Appenzell Alps is obtained from the **Allmannshöhe* ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.), with belvedere, pension, and restaurant, situated 5 min. above the village of *Allmannsdorf*, on the road to the Mainau. — Among other pleasant objects for a walk may be mentioned the *Loretto-Kapelle* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.); the *Jacob*, a restaurant with a fine view ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.); and the *Kleine Rigi*, above Kreuzlingen ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.).

In the N.W. arm of the Lake of Constance (*Überlinger See*, p. 49), $\frac{4}{5}$ M. from Constance, lies the pretty island of **Mainau*, formerly the seat of a commandery of the Teutonic order, as is indicated by a cross on the S. side of the château, which was built in 1746. The island, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. in circumference, is connected with the mainland by an iron bridge 650 paces

in length. Since 1853 it has been the property of the Grand Duke of Baden, and is laid out in beautiful pleasure-grounds. Steamboat from Constance in 55 min.; small boat (a trip of 1 hr.) 5 m. and gratuity; carriage and pair 8 m.; pedestrians take a shorter route, leading partly through pleasant woods (1 hr.).

20. From Constance to Winterthur (*Zürich*) and Aarau.

Comp. Map, p. 48.

83 M. RAILWAY (*Nationalbahn*) from Constance to Winterthur (39 M.) in 2¹/₃-2²/₃ hrs.; fares 6 fr. 20, 4 fr. 35 c., 3 fr. (to Zürich in 3¹/₂ hrs.). From Winterthur to Aarau (45 M.) in 3 hrs. (fares 7 fr. 20, 5 fr. 5, 3 fr. 60 c.).

Constance, see p. 53. The train describes a circuit round the town, passing the abbey of *Kreuzlingen* on the left (see p. 55), and runs towards the W. through a fertile district. 1¹/₄ M. *Emmishofen-Egelshofen*, 3 M. *Tägerweilen*, thriving villages; on the Rhine, to the right, lies *Gottlieben* (p. 50). Near (5 M.) *Ermatingen* (*Adler*; *Krone*) the train approaches the green *Untersee*, which it now skirts. Charming views; in the distance to the N.W., the volcanic cones of the *Höhgau* (p. 49). Near Ermatingen, on the height to the left, are the châteaux of *Wolfsberg* and *Hard*; farther on, *Arenaberg* (p. 50), and near (7 M.) *Mannenbach* the handsome château of *Salenstein* (comp. p. 50). To the right, in the lake, lies the large island of *Reichenau* (p. 49); on the left, *Schloss Eugensberg* (p. 50). At (9 M.) *Berlingen* (*Krone*) the *Untersee* attains its greatest width (5 M.), after which it divides into two branches.

10¹/₂ M. *Steckborn* (**Löwe*; *Krone*; *Sonne*), a small town with a castellated merchants' hall, lately restored. Below it, on the right, lies the iron-foundry of *Feldbach*, once a nunnery. On the right, farther on, the mansion of *Glarisegg*; to the left, in the wood, the ruin of *Neuburg*. On the opposite (N.) bank are *Wangen* and the hydropathic establishment of *Marbach* (p. 50).

14¹/₂ M. *Mummern*, with a château, now used as a *Hydropathic Establishment and pension. Then, on the right bank, *Oberstaad*, and on the hill the abbey of *Oehningen* (p. 50). At (15¹/₂ M.) *Eschenz* the *Untersee* again narrows into the *Rhine* (p. 50). The train follows the left bank to the station for (17¹/₂ M.) *Stein* (*Schwan*; *Krone*), on the right bank, commanded by the castle of *Hohenklingen*. It then turns to the left to (19¹/₂ M.) *Etzweilen*, the junction for *Singen* (p. 49).

Proceeding towards the S., we observe on the left the vine-clad and wooded *Stammheimer Berg* (2044 ft.). 22 M. *Stammheim*, a considerable village; 27 M. *Ossingen*, beyond which the *Thur* is crossed by a bold iron bridge, 148 ft. in height, and borne by seven iron buttresses. Stations *Thalheim-Altikon*, *Dynhard*, *Seuzach*, and *Oberwinterthur*, a small town with an old Romanesque church (tower modern), the Roman *Vitodurum* (p. 72).

3 M. *Winterthur* (p. 72), the junction of the lines to Zürich

(p. 72), Schaffhausen (p. 58), Waldshut (p. 73), Rüti (p. 73), Romanshorn (p. 73), and Rorschach (p. 75), has a large and handsome station (*Restaurant).

The AARAU LINE runs as far as (45 M.) *Effretikon* parallel with the Zürich railway, and then turns to the right. Stations *Bassersdorf*, *Kloten*, and (54 M.) *Seebach* (branch-line to *Oerlikon* and *Zürich*, see p. 72). The train runs towards the W., traversing a fertile and well-cultivated district. 55½ M. *Affoltern*; 57½ M. *Regensdorf-Watt* (a little to the E. of which is the small *Katzensee* with an *Inn). 59 M. *Buchs-Dällikon*; 62 M. *Otelfingen-Dünikon*.

Branch-line (in 40 min.) viâ *Buchs* and *Niederglatt* (junction of the Zürich, Oberglatt, and Dielsdorf Railway, p. 73), to (11 M.) *Bülach* (p. 73).

64 M. *Würenlos*; then through wood. 65½ M. *Wettingen*, to the left of which, on the *Limmat*, is the abbey of that name (p. 44). Crossing the *Limmat*, we next reach —

67 M. **Baden** (p. 43), the junction of the N.E. Railway. Thence to *Zürich* and *Bâle*, see R. 14.

Farther to the S. the train traverses a hilly district. 69 M. *Dätwyhl*; then several deep cuttings. 70½ M. *Mellingen* (*Löwe*; *Hirsch*), a small town on the *Reuss*, to the left, below the line. The train crosses the river by a handsome bridge. 72½ M. *Mügenwyl*; on a spur of the *Kestenbergl*, to the right, rises *Schloss Brauneegg*. 74 M. *Othmarsingen*; 76½ M. **Lenzburg** (**Krone*; *Löwe*), a busy little town, with an old *Schloss*, now a school, and a large cantonal prison. The *Aa* is crossed here. Farther on we pass *Schloss Stauffberg*, on an isolated hill to the left, and *Hunzenschwyl*. 81 M. *Suhr* (branch-line to *Zofingen*, p. 45). The train now crosses the *Suhr* and soon reaches (83 M.) **Aarau** (p. 46).

21. From Schaffhausen to Zürich.

Comp. Maps, pp. 48, 64.

35 M. RAILWAY (*Nordostbahn*) in 2 hrs.: to Winterthur 1 hr., to Zürich 1 hr. (fares 6 fr., 4 fr. 20 c., 3 fr.). View of the Falls of the Rhine on the right.

The line skirts the foot of the lofty *Fäsenstaub Promenade* (p. 49), and passes below the villa *Charlottenfels* (p. 48). On the right, high above, is the railway to Waldshut (p. 48), which passes through a tunnel, 188 yds. long, under *Charlottenfels*. Immediately beyond a long cutting, our train crosses the *Rheinfallbrücke* (see p. 51), affording a momentary glimpse of the falls to the right, and enters a tunnel, 71 yds. long, under *Schloss Laufen* (p. 51). On emerging, and looking back to the right, we obtain another beautiful glance at the falls.

3 M. **Dachsen** (1296'; **Hôtel Witzig*) lies 1 M. to the S. of *Schloss Laufen* (comp. p. 50). As the train proceeds, pleasing views present themselves at intervals of the bluish-green Rhine in its deep and narrow channel, enclosed by wooded banks.

5½ M. *Marthalen*. The valley of (10½ M.) **Andelfingen** (*Löwe*) soon begins to open, and the handsome village becomes visible in

the distance to the right, on the precipitous bank of the *Thur*. The train approaches it by a wide curve, and crosses the *Thur* above the village by an iron bridge 113' in height. It then skirts the river for a short distance, and reaches Andelfingen on the S. side. The site of the station has been excavated in an ancient moraine.

The route now becomes less interesting, though still picturesque. Stations *Henggart*, *Hettlingen*. The vine-clad slopes of *Neftenbach*, to the right, produce the best wines in N. Switzerland, the most esteemed of which is called *Gallenspitz*. Near Winterthur the broad valley of the *Töss* is entered.

19 M. *Winterthur*, and thence to (35 M.) *Zürich*, see p. 72.

22. Zürich and the Uetliberg.

Hotels. *HÔTEL BAUR AU LAC* (Pl. a), with a garden on the lake, commanding a delightful view, R., L., & A. 5 fr.; *BELLEVUE* (Pl. b), on the lake, opposite, also with a fine view, R., L., & A. 4½-5, D. 4-5 fr.; *HÔTEL NATIONAL* (Pl. n), opposite the railway-station, R., L., & A. 3 fr.; *SCHWERT* (Pl. d), by the lower bridge, with view of the Alps, R. 3-4, D. 4 fr.; *HÔTEL BAUR-STADT* (Pl. c), opposite the post-office, R. 3, L. & A. 2, D. 4 fr.

HÔTEL DU LAC (Pl. i), on the Sonnenquai; *HÔTEL PHÖNIX*, near the Polytechnic; *ZÜRCHER HOF* (Pl. e), R. 2½, D. 3½ fr.; *STORCH* (Pl. f), commercial; *HÔTEL HABIS* (Pl. o), *HÔTEL BAHNHOF* (Pl. p), both at the station, moderate; *FALKE* (Pl. g), R. 2, D. 3 fr.; *St. GOTTHARD* (Pl. q), *Bahnhof-Str.*; *SCHWEIZERHOF* (Pl. h), R. & A. 2½, D. 3 fr., and *LIMMATHOF*, on the Limmatquai, not far from the station; *HECHT* (Pl. k), *SEEHOF* (Pl. l), and *RÖSSLI* (Pl. m), on the Sonnenquai; *SCHWARZER ADLER*, *SONNE*, and *KRONE*, for moderate requirements; *SONNE*, at Unterstrass, moderate. Visitors are received at all these hotels *en pension*, the charges being reduced in spring and autumn. — *PENSION NEPTUN* at Seefeld, near Zürich, 6-7 fr.; near it, *WEISSES KREUZ* and *PENSION HAUSER*; *CYGNE* (Pl. li), *Mühlenbach-Str.*, well situated, pleasant garden, 7 fr. a day; *KAROLINENBURG*, *FORSTER*, and *BEAUSÉJOUR*, at *Fluntern*, ½ M. to the E. of Zürich. The *BÜGLI TERRACE* and *WAID*, see below. The *UETLIBERG*, see p. 63.

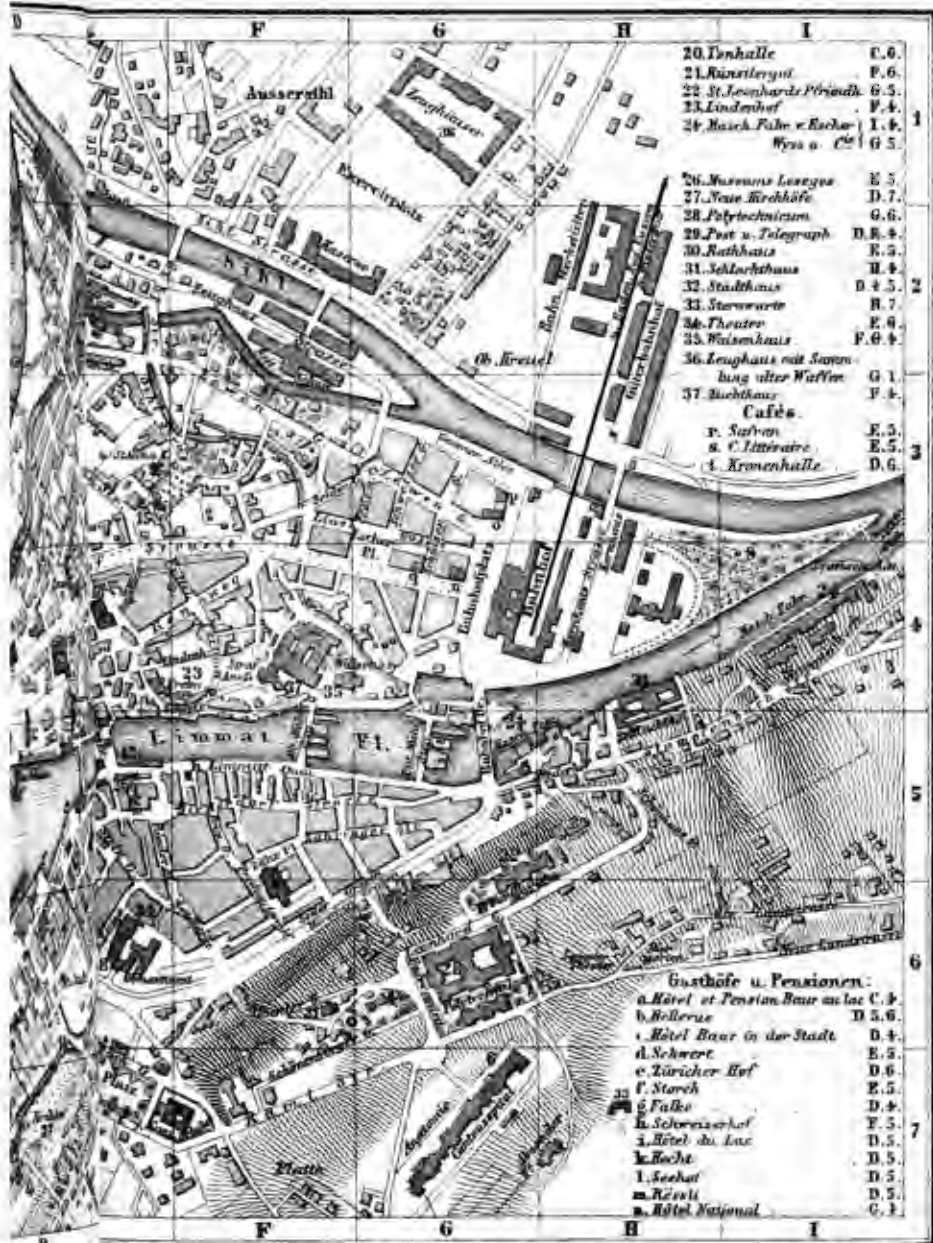
Restaurants and Cafés. *Rail. Restaurant*; *Café Habis*, at the station; *Cafés National* and *St. Gotthard*, *Bahnhof-St.*; *Central*, *Centralhof*; *Café zur Meise* (good restaurant), by the Münsterbrücke; *Café Baur*, in the *Hôtel Baur au Lac*; *Café Littéraire*, adjoining the *Storch* (Pl. f); *Café du Nord*, near the station. On the right bank: *Kronenhalle*, above the *Zürcherhof*; *Tonhalle* (Pl. 20), on the lake, D. from 11 to 2, 3 fr.; *Saffran*, opposite the *Rathhaus*; *Phönix*, see above. — *Ices. Sprüngli*, near the post-office; *Bourry*, *Untere Kirchgasse*, on the Sonnenquai. — *Beer. Brunner* ('Orsini'), *Fraumünsterplatz*; *Gambirinus*, *Schofelgasse*, *Krug*, *Zeltweg* 5; *Wanner*, *Bahnhof-Str.*; *Boller*, on the quay; also at the above cafés. — *Wine. Schweetkeller*, quaintly fitted up, entered from the lane at the back of the *Hôtel Schwert* (see above). *Valtellina wine* at the *Veltlinerhalle*.

Places of Recreation. *Tonhalle* (Pl. 20) on the lake, with an open pavilion and restaurant; concerts every evening in summer (60 c.). *Zur Platte*, winter-garden, adjoining the Polytechnic (theatre in summer and winter). *Bürgli Terrace* (with pension), ½ M. to the S.W., on the road to the Uetliberg (p. 63). The *Waid* on the Käferberg, 3 M. to the N.W. of the town. The *Sonnenberg*, on the slope of the *Zürichberg*, above *Hottingen* (belvedere on the top of the *Zürichberg*, ½ hr. higher up). The *Uetliberg* is the finest point in the environs (by railway in ½ hr.; see p. 63).

Newspapers at the *Museum* (p. 60); strangers introduced by a member are admitted gratis for one month, from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Baths in the lake (for ladies also) near the *Bauschanze*, admirably fitted up (bath 15 c., towel and costume 20 c., private cabinet 40 c.). At





the S. end of the town, on the E. bank of the lake, are the new *Neumünster Baths*. — *Warm Baths* (vapour, etc.) at *Stocker's*, in the Mühlgarten.

Rowing-boats for 1-2 pers. 50c. per hour; for 3 or more pers. 20 c. each per hour; each rower 60c. per hour.

Steamboats (see p. 64) start from the Bauschanze (p. 62), the *Wasserkirche* (Pl. 3), and the *Stadthaus-Quai*.

Railway Stations. *Central Station* (p. 61) at the lower (N.) end of the town, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the lake (omnibus 75, each box 20c.). — The *Enge* station, on the left bank of the lake, to the S. of the town (p. 67), is conveniently situated for the hotels on the lake. — *Vettliberg Station*, at Selnau (Pl. D, 1, 2; see p. 63).

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. 23), *Bahnhof-Strasse*; branch-offices by the new museum (p. 60) and at the railway-station.

Cabs. Drive of $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. within the town, 1-2 pers. 80 c., 3-4 pers. 1 fr. 20 c., each box 20 c.; in the evening 10 c. extra for the lamps; from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. double fares. For $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., 1 fr. 50 c. or 2 fr. 20 c.; $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., 2 fr. or 2 fr. 90 c.; 1 hr., 2 fr. 50 c. or 3 fr. 60 c.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., 3 fr. 50 c. or 5 fr., etc.

English Church Service in the Chapel of St. Anna (p. 62).

Zürich (1351'), the Roman *Turicum*, the capital of the canton, with 24,453 inhab., or, including the suburbs, upwards of 70,000, is situated at the N. end of the lake, on the green and rapid *Limmat*, which divides it into two distinct parts, the '*Grosse Stadt*' on the right, and the '*Kleine*' on the left bank. On the W. side flows the *Sihl*, which falls into the *Limmat* below the town. Zürich is the most prosperous manufacturing town in Switzerland, silk and cotton being the staple products. (There are 10,000 silk-loom in this canton.) At the same time it is the literary centre of German Switzerland. Its schools enjoy a high reputation, having for centuries sent forth men of distinction, such as Bodmer, Hottinger, Orelli, Gessner, Lavater, Hess, Pestalozzi, Heidegger, Horner, Hirzel, Henry Meyer, the friend of Goethe, and many others. The *Hochschule*, or university, founded in 1832 (320 students, half of whom are medical), and the *Polytechnic School*, founded in 1855 (676 students), are both provided with an excellent staff of professors.

THE SITUATION OF ZÜRICH is very beautiful. Both banks of the clear, pale-green lake are enlivened with villages, orchards, and vineyards, scattered over a highly cultivated country. In the background rise the snow-capped Alps; to the left is the crest of the *Glärnisch*, then the perpendicular sides of the *Grieselstock* (9200'), near it on the right the *Pfannstock*, and farther on, the *Drusberg* (like a winding staircase); next, the snow-clad *Bifertenstock* and *Tödi*; in front of these the *Clariden*, their westernmost point being the *Kanmlistock* (10,610'); between this and the double-peaked *Scheerhorn* lies the *Gries Glacier*; then on the N. side of the *Schächenthal* the *Ross-Stock* *Chain* with its fantastic peaks; the broad *Windgelle*; between this and the *Scheerhorn* appears the dark summit of the lower *Mythe* near Schwyz; above the depression between the wooded *Kaiserstock* and the *Rossberg* towers the pyramidal *Bristenstock*, near Amsteg on the St. Gotthard route; then, if the spectator occupies a commanding position, the *Blackenstock* and *Uri-Rothstock*, and part of the snow-mountains of the *Engelberger Thal*, appearing above the *Albis*. To the right rises the *Albis*, the northernmost point of which is the *Vettliberg*, with the hotel on its summit.

As the beauty of its situation is the great attraction of Zürich, our walk through the town is so planned as to conduct the traveller to the finest POINTS OF VIEW in the shortest possible time. No one should omit to visit the *Terrace* in front of the Polytechnic, the *Hohe Promenade*, and the *Bauschanze*.

We start from the four-arched *Münster Bridge* (the highest),

which commands a fine view of the lake and Alps. Close to the bridge, on the right bank of the Limmat, is an open vestibule leading to the **Town Library** (Pl. 3; apply at the shop on the right), established in an old church (1479), known as the *Wasserkirche*, from its having once stood in the water, and enlarged in 1860. It contains many valuable MSS. (open on week-days 9-12 and 2-5; fee 50c., for a party 1 fr.).

A letter of *Zwingli* to his wife; *Zwingli's* Greek Bible with Hebrew annotations in his own handwriting; an autograph letter of *Henry IV.* of France and a cast of his features; three autograph Latin letters of *Lady Jane Grey* to Antistes Bullinger; a letter of *Frederick the Great*, dated 1784, to Prof. Muller; Portraits of burgomasters and scholars of Zurich, including *Zwingli*; a marble bust of *Lavater* by Dannecker; a marble bust of *Pestalozzi* by Imhof; eight panes of stained glass of the year 1506. *Müller's Relief* of a portion of Switzerland, and of the *Engelberger Thal* on a much larger scale, are executed with great care and accuracy.

The same building contains the *Antiquities* (open daily, 8-12 and 2-6) belonging to the Antiquarian Society, the most interesting of which are relics from the ancient Swiss lake-villages.

The steps opposite the Library lead to the **Gross-Münster** (Pl. 18), erected in the plain Romanesque style of the 11th-13th centuries. In 1779 the towers were crowned with helmet-shaped ornaments surmounted by gilded flowers. On the W. tower is seated Charlemagne with gilded crown and sword, in recognition of donations made by him to the original church. The choir contains three large stained-glass windows representing Christ, St. Peter, and St. Paul. — On the adjacent site of the residence of the canons now stands the *Töchter Schule*, erected in 1851 in the same style as the church. In the interior are *Cloisters* dating from the beginning of the 13th cent., which were restored at the same period, and adorned with a statue of Charlemagne.

The **Rathhaus** (Pl. 30), near the second bridge, on the right bank, was erected in 1699. Below the bridge, to the left, on the Limmat-Quai, is the new *Fleisch-Halle*, opposite which is the new *Museum* (Pl. 26; see p. 58).

Above the Münster Bridge, where the Limmat issues from the lake, extends the busy *Sonnen-Quai* on the right bank. Beyond it, in the See-Strasse, is the *Tonhalle* (Pl. 20), with a concert-room and restaurant (p. 58). We now turn to the left, and ascend straight past the *Kronenhalle*, or cross the *Stadelhofer-Platz*, with its tasteful fountain, to the ***Hohe Promenade** (Pl. 13), a loftily situated avenue of lime-trees. Beautiful view (morning-light most favourable) from the plateau with the *Monument of Nägeli* (d. 1836; Pl. 10), an eminent vocal composer, erected 'Von den Schweizerischen Sängervereinen ihrem Vater Nägeli'. Adjacent are the new **Cemeteries** (Pl. 27; entrance adjoining the Gothic chapel), containing several handsome monuments.

From the N. end of the Hohe Promenade a road, passing the N. side of the cemetery, leads to the high-road to Winterthur, ascending

which for a short distance, we reach the **Cantonal School** (Pl. 7) on the left, a handsome edifice, comprising a grammar and a commercial school. Farther on, to the right, are the *Cantonal Hospital* (Pl. 6) and the *School of Anatomy*; to the left on the slope of the hill is an *Asylum for the Blind and Dumb* (Pl. 4); lower down to the left, the **Kunstgebäude** (Pl. 21), containing the *Picture Gallery of the Kunstverein* (open on Sat. 2-4, and Sun. 10-12; at other times apply at the restaurant at the back of the building).

Pictures by the older Zürich artists (chiefly portraits): *H. Asper*, J. Ammann, S. Hofmann, K. Meyer, and others. 200. *Millenet*, Return of the Zürichers from the battle of Tättwyl; 57. *Angelica Kauffmann*, Winkelmann; 60. *Füssly*, Portrait of Bodmer; 73-104. *L. Hess*, Landscapes; 137. *Scheuchzer*, The Füscherthal; 149. *Deschwanden*, The Maries at the Sepulchre; 151. *Steffan*, Mountain torrent; 156, 157. *Bosshard*, Scenes from the history of Zürich; *Koller*, 160. The Engelberger Thal, 116. Midday repose, 161a. Autumn evening; 166. *Holzhalb*, The Wetterhorn; *Diday*, 168. At the Handeck, 170. Scene in the Valais; 172. *Veillon*, Evening on the Lake of Lucerne; 173. *Girardet*, The sick child; 180. *Anker*, Pestalozzi; 181. *Grob*, The artist on his travels; 182. *Fröhlicher*, Forest scene in Upper Bavaria; 183. *Tobler*, Wedding in the Amperthal; 181. *Corrodi*, Uncle and nieces; 188. *Eug. Girardet*, Halt in the desert; 196. *Stückelberg*, Charcoal-burner in the Jura; 197. *Buchser*, Italian pastoral scene; 361, 362. *Baade*, Seapieces; 366a, b. *Rigaud*, Portraits; 353. *Tischbein*, Portrait of Bodmer; 365. *Marie Ellenrieder*, Portrait of a man.

Farther on, to the left, rises the handsome ***Polytechnic** (Pl. 28), designed by Prof. Semper, and erected in 1861-64. The 'sgraffito' decoration of the N. façade, also designed by Semper, was executed by the historical painters Schönherr and Walter of Dresden.

On the ground-floor is the *Archaeological Collection* (casts, Greek vases, *Terracottas from Tanagra, etc.; open Sun. 10-12, Tues. and Frid. 2-4); on the first floor the *Mineralogical and Palaeontological collections*; on the second floor are the *Zoological Collection* (Thurs. 8-12 and 2-6) and the *Aula*, a handsomely decorated hall, with mythological ceiling-paintings by Bin of Paris. Opposite the platform is a marble bust of Orelli (d. 1849), the founder of the university, by Meilli. The balcony commands a splendid view. On the staircase is a bust of Bolley, the chemist (d. 1870).

The *Terrace of the Polytechnic commands the finest survey of the town. On the right is the *St. Leonhards-Pfrrundhaus* ('deanery', Pl. 22), now an asylum for the aged poor. Returning to the road and passing the Pfrrundhaus, we take the first street to the left and descend a flight of steps. The tall chimneys and a din of machinery intimate that we are now in the industrial quarter of Zürich. One of the largest manufactories is that of the engineers *Escher, Wyss, & Co.* (Pl. 24), who have constructed most of the steamboats which ply on the Swiss and Italian lakes, and many for the Danube and Black Sea. We now cross the broad *Bahnhof-Brücke* and reach the ***Railway Station**, with its handsome portal and spacious interior.

The long avenue of fine trees, to the N. of the railway-station, skirting the banks of the clear and rapid Limmat, affords a cool and pleasant walk. It terminates in the 'Platzspitz' (so named from the former Schützenplatz), a point of land formed by the junction of the rapid *Sihl*, which is generally very shallow in summer, with the Limmat. A bridge crosses the Limmat to the *Drahtschmiedli*, a beer-garden on the right bank; and this is also the pleasantest route to the Waid (p. 55). Halfway between the 'old gasworks and the Platzspitz stands the simple monument

of the poet *Salomon Gessner* (d. 1788; Pl. 9), with whom the 'Platzpromenade' was a favourite resort.

The new *Bahnhof-Strasse*, intersecting the whole quarter between the Limmat and the Sihl, leads direct from the railway-station to the lake, passing the large new *Post Office* (Pl. 29) and the *Credit-Anstalt* (Pl. 7), on the right, in the Paradeplatz, and the new *Central-hof* on the left, a square building with handsome shops. Farther on, to the right, at the S. end of the street, is the new *Exchange* (Pl. 2), in the Italian Renaissance style, containing a handsome hall.

Nearly in the centre of the town rises the *Lindenhof* (Pl. 23), 115' above the Limmat, once a Celtic settlement, and afterwards an imperial palace. On the S.W. side is the *Masonic Lodge*.

Descending on the S. side, we follow the street to the right, to the *Augustinian Church* (Pl. 16; Old Cath.), which was used for three hundred years as a magazine, but was again fitted up as a church in 1848, and is now a model of simplicity and good taste. Over the side-altars, 'Christ on the Mount of Olives' and 'the Risen Saviour', good pictures by *Deschwanden*; the high-altar, pulpit, and organ are also worthy of mention. A little farther to the S.E. is *St. Peter's Church* (Pl. 19), with a massive tower and large electric clock (dial 29 ft. in diam.), where the excellent *Lavater* (d. 1801) was pastor for 23 years.

To the N.W. of the Rom. Cath. church, on the other side of the Bahnhof-Str., is the old *Cemetery*, adjoining the *Chapel of St. Anna* (Pl. 15), in which *English Church Service* is performed in summer. An upright stone by the E. wall marks the grave of *Lavater* (d. 1801). *Ebel* (d. 1830), the author of an admirable work on Switzerland, and *Escher von der Linth* (d. 1823), the constructor of the Linth canal (p. 69), are also interred here.

Crossing the Bahnhof-Str. and following the Pelican-Str., we reach the *Botanic Garden* (Pl. 5), which is well stocked with Alpine plants, and contains busts of A. P. de Candolle (d. 1841) and Conrad Gessner (d. 1565), in bronze, and another, in marble, of H. Zollinger, a Swiss botanist (d. in Java, 1859). In the garden rises a bastion of the old fortress known as the *Katz*, forming a lofty platform planted with fine trees. The view towards the lake is now somewhat obstructed.

From the Botanic Garden the Thalgaasse leads to the S., past the Exchange and the Hôtel Baur, to the lake. Turning to the left here, we walk through the grounds of the *Stadtygarten*, past the *Bath Establishment* (p. 58), to the **Bauschanze*, a small pentagonal island, enclosed with masonry (formerly a bastion), shaded by thick foliage, and connected with the land by a bridge, like the Rousseau Island at Geneva. Here we enjoy a beautiful view of the lake and Alps.

We may now return by the Stadthaus-Quai, past the *Stadthaus* (Pl. 32) and the *Kaufhaus* (Pl. 14) to the Münster Bridge, to the left of which rises the *Frau-Münsterkirche* (Pl. 17), erected in the 13th cent., with a lofty red-roofed tower.

The *Collection of Arms* in the new *Arsenal* at Aussersihl (Pl. G, 1; open on week-days 7-11 and 1-6) consists of battle-axes, halberds,

armour, flags, and cross-bows, among which last is one of the many which claim the distinction of having belonged to Tell. *Zwingli's Battle-axe*, which was taken by the Lucerners at Kappel (p. 96), was first placed in their arsenal, but after the War of the Separate League in 1847 was transferred hither, together with his sword, coat of mail, and helmet.

The **Industrial Museum** at Selnau, containing industrial collections and a permanent exhibition, is open daily, except Mon., 10-12 and 2-6.

The Uetliberg.

RAILWAY to the top in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fare 2 fr.; down, 1 fr. 50 c.; return-ticket, 3 fr.; family-tickets for 10 trips, up and down, available for a year, 20 fr.; on Sun. and holidays, return-tickets 1 fr. 50 c., or including dinner at the *Uto-Kulm* 3 fr. 50 c.). This line, which is $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length, with a maximum gradient of 7 in 100 ft., is constructed in the ordinary way, but the trains, like those on the Rigi Railway, are propelled by engines placed behind them. The station is at *Selnau* (Pl. D, 1, 2), on the S.W. side of the town, not far from the Botanic Garden on the Sihl, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the Central Station and 12 min. from that of Enge, to both of which omnibuses run (finger-posts in the Bahnhof-Str. and elsewhere).

The train skirts the Sihl for a short distance and crosses it to (5 min.) stat. *Wiedikon*, where the ascent begins. At first an open slope is traversed, commanding a pleasant view of Zürich and the valley of the Limmat, and a wood is then entered. (17 min.) Stat. *Waldegg*. The train then describes a long curve on the slope of the hill and soon reaches the terminus. About 5 min. above the station is the large **Hôtel-Pension Uetliberg* (R. 3-4, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, D. 4, A. 1, pension from Sept. onwards $7\frac{1}{2}$ -9 fr.), and 3 min. higher, at the top of the hill, is the **Restaurant Uto-Kulm*. Pleasant shady walks in the woods near the hotel. On the S. side, about $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the top, on the footpath to Zürich, is the **Hôtel Uto-Staffel* (pension 5 fr.).

The **Uetliberg* (2864' above the sea-level, 1523' above the Lake of Zürich), the northernmost point of the Albis range, 5 M. to the S.W. of Zürich, is the most interesting point in the environs of Zürich. The view, though inferior in grandeur to those from heights nearer the Alps, surpasses them in beauty. It embraces the Lake of Zürich, the valley of the Limmat, the Alps from the Sentis to the Jungfrau, the Stockhorn on the Lake of Thun, and in the foreground the Rigi and Pilatus; to the W. the Jura chain, from the Chasseral on the Lake of Bienne to its spurs near Aarau, over which appear the summits of some of the Vosges Mts.; farther N. are the Feldberg and Belchen in the Black Forest, and the volcanic peaks of the Hühgau, Hohentwiel, Hohenhöwen, and Hohenstoffeln. The old Benedictine Abbey of Muri, with a façade 750' in length, is very conspicuous by morning light (p. 46). Baden with its old castle (p. 43) is also prominent. A good panorama by Keller.

WALK TO THE UETLIBERG (2 hrs.). The road leads to the W. through the suburb *Enge*, and where the telegraph-wires diverge to the left it pursues a straight direction (to the left is the *Bürgli*, p. 58). After 1 M. (from the *Hôtel Baur*) it crosses the Sihl, turns to the left in the direction

of the mountain, and reaches ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) the *Albisgütl* (tavern; cab to this point 23 fr.). Where the road terminates, we follow the most frequented path, which cannot be mistaken, winding somewhat steeply up the valley. Near the top we obtain a view of the Rigi, Pilatus, and the Bernese Alps. About 20 min. below the inn, we pass an inscription to the memory of *F. von Dürler*, who lost his life here in 1840.

FROM THE UETLIBERG TO THE ALBIS-HOCHWACHT (p. 96), a beautiful walk of 3 hrs., ascending and descending on the Albis range, and chiefly through wood. The broad path, which cannot be mistaken, and is even practicable for carriages, passes the above-mentioned Dürler inscription, and follows the crest of the mountain, affording occasional glimpses of the Lake of Zurich. To the left is the ravine of the Sihl, beyond it the blue lake with its thousand glittering dwellings, to the right the pretty Turler lake, and farther distant a fertile undulating tract, with the Alps towering in the distance. — We obtain the finest view shortly before reaching *Ober-Albis* (p. 96). From the *Hochwacht* (p. 96) a good forest-path leads to the E. (finger-post) to the forester's house of *Unter-Sihlwald* (good accommodation), on the Sihl, and to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Horgen* (p. 65). From the *Albis-Hochwacht* to *Zug*, see p. 96.

FROM ZÜRICH TO REGENSBURG. A branch-line diverges from the 'Nordostbahn' at Oerlikon (p. 72), passes stations *Glattbrugg*, *Rümlang*, and (8 M.) *Oberglatt* (branch-line to *Niederglatt* and *Bülach*, p. 72), and in 1 hr. reaches ($10\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Dielsdorf*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. below the picturesquely situated old town of *Regensburg* (2024'; *Löwe*; *Krone*), on the E. spur of the *Lägerngebirg* (p. 44). Fine view from the tower of the old castle; still more extensive from the *Hochwacht* (2828'), 1 hr. farther W.

23. From Zürich to Coire. Lakes of Zürich and Walenstadt.

Comp. Maps. pp. 78, 84.

80 M. RAILWAY to Coire by Wallisellen, Rapperswyl, Wesen, and Sargans in $3\frac{3}{4}$ -4 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 12 fr. 25, 8 fr. 60, 6 fr. 15 c.). The railway does not approach the Lake of Zurich till it reaches Rapperswyl. — RAILWAY ON THE LEFT (S.) BANK from Zürich to Richterswyl and Glarus: to Ziegelbrücke (p. 67, junction for Wesen) 36 M., in $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs. (fares 6 fr. 5, 4 fr. 25, 3 fr. 5 c.); to Glarus, 13 M., in 2-2 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 7 fr. 20, 5 fr. 5, 3 fr. 60 c.). *Comp. R. 28.*

STEAMBOAT, preferable to the railway, on the right (N.) bank to Rapperswyl 6 times daily in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fare 2 fr. 50 or 1 fr. 80 c.). Smaller steamboats ply between the N. and S. banks. Steamboat on the left (S.) bank to Horgen 4-5 times daily in 1-1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., to Richterswyl twice daily in 2 hrs.

The **Lake of Zürich* (1341'), 25 M. long, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. broad at its widest part (between Stäfa and Richterswyl), is fed by the *Linth* and drained by the *Limmat*. Its scenery, though with little pretension to grandeur, is scarcely equalled in beauty by that of any other Swiss lake. The banks rise in gentle slopes, at the base of which are meadows and arable land; above these is a belt of vineyards and orchards, and on the E. side the hills, here about 2500' high, are crowned with forests. The banks of the lake are sometimes not unaptly termed the suburbs of Zürich, as they are thickly sprinkled for a long distance with houses, villages, and manufactories. In the background the snow-clad Alps (see p. 63) bound the landscape, to which they impart a little of their imposing majesty.





i. Steamboat Journey.

LEFT (W. & S.) BANK.

The steamboat passes the lofty *Bürgli Terrace* (p. 58) and the suburb of *Engel* with its numerous villas. On the right rises the long ridge of the *Albis*, while before us in the distance tower the Alps of *Uri* and *Glarus*. *Wollishofen*, beautifully situated, is the first station. The next (24 min. from Zürich), *Bendlikon* (*Löwe*), belonging to the parish of *Kilchberg*, which lies on the hill above. Above stat. *Rüschlikon* is the *Nidelbad* (reached by the road in 20 min.), a rustic sanatorium with a chalybeate spring and charming walks.

($\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from Zürich) *Thalwyl* (*Krone*, on the lake; **Adler*), a handsome village, charmingly situated. Beautiful *View of the lake from the church, or still better from the gallery of the tower. Stat. *Oberrieden*; then the large and thriving village of —

($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Horgen* (*Schwan*; **Löwe*; *Schützenhaus*, a restaurant on the lake), with handsome houses chiefly belonging to the silk manufacturers (5232 inhab.), pleasantly situated amidst vineyards and orchards, and well adapted for a prolonged stay.

About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. above *Horgen* is the *Kurhaus Bokken* (p. 95). The **Zimmerberg* (1 hr.), see p. 96. — To *Zug* diligence daily at 7 a.m. in 2 hrs. (see p. 95).

The picturesque peninsula of *Au*, covered with orchards and meadows, projects into the lake on the S. bank (*Hotel*, pension 5 fr.). To the E., in the background, rises the *Speer* (p. 70); to the left of it the *Sentis*, beyond

RIGHT (E. & N.) BANK.

The first station is *Neumünster*, a suburb of Zürich, with a handsome church loftily situated. Then *Zollikon*, *Goldbach*, and ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Zürich) *Küssnacht* (**Sonne*), with a seminary for teachers.

Stat. *Erlenbach*, beautifully situated. Between *Herrliberg*, the next station, and *Thalwyl*, is the deepest part of the lake (467 ft.). Stations *Feldmeilen* and —

Meilen (*Löwe*; *Sonne*), a large village with an old church, at the foot of the *Pfannenstiel*.

The *Pfannenstiel* (*Okenshöhe*, 3150'), to which a good path ascends from *Meilen* in 1 hr., affords a charming view of the lake and the Alps from *Sentis* to *Pilatus*. Monument to L. Oken (d. 1851), a famous naturalist, and an inn at the top. Panorama by Keller.

At *Obermeilen* the first discovery of lake-dwellings was made in 1854. Stations *Uetikon*, *Männedorf* (*Wilder Mann*), and—

LEFT (W. & S.) BANK.

which tower the Toggenburg Mts.; to the right, above the lake, the wooded *Hohe Rhoden* (4042'), and farther distant the mountains of Glarus (comp. Keller's panorama).

(2 hrs.) **Wädenswyl** (**Engel*, facing the quay, R. 1½-2½, B. 1, pension 5-7 fr.; *Hôtel du Lac*) is the largest village on the lake (6209 inhab.; railway to Einsiedeln, see p. 121). In a few minutes more the steamer reaches **Richterswyl** (**Drei Könige*, or *Post*; **Engel*; 3557 inhab.), the last station on the S. bank. About 1¼ hr. to the S., on the hill, is the whey-cure establishment of *Hütten* (p. 121).

Beyond Richterswyl are *Pfäffikon*, opposite Rapperswyl, and *Lachen*, both stations on the railway described below.

RIGHT (E. & N.) BANK.

Stäfa (*Sonne*; *Rössli*), the largest village on the N. bank (3859 inhab.), and noted for the prominent part it has always taken in all national movements.

Near Stäfa the lake attains its greatest breadth (2½ M.). Beautiful view of the S. bank. Stations *Kehlhof*, *Uerikon*, *Schirmensee* (Rössli). Before reaching Rapperswyl, we observe the small flat islands of *Lützelau* and *Ufnau* to the right, in front of the wooded heights of the Etzel.

Ufnau, the property of the abbey of Einsiedeln, contains a farm-house, and a church and chapel consecrated in 1141. *Ulrich von Hutten*, the reformer, one of the boldest and most independent men of his time, sought refuge here when pursued by his enemies in 1523, and died a fortnight after his arrival, at the age of 36. His remains repose in the little churchyard, but the exact spot is unknown.

Rapperswyl (**Cygne*, **Hôtel du Lac*, both on the lake, R. 2 fr.; *Poste*, at the station, with garden; **Freihof*), a picturesquely situated town with 2627 inhab., possesses an old *Schloss* and *Church* (sacred vessels worthy of inspection), on one side, and a *Capuchin Monastery* on the other side of a hill planted with lime-trees and commanding beautiful views. The *Schloss*, restored in 1871, contains the *Polish National Museum*, a collection of antiquities relating to Poland (adm. 1 fr.). *View from the tower.

In 1878 the old wooden bridge between Rapperswyl and Hurden was replaced by the substantial new *Seedamm*, a viaduct 1021 yds. in length

and 12 yds. in width. Near the N. end are two iron bridges, each $47\frac{1}{2}$ yds. long, and near the S. end a third, 95 yds. in length. Besides these there is a swing-bridge $15\frac{1}{2}$ yds. long, for the passage of vessels; and 20 openings, each 10 yds. wide, are left for the use of small boats. The RAILWAY (from Rapperswyl to Pfäffikon, 3 M., in 10 min.), the high-road, and a footway for passengers, protected by a railing, cross the lake by means of this embankment. A walk on the Seedamm is recommended for the sake of the view. About 20 yds. below it, near the S. bank, rises the *Dreiländerstein*, an obelisk 33 ft. in height, marking the convergence of the boundaries of the cantons of Zürich, Schwyz, and St. Gallen, and bearing the arms of each.

On the upper part of the lake, which is grander and less thickly peopled than the lower, the steamboats have ceased to ply.

ii. Railway on the Left (S.) Bank from Zürich to Ziegelbrücke (and Glarus).

The train describes a wide curve round the town, crossing the *Sihl* twice, passes under the Uetliberg line, and at (3 M.) *Enge* (p. 65) approaches the lake, which it skirts all the way to Lachen, affording beautiful views to the left. Stations *Wollishofen*, *Bendlikon-Kilchberg*, *Rüschlikon*, *Thalwyl* (all described above), *Oberrieden*, and (11 M.) *Horgen*, where in Sept. 1875 the greater part of the railway-station (since reconstructed farther inland) subsided into the lake. The peninsula of *Au* (station) lies to the left. $15\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Wädenswyl* (railway to *Einsiedeln*, see p. 121); $17\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Richterswyl*. The lake attains its greatest width here ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.). Towards the E. we obtain a view of the mountains of the Toggenburg and Appenzell. To the left, farther on, are the islands of *Ufnau* and *Lützelau* (p. 66). 21 M. *Pfäffikon*; railway across the lake to Rapperswyl, see above. To the right, on the slope above *Altendorf*, are the pilgrimage-chapel of *St. Johann* and the pension of *Johannisburg* (4-5 fr. per day). At (25 M.) *Lachen* (*Bär*; **Ochs*, on the lake, moderate) the train quits the lake. About 2 M. to the E. is *Nuolen*, a small watering-place. Near ($27\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Siebnen-Wangen* the train crosses the *Wäggithaler Aa* (see below), and traverses a somewhat marshy plain to (31 M.) *Reichenburg*. On the right rise the mountains of Glarus, on the left the Untere and Obere Buchberg (p. 68), and farther distant the Speer (p. 70). $34\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bilten*. The train crosses the *Linth Canal* (p. 69) and reaches the Rapperswyl and Coire railway at (36 M.) *Ziegelbrücke* (p. 69). Thence to (43 M.) *Glarus*, see p. 85.

FROM SIEBENEN TO GLARUS through the picturesque *Wäggithal* (to Richisau $7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., thence to Glarus 4 hrs.), a very attractive walk (new road as far as Kurhaus Innerthal; omnibus thither from stat. Siebenen in 2 hrs.). We follow the left bank of the deep channel of the *Aa* to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Vorder-Wäggithal* (2430'), pleasantly situated in a green basin. The road then leads through a narrow defile, between the *Grosse Auberg* (5584') on the right and the *Gugelberg* (3780') on the left, to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Hintere-Wäggithal*, or *Innerthal* (3802'), $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. beyond which we reach the Kurhaus of the same name. From this point to the Klönthal a guide is desirable. From the bridge our path ascends to the right, past the *Aaberti-Alp* (3487') and the *Ober-Alp* (5062'), to the top of the pass (5157'),

and then descends by the *Brüsch-Alp* and *Schwein-Alp* to the Kurhaus in the *Richisau* far below. Thence to Glarus, see p. 90.

iii. Railway from Zürich to Rapperswyl, Wesen, and Sargans.

From Zürich to (6 M.) *Wallisellen*, see p. 72. The train traverses a flat district, near the right bank of the *Glatt*, which flows out of the *Greifensee* (1440'; 3 M. long, 1 M. wide, not visible from the line). Stations *Dübendorf*, *Schwerzenbach*, *Nänikon*, and (14 M.) *Uster* (1529'; *Kreuz*); on the right is the church with its tapering spire, and the loftily situated old castle with its massive tower, where the district court of justice and a tavern are now established (View). In the neighbourhood are several large cotton-mills, driven by the *Aa*, a brook near the railway. 16 M. *Aathal*; a little to the N.E. is the *Lake of Pfäffikon* (1775'), not visible from the train. The Alps of Glarus and Schwyz form the S. background. From (18 M.) *Wetzikon* branch-lines diverge to the N.W. to *Pfäffikon* and *Effretikon* (p. 72), and to the S.E. (in 10 min.) to *Hinweil* (Hirsch; *Kreuz*), at the N.W. base of the *Bachtel* (see below). Near (21 M.) *Bubikon* the line attains its highest level (1800'). 22½ M. *Rüti*, with a former Præmonstratensian abbey, is the junction of the *Tössthal Line* (p. 73).

The *Bachtel* (3671'; **Inn*), 2 hrs. to the N.E. of *Rüti*, commands a pleasing view to the N.W. over the district of *Uster* sprinkled with manufactories, the lakes of *Greifen* and *Pfäffikon*, N.W. the *Lake of Zürich* from *Wädenswyl* to the *Linth Canal*, the valley of the *Linth* as far as the bridge of *Mollis*, and the Alps from the *Sentis* to the *Bernese Oberland*. Consult *Keller's Panorama*, to be seen at the inn. From *Wald* (p. 73; which is reached by railway from *Rüti* in ¼ hr.), or from *Hinweil* (see above; small carriage to the top 7fr.), the summit is easily reached in 1½ hr.

Beyond a tunnel the train descends, chiefly through wood. Approaching the pretty village of *Jona* (*Schlüssel*), which almost adjoins *Rapperswyl*, we obtain to the S. a view of the Alps of Schwyz; to the left, farther on, rise the *Mürtschenstock*, *Schänniserberg*, *Speer*, and *Sentis*.

27 M. *Rapperswyl*, see p. 66. The station on the lake, near the steamboat-pier, is a terminus, from which the train backs out on its departure. (Branch-line across the lake to *Pfäffikon*, see p. 67.) Views to the right as far as *Wesen*. The line crosses the *Jonen-Fluss*, passes the nunnery of *Wurmospach* on the right, and reaches the bank of the *Lake of Zürich* near *Bollingen*. Extensive quarries of sandstone near the lake. In front of us towers the *Mürtschenstock*, above the wooded hills on the lake (*Untere Buchberg*, see below), and to the right of it are the *Fronalpstock* and the *Schild* near Glarus. The train runs close by the lake, as far as (34 M.) *Schmerikon* (**Rössli*; *Seehof*; *Adler*), at its upper end, and then enters a wide valley traversed by the *Linth Canal*. To the right, on a spur of the *Untere Buchberg* (1977'), stands the ancient *Schloss Grynau*, with a frowning square tower, situated in Canton Schwyz.

36 M. *Uznach* (1378'; **Ochs*; *Falke*), a manufacturing village,

lies on a hill to the left, surmounted by the church. (Diligence to *Wattwyl* in the Toggenburg 4 times daily in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., p. 83.) To the left, on the hill, the monastery of *Sion* (2317'). *Kaltbrunn* on the left and *Benken* on the right have the next station in common. The isolated range of wooded hills skirted by the railway and the Linth Canal is the *Obere Buchberg* (2021'). Near ($39\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Schännis* (1450'; **Hirsch*; *Krone*), another manufacturing place, the ancient frontier of Rætia, several sharp skirmishes took place between the French and the Austrians in 1799.

The train now approaches the *Linth Canal*, which runs parallel with the high-road and the railway, at the foot of the *Schänniser Berg* (5470'); to the right we obtain a beautiful view of the Valley of Glarus with its snow-mountains.

Linth Canal. The *Linth* descends from the valley of Glarus, and often with such violence as to carry large fragments of rock along with it. In process of time these deposits so completely filled the bed of the river, that the whole plain between the lakes of Walenstadt and Zürich was inundated, and a once fertile district converted into a dismal swamp, from which the inhabitants were at length driven by malaria. In 1807, in accordance with a proposal by *Conrad Escher* of Zürich, the Diet ordered the lower part of the Linth to be converted into a canal, and to be conducted into the Walensee (the *Escher Canal*), and a new canal (the *Linth Canal*) to be constructed to drain the latter lake into the Lake of Zürich; or rather that the *Maag*, an outlet of the Walensee, which formerly flowed into the Linth, should also be converted into a canal. Under Escher's supervision the works were begun the same year, but not completed until 1822. The total cost was 1,500,000 fr., but the proposed object has been perfectly attained; the land is again under cultivation and thickly peopled. For this service the government conferred on Escher and his descendants the title of *Von der Linth* (p. 62).

Opposite, on the left bank of the Linth Canal, is the '*Linth Colonie*', originally a colony of poor people whose occupation was to keep clear the bed of the river before the construction of the canal, and now an agricultural institution.

$42\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Ziegelbrücke** (*Hôtel Berger*) is the junction of this line with the railway on the S. bank (p. 67). To the right, beyond a cutting, tower the Wiggis and the Glärnisch (pp. 85, 90). The railway, the canal, and the high-road wind round the *Biberlikopf* (see below), the extreme spur of the Schänniser Berg. The station of Wesen is $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the village and the Walensee.

$45\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Wesen** (1394'; **Hôtel Speer*, at the station, R. 2, pension 6-7 fr.; **Schwert*, prettily situated on the lake, R. 2, pension 5-6 fr.; *Rössle*, pension $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 fr.; several small inns in the '*Fly*', the part of the village adjoining the lake; **Rail. Restaurant*) lies in a sheltered situation at the W. end of the Walensee, in the midst of rich vegetation. Above the '*Schwert*' is the château of *Mariahalden* (now a *Hotel, pension 6-7 fr.). The *Klosterberg* yields good wine.

Pleasant walk (from the station $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., or from stat. *Ziegelbrücke* 20 min.) to the top of the '*Biberlikopf* (1896'); fine view of the Walensee and of the Linththal up to Netstall and down to the Buchberg.

A steep path, overlooking the picturesque lake, ascends from Wesen

to (1¼ hr.) **Amden** or *Ammon* (2871'), loftily situated among sunny pastures. Another precipitous but picturesque path (unattended with danger) descends thence to *Bättlis*, charmingly situated between the falls of the Sellbach or Bayerbach and the Serenbach (back to Wesen by boat). — From Amden to the top of the *Leistkamm* (6890'), a pleasant and moderately easy ascent of 2½ hrs. — From Amden to *Stein* in the Toggenburg (p. 84), a walk of 5 hrs. over the *Amdener Berg* (5056'), commanding beautiful views, but fatiguing on account of the stone pavement so often used in this district.

The *Speer* (6417') is ascended from Wesen in 4-4½ hrs. (guide unnecessary, finger-posts at doubtful points). At the church we turn to the left (to the right to Amden, see above), and ascend for the first ½ hr. over rough pavement of conglomerate (pleasant retrospects of the lake). Then a steep ascent through woods and meadows; 1½ hr. *Mattalp*; 2 hrs. *Ober-Käsern Alp* (= Inn Zum Hohen Speer). Thence to the summit a steep ascent of ¾ hr. more. Beautiful view, especially of E. and N.E. Switzerland. From *Ebnat* or *Nesslau* (p. 84) the *Speer* is easily ascended in 3½-4 hrs.

The **Lake of Walenstadt**, or *Walensee* (1394'), 9½ M. long, 1¼ M. wide, and 400-500' deep, is scarcely inferior to the Lake of Lucerne in mountainous grandeur. The N. bank consists of almost perpendicular precipices from 2000' to 3000' high; on the E. rise the barren peaks of the seven *Churfürsten* (*Leistkamm* 6890', *Selun* 7241', *Frümsel* 7434', *Brisi* 7477', *Zustoll* 7336', *Scheibenstoll* 7556', and *Hinterruck* 7523'). The *Bayerbach* (1300'), the *Serenbach* (1650'), between which lies the hamlet of *Bättlis* (path to *Ammon*, see above), and other cataracts precipitate themselves over the cliffs, but are generally dry towards the end of summer. Farther on is the solitary village of *Quinten*.

On the S. bank (of which the railway-traveller obtains no general view) the rocks, which are pierced by nine tunnels, are at places equally precipitous. At the mouth of the small torrents which descend from the *Mürtschenstock* (8012'), lie several small villages (see below). The names of the hamlets, *Primsch*, *Gunz*, *Terzen*, *Quarten*, the above-mentioned *Quinten*, and that of the lake itself, indicate the Rhaetian or Latin, and not Germanic origin of the inhabitants.

Beyond Wesen the train crosses the Linth Canal by an iron bridge (the Glarus line, diverging to the right, see R. 28), traverses the broad valley, crosses the *Escher Canal* (p. 69) near its exit from the Walensee, and passes through two tunnels with apertures in the side next the lake. Beyond them the *Bayerbach* waterfall is seen on the opposite bank, and the village of *Ammon* on the hill above; then the falls of the *Serenbach*, which are copious after rain, but sometimes disappear in summer. Four more tunnels, between which we obtain pleasant glimpses of the lake and the waterfalls and precipices opposite.

50 M. **Mühlehorn** (*Tellsplatte*; **Seegarten*, on the lake). To the right, above the valley, rises the *Mürtschenstock* (p. 71).

FROM MÜHLEHORN TO MOLLIS (8½ M.), an interesting walk. The road leads over the **Kerenzen-Berg**, by (3 M.) *Obstaliden* (2237'; *Hirsch*; *Stern*) and (1½ M.) *Fitzbach* (2336'; *Rössli*), a village near the highest part of the route. From a rock on the right side of the road, about ¾ M. farther,

we enjoy an admirable view of the Walensee, the mountains of the Seethal, the valley of the Linth Canal, bounded on the left by the *Hirzli* (5387'), and the valleys of Glarus with the Wiggis and Glärnisch. Much of the remainder of the route passes through wood. Near (3 M.) *Beglingen* we get a glimpse of the snow-fields of the Tödi. The road then descends in windings (avoided by short-cuts) to (1 M.) *Mollis* (p. 85).

Two more tunnels. 51 M. **Murg** (**Rössli*, *Schiffli*, pension 4 fr. ; *Kreuz*, all unpretending) is charmingly situated at the mouth of the *Murgthal*, and commands a fine view of the lake.

A visit to the picturesque *Murgthal* is recommended (guide unnecessary). The path ascends rapidly, past the *Rössli*, as far as (20 min.) a waterfall below a bridge, which we do not cross (or the traveller may cross the bridge and return to Murg by the pleasant path on the other side). In 20 min. more we reach another bridge, and cross it. After a steep ascent of $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. on the left bank the path returns to the Murg and crosses it by a third bridge at the N. end of the *Merlenalp* (3642'). From this point to the three *Murgseen* (the highest 5981') a beautiful walk of $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. through meadows and wood. From the upper lake the *Roththorstock* (8248') may be ascended in 2 hrs. (guide desirable; the fisherman or a herdsman); it commands a striking view of the Alps of Glarus and Appenzell and the plains of N.W. Switzerland. — From the upper lake a somewhat rough path crosses the *Widerstein-Furkel* (6607') to the deep *Mühlebachthal* and ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Engi* in the *Sernfthal* (p. 91); another (guide required) leads over the *Murgsee-Furkel* (6568') to the *Mürtschenalp*, past the *Mürtschenstock* and *Fronalpstock*, to the *Heuboden-Alp* (p. 86), and (5 hrs.) *Glarus* (or the *Mürtschenalp* may be reached by ascending from the *Merlenalp*, mentioned above, through a rocky ravine towards the W.). The ascent of the *Mürtschenstock* (8012') is laborious, and only suitable for the experienced, with a guide; magnificent view.

Beyond Murg another tunnel. 54 M. *Unterterzen*; the village to the right, with a red-capped tower, is *Quarten* (1817'). The train now reaches the E. end of the lake, traverses the level *Seez-Thal*, and crosses the *Seez-Canal*.

56 M. **Walenstadt** (1394'; **Hotel Churfürsten*, at the station, moderate, fine view; *Seehof*, on the lake, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, pension 4 fr. ; *Hirsch*, in the village) lies near the E. bank of the lake. Looking back, we obtain a view of the lake down to its W. end near Wesen, and of the peaks of the *Mürtschenstock* towering above the S. bank.

EXCURSION (with guide) from Walenstadt in 2 hrs. by a steep path through wood to the *Alp Lösli*; then, nearly level, to the *Alp Büls* and ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the *Tschingeln-Alp* (milk); follow the slopes of the *Churfürsten* to (1 hr.) the *Alp Schrienen*, and return in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to Walenstadt.

FROM WALENSTADT to WILDHAUS in the Toggenburg (p. 84) a rough path commanding beautiful views traverses the *Kaiserruck* (6 hrs.; guide necessary). A better route crosses the *Sattel*, to the E. of the *Rosshöden*, and the *Alp Schlewiz*.

The train now traverses the beautiful valley of the Seez; to the right, on a projecting crag, stand the ruins of *Griplang* (Romanic *Crap Long*), or *Langenstein*, the ancestral castle of the Tschudi of Glarus. Opposite, to the left, above *Bärschis*, on a height near stat. *Flums* (Löwe), is the pilgrimage-church of *St. Georgen*. Near (64 M.) **Mels** (1637'; *Melserhof*, at the station; *Frohsinn*; *Krone*) the Seez flows out of the *Weisstannen-Thal*, opening on the S.W.

The *Alvier* (7753') may be ascended hence in 5 hrs. (guide advisable for the inexperienced). The path ascends from the station to the right to the (3 hrs.) *Alp Palfries* (5364'; *Kurhaus*, plain), traverses steep and

rocky slopes, and (2 hrs.) reaches the summit through a narrow cleft by steps cut in the rock (Club-hut, room for 30 pers.). The magnificent view embraces the Rhine Valley, the Rhätikon, and the mountains of Vorarlberg, Appenzell, and Glarus. The descent may be made by good paths to Flums, Sevelen, Buchs, or Trubbach (comp. p. 334).

FROM MELS TO VÄTTIS, through the *Weisstannen-Thal* and *Kalfeuser Thal* (10-11 hrs.). From Mels to (8 M.) *Weisstannen* (3271'; *Alpenhof; Gamsli), a new carriage-road. Thence (with guide) through the S. ramification of the valley, past *Unter-Lavtina* (4289') and the *Alp Val Tüsch* (6043'), in 4 hrs. to the highest point of the *Heidelpass*, between the *Seezberg* (8268') and *Heidelspitz* (8619'), commanding a fine view of the huge Sardona glacier, the Trinserhorn, and Ringelspitz. Descent to the Tamina bridge near *St. Martin* (4433') 2 hrs., and to *Vättis* (p. 339) 2 hrs. more. — From *Weisstannen* to *Elm* in the *Sernthal* by the *Foo* or *Ramin Pass*, see p. 92.

At (65 M.) **Sargans** (1591'; **Hôtel Thoma*, at the station; *Rail. Restaurant*; *Krone* and *Löwe* in the town) the train reaches the valley of the Rhine, and the Rorschach and Coire line. The little town, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the station, rebuilt since a fire in 1811, lies picturesquely at the foot of the *Gonzen* (p. 334), and is commanded by an old castle.

Railway from Sargans by *Ragatz* to (80 M.) *Coire*, see R. 88.

24. From Zürich to Romanshorn and Friedrichshafen (*Lindau*).

Comp. Maps, pp. 64, 48, 52.

RAILWAY to Romanshorn (51 M.) in 3 hrs. (fares 8 fr. 65, 6 fr. 5, 4 fr. 35 c.). STEAMBOAT to Friedrichshafen in 1 hr. (fare 1 m. 20, or 80 pf.); to Lindau in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fare 2 m. 25, or 1 m. 50 pf.; see p. 52).

The train crosses the *Sihl*, ascends in a wide curve, crosses the *Linnmat* by an iron bridge, and passes under the *Käferberg* by a tunnel 1020 yds. in length. Between (3 M.) *Oertikon* (branch-line to *Seebach*, see p. 57; to *Dielsdorf* and *Bülach*, see p. 64) and (6 M.) *Wallisellen* (Linde) it crosses the *Glatt*. The *Rapperswyl* line diverges to the right (see p. 68). Fine view of the Glarus Alps. $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Dietlikon*; $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Effretikon* (branch-line by *Pfäffikon* to *Wetzikon* and *Hinweil*, p. 68); 13 M. *Kemptthal*. Near Winterthur the *Töss* is crossed. On a hill to the left are the ruins of *Hoch-Wülflingen* (1962').

16 M. **Winterthur** (1447'; **Lion d'Or*, R. & A. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; **Krone*; **Adler*; restaurants: *Café Ritter*, *Kronenhalle*, *Casino*, etc.; **Rail. Restaurant*), on the *Eulach*, is an industrial and wealthy town with 13,502 inhab., and an important railway-junction (see below). In the middle ages the town displayed devoted attachment to Austria, to which in 1442 it voluntarily resigned the independence which had been accorded to it in 1417. Since 1467 it has belonged to Zürich. The new **Stadthaus* was designed by Semper. The large *School* (adorned with statues of Zwingli, Gessner, Pestalozzi, and Sulzer), on the Promenade, contains the town-library and a few small Roman antiquities found near Ober-Winterthur (*Vitodurum*, p. 56). — *Schloss Kyburg* (2070'), an old château in

the Tössthal, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. S. of Winterthur ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M. from stat. *Sennhof*, see below), commands a fine view, and contains a small collection of ancient pictures.

FROM WINTERTHUR TO WALDSHUT, 32 M., railway in 2 hrs. (fares 5 fr. 35, 3 fr. 80, 2 fr. 70 c.). The line traverses the *Tössthal*. Stations *Töss*, *Wülflingen*, and *Pfungen*. The train leaves the Töss and passes through a long tunnel. $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bülach* (1374'; *Kopf*; *Kreuz*), a small town on the *Glatt*, once fortified (branch-line to *Oberglatt*, see p. 64, and *Otelfingen*, p. 57). The line runs through the *Hardwald* to the N. to *Glattfelden* and ($13\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Eglisau*; the latter with its castle lies on the right bank of the *Rhine*. The train follows the left bank of the Rhine and crosses the *Glatt*. Stat. *Zweidlen*; 19 M. *Weiach-Kaiserstuhl*, an old town with a massive tower; on the right bank, *Schloss Röteln*, and farther on, the ruins of *Weiss-Wassersteln*. Stat. *Rümikon*, *Reckingen*, *Zurzach*, and (30 M.) *Koblentz*, where the Rhine is crossed to (32 M.) *Waldshut*, p. 48.

FROM WINTERTHUR TO RÜTI, $29\frac{1}{2}$ M., by railway ('*Tössthalbahn*') in 2-3 hrs. (fares 3 fr. 90, 2 fr. 75, 1 fr. 95 c.). Stations *Grüze* and *Seen*. Near (5 M.) *Sennhof* we enter the pretty valley of the *Töss* (hence to the *Kyburg*, see above). Stations *Kollbrunn*, with large manufactories; *Rykon*, *Zell*, (10 M.) *Turbenthal*, *Wyla*, *Saland*, (16 M.) *Bauma*, all thriving industrial places. Then *Steg*, *Fischenthal*, *Gibswyl-Ried*, and (25 M.) *Wald* (*Löwe*; *Rössli*), at the S. E. foot of the *Bachtel* (p. 68). At ($29\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Rüti* the line joins the *Zürich* and *Rapperswyl* railway (p. 68).

From Winterthur to *Schaffhausen*, see pp. 57, 58; to *St. Gallen* and *Rorschach*, see R. 25; to *Constance*, see p. 56; to *Baden* and *Aarau*, see p. 57.

The Romanshorn line traverses the green and fertile *Thurgau*. 20 M. *Wiesendangen*; 24 M. *Istikon*.

26 M. *Frauenfeld* (1374'; **Falke*; *Schweizerhof*; **Rail. Restaurant*), the capital of the Thurgau, with 3392 inhab., on the *Mury*, possesses large cotton-factories. The handsome old *Schloss* on its ivy-clad rock is said to have been built by a Count von Kyburg in the 11th century.

29 M. *Felben*. Near ($32\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Müllheim* the train crosses the *Thur* by a covered wooden bridge. 35 M. *Märstetten*; $37\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Weinfelden* (1463'). *Schloss Weinfelden* (1850') rises on the vine-clad *Ottenberg* to the left. $39\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bürglen*; 41 M. *Sulgen*.

FROM SULGEN TO GOSSAU, $14\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (1 fr. 65, 1 fr. 15 c.). The line traverses the pretty valley of the *Thur*. Stations *Kradolf*, *Sitterthal*, *Bischofzell* (Linde; *Schwert*), a small town at the confluence of the *Thur* and *Sitter*; then *Hauptweil*, *Arnegg*, *Gossau* (p. 74).

Stations *Erlen*, *Amriswyl*, and lastly (51 M.) *Romanshorn* (1322'; **Hôtel Bodan*; *Post*; *Schiff*; **Rail. Restaur.*), on a peninsula on the Lake of Constance. Station on the steamboat-quay. *Lake of Constance* and *Friedrichshafen*, see p. 52.

25. From Zürich to St. Gallen, Rorschach, and Lindau.

Comp. Maps, pp. 64, 48, 78, 52.

RAILWAY to Rorschach (61 M.) in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 10 fr. 15, 7 fr. 15, 5 fr. 10 c.). STEAMBOAT from Rorschach to Lindau in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (fare 1 m. 65, or 1 m. 10 pf.).

From Zürich to (16 M.) *Winterthur*, see p. 72. The *St. Gallen* railway is unattractive. The *Churfürsten* gradually become visible to the S., and the mountains of *Appenzell* to the S.E.

20½ M. *Räterschen*; 24 M. *Elgg* (2012'), with a handsome château. About 4 M. to the S. is the *Schauenberg* (2930'; fine view), on the S.W. slope of which lies the *Gyrenbad* (2430'), with an alkaline spring. Stations *Aadorf*, *Eschlikon*, *Sirnach*. 34½ M. *Wyl* (1936'; *Schönthal*, or *Post*; *Adler*), a town with several monasteries; fine view from the station. Branch-line to *Ebnat*, see p. 83.

The train crosses the *Thur* by an iron bridge, near the old castle of stat. *Schwarzenbach*. 40 M. *Utzwyl*, the station for *Ober-Uzwyl* on the right, and *Nieder-Uzwyl* on the left (near it the hydropathic *Kurhaus* of *Buchenthal*). 43 M. *Flawyl* (2021'; **Rössli*), a large manufacturing village. The *Glatt* is crossed. 46 M. *Gossau* (branch-line to *Bischofzell* and *Sulgen*, see p. 73); 49½ M. *Winkeln*; 50½ M. *Bruggen*.

FROM WINKELN TO URNÄSCH, 9½ M., by a narrow-gauge railway (*Appenzeller Bahn*) in 1 hour. The line passes the *Heinrichsbad* (**Kurhaus*, with chalybeate springs, whey-cure, etc.). 3 M. *Herisau* (2549'; *Löwe*; *Storch*), a small town with extensive muslin-manufactories and a venerable clock-tower of the 7th century. 5½ M. *Waldstatt* (2700'; *Ochs*; *Hirsch*), with a chalybeate spring and whey-cure. Then through the *Urnäsch Valley* viâ *Zürchersmühle* to (9½ M.) *Urnäsch* (2746'; **Krone*), whence a diligence runs twice daily in 1½ hr. viâ *Gonten* and *Gontenbad* to *Appenzell* (p. 80; railway in course of construction). — Ascent of the *Sentis*, see p. 81. Route over the *Kräzern-Pass* to *Neu-St. Johann*, see p. 84.

The handsome iron **Bridge* (10 min. by rail. from St. Gallen), which spans the deep valley of the *Sitter* near *Bruggen*, is 200 yds. long, and 174' above the level of the river. To the left, a little lower down the stream, is the *Kräzernbrücke*, with its two stone arches, constructed in 1810,

52½ M. *St. Gallen* (2165'; **Hecht*; **Hôtel Stieger*; **Hirsch*; **Linde*; **Schiff*, moderate; *Restaur. Walhalla*, opposite the station; beer at the *Löchlibad*, the *Café National*, and *Trischli's*; baths of every kind at the 'Paradies'; embroidery, etc., at *A. Naef's*), or *St. Gall*, one of the highest lying of the larger towns of Europe, the capital of the canton, and since 1846 an episcopal see, with 21,204 inhab., is one of the chief industrial towns in Switzerland. The embroidery of cotton goods is one of its specialties.

THE BENEDICTINE ABBEY, founded in the 7th cent. by St. Gallus, an Irish monk, and suppressed in 1805, was one of the most famous seats of learning in Europe from the 8th to the 10th century. The *Library* (open Mon., Wed., and Sat., 9-12 and 2-4) contains many valuable MSS. (including a psalter of *Notker Labeo* of the 10th cent. and a *Nibelungenlied* of the 13th cent.); of those mentioned in a catalogue of the year 823 about 400 still exist.

The *Abbey Church*, rebuilt in 1755 in the rococo style, contains good ceiling-frescoes and finely carved choir-stalls. The Gothic *Church of St. Lawrence* (Prot.), to the N. of the abbey-church, has been restored, and partly rebuilt (1850-54).

The large *School House* in the *Vordere Brühl* contains the *Town Library* ('*Vaduinische Bibliothek*'), which possesses valuable MSS.,

chiefly of the time of the Reformation. Near it, in the Grosse Brühl, are the *Girls' School* and the *Museum*, containing, on the ground-floor, natural history collections, and on the first floor the *Picture Gallery of the Kunstverein* (works by Koller, Diday, and others), and the collections of the *Historical Society* (open Sun., Wed., and Frid. 1-3; at other times apply to the custodian; 1-4 pers. 50c.).

The *Arsenal*, the *Prison*, the *Deaf-and-Dumb* and *Orphan Asylums*, the *Hospital*, and *Reformatory* may also be visited. *Schöll's Cabinet of Reliefs*, including one of the Sents (106 sq. ft.), is worthy of a visit.

EXCURSIONS. To *Trogen*, *Gais*, *Appenzell*, and *Weissbad* (see R. 26), one-horse carr. from St. Gall and back 12 fr., a pleasant excursion for one day. Diligence and omnibus to Appenzell see p. 82. — *Freudenberg*, **Vögliseck*, *Frölichseck*, see R. 26. — The *Kurzeck* inn on the road to Vögliseck commands a fine view of the Lake of Constance. Near it is the nunnery of *Notkerseck* (2567'). — The *Rosenberg* (2445') with the *Kurzenburg*, a deaf-and-dumb institution (view towards the S.W.); walk along the hill to the (¾ hr.) inn of *SS. Peter and Paul* (2628'), fine view. — Across the pastures to the *Berneck* (inn; 2757'), which commands a view of the Sents, and back by the Teufen road (2 M.). — *Bruggen* and the **Sitterbrücke* (p. 74), by railway in 8 minutes.

Between St. Gallen and Rorschach (8½ M.) the line descends 850', and great difficulties were encountered in its construction. Leaving St. Gallen, the train passes through a long cutting (on the right the *Cantonal* and *Municipal Hospitals*, on the left the *Prison*), and enters the wild valley of the *Steinach*, the banks of which are composed of the alluvial deposit of the river. Embankments and cuttings are traversed in rapid succession. The Lake of Constance is frequently visible almost in its entire length, and Friedrichshafen is conspicuous on its N. bank. 54 M. *St. Fiden* (see p. 76).

Near (58 M.) *Mörschwyl* the train enters the valley of the *Goldach*, which it crosses by a five-arched stone bridge, 85' high, and traverses a fertile district. There are two stations at Rorschach, the first is ½ M. from the town, while the terminus is at the harbour.

61 M. **Rorschach** (1312'). — SEEHOF, on the lake, R. 2½, D. 3fr.; ANKER; *HIRSCH, moderate; BADHOF; *HÔTEL RODAN; SCHIFF; HÔTEL BAHNHOF; KRONE or POST; *GRÜNER BAUM, R. 1, B. 1fr.; ZUR TÖGGENBURG; RÖSSE; ZUR ILGE. — *Café Seehof*, *Café Knöpfler*, both on the lake; **Rail. Restaurant*, with a terrace on the lake. — Private apartments reasonable. — *Telegraph Office* at the harbour. — **Lake Baths* ¼ M. to the W.; bath with towel 30c.

Rorschach, a handsome-looking town, with 4274 inhab., is a busy commercial place, chiefly important for its corn trade.

Railway to *Coire*, see p. 333; to *Bregenz* and *Lindau*, see pp. 33½, 410; to *Heiden*, see p. 78; to *Constance*, see p. 53.

EXCURSIONS. Above Rorschach rises the ancient abbey of *Marienberg*, with handsome cloisters, now a school. The view from the RORSCHACHER BERG, the green orchard-like hill which rises behind the town, embraces the entire Lake of Constance, with the Vorarlberg mountains and the Alps of the Grisons; its summit, the **Rosshübel*, may be reached in 1¼ hr. from Rorschach (boy to show the way desirable). The whole hill-country is intersected by roads, which afford a great variety of pleasant walks. The *St. Anna*, or *Rorschacher-Schloss*, once the seat of the Barons of Rorschach

who became extinct in 1449, and afterwards the property of the Abbots of St. Gallen, is now occupied by peasants. Fine view from the upper rooms. The path to it turns to the right below the Marienberg, and, beyond the bridge, to the left; then by the next turning, where the path divides among the trees, we ascend the hill to the left. — The *Martinstobel* and *Möttelischloss*, with the help of the railway, form a pleasant excursion of 3 hours. By the St. Gallen railway to *St. Fiden* (see p. 75). Below the station we take the road to *Neudorf* (brewery on the left), and descend by the high-road to the point where the road to Heiden diverges to the right. The latter descends to the *Martinstobel*, the gorge of the *Goldach*, which is spanned by a wooden bridge, 116' long, 102' high, constructed in 1468, the oldest bridge of the kind in E. Switzerland. Here at the beginning of the 10th cent. the monk Notker composed his '*Media vita in morte sumus*', upon seeing a man accidentally killed. Beyond the bridge we ascend the road to the left, passing the débris of a landslide which took place in 1845, to *Untereggen* (Schäfle), and thence descend the *Goldach* road as far as a path which leads through a grassy dale to the right to the *Möttelischloss*. This was formerly the seat of the Barons of Sulzberg, of whom it was purchased by the wealthy *Möttele* of St. Gallen, and after various vicissitudes it has now fallen into a dilapidated condition. The View from the new platform on the top (gratuity) is one of the finest near the lake. Pleasant walk back to Rorschach through the *Witholz*, 1 hr. — To *Tübach*, surrounded by fruit-trees, and the *Castle of Steinach* about 1 hr. — Railway to *Heiden*, in 1/2 hr., see R. 26. — *Rheineck, Thal, Weuenburg* (château of Prince Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen), and the '*Steinerne Tisch* (stone table), see p. 333. — To the *Meldegg*, a rocky height at the angle of the Rhine Valley, commanding a charming view of the valley and the lake. We take the train to (1/4 hr.) *Rheineck*; then follow a good road, viâ *Watzenhäusen* (2140 ft.; *Kurhaus*; *Pension Rheinburg*), to (4 1/2 M.) the monastery of *Grimmenstein*, whence the *Meldegg* is reached by a path to the left in 1/4 hr. (restaurant in summer). This point is more conveniently reached from *St. Margarethen* (p. 333) in 1 hr.; we may then descend to *Rheineck* and return by the last train to Rorschach.

At *Horn* (on the lake, 1 1/2 M. N.W.; railway, see p. 53) there is a large Pension and Bath-house, R. 1-6 fr., B. 85 c., D. 2 1/2 fr., A. 40, pension 25 fr. per week. Visitors are also received at the château near the baths, to the left of the road. No shady walks in the vicinity. The *Villa Seefeld*, on the road to Horn, was formerly a country-seat of the Queen of Wurtemberg (d. 1873).

To Lindau by steamer (3/4 hr., fare 1m. 65 or 1 m. 10 pf.; table d'hôte 2 m.), comp. p. 52. To the S.E. lies *Bregenz* (p. 410), at the foot of the Pfänder, with the Rhätikon chain in the background; on the W. side of the Rheinthal rise the Appenzell Mts. and the Sentis.

Lindau. — **BAYRISCHER HOF*, R. 2-3, D. 3, L. & A. 1 m. — **HÔTEL REUTEMANN* on the lake; *BAD-HÔTEL*; **KRONE*, or *POST*, R. 1 1/2 m.; *LINDAUER HOF*, on the lake; *HELVETIA*, moderate; *GÄRTCHEN AUF DER MAUER*, a pension on the mainland. *Schützengarten*, a restaurant with view; adjacent to it, *Rupplin* (wine); **Rail. Restaurant*. — *Lake Baths* on the N.W. side of the town, in the inner arm of the lake.

Lindau, the terminus of the Bavarian S.W. Railway (express to Augsburg 5, to Munich 5 1/2 hrs.) formerly an imperial town and fortress, and a thriving commercial place in the middle ages, lies on an island in the Lake of Constance, connected with the mainland by a railway-embankment and by a wooden bridge, 356 yds. long. Lindau is said to have been the site of an ancient Roman fort, to which the venerable tower near the bridge perhaps belonged. On the quay is a monument to *King Max II.* (d. 1864), in

bronze, designed by Halbig. At the end of the S. pier, on a granite pedestal 33 ft. in height, is placed a lion in marble, 20 ft. in height, also by Halbig. The top of the *Lighthouse* on the N. pier commands a fine view (adm. 30 pf.).

EXCURSIONS. Pleasant walk along the bank of the lake towards the W. (beyond the railway embankment towards the left), passing the villas of *Lotzbeck* (pretty park), *Giebelbach*, *Lingg* (adorned with *Frescoes by Naue), and others, to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Schachenbad* (Pension *Freihof*), and the ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Lindenhof* (or *Villa Gruber*), with its beautiful grounds and hot-houses (admission on Frid. gratis, at other times 1 m.; closed on Sun.). About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther is the château of *Alwind*. — Beautiful view from the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Hoierberg* (1496'), which is reached by a path skirting the railway, or by the road by *Aeschach* (*Schlatter*) to the village of *Hoiren*, at the foot of the vine-clad hill. Two inns and a belvedere on the top. — Railway via *Lochau* to *Bregenz*, see p. 410.

26. The Canton of Appenzell.

Excursion of three days, of great interest, especially for persons travelling in Switzerland for the first time: 1st. From *Rorschach* to *Heiden* by railway in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; walk over the *Kaien* to *Trogen* $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., and over the *Gäbris* to *Gais* 2 hrs. — 2nd. From *Gais* to *Appenzell* 1 hr., *Weissbad* $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., *Wildkirchli* and *Ebenalp* $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., back to *Weissbad* $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., *Appenzell* $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. — 3rd. From *Appenzell* by *Gais* to *Altstätten* in the Valley of the Rhine 3 hrs., or by *Teufen* to *St. Gallen* 4 hrs. — RAILWAY from *Rorschach* to *Heiden* in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. — DILIGENCE from *Rheineck* to *Heiden* twice daily in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; from *Heiden* to *Trogen* twice daily in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; from *Altstätten* to *Gais* daily in 2 hrs., to *Appenzell* in 2 hrs. 40 min.; from *St. Gallen* by *Teufen* to *Gais* 3 times daily in 2 hrs., to *Appenzell* in 2 hrs. 45 minutes. — Carriage from *St. Gallen* to *Trogen* 6 fr. (3-4 pers. 10 fr.), to *Appenzell* 9-16, *Weissbad* 10-16 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; half-fare more if required for the return.

The Canton of *Appenzell* cannot vie in grandeur of scenery with many other parts of Switzerland, but it includes within a small space most of the characteristics of the country. It boasts of Switzerland's largest lake, of an almost southern vegetation, of great industrial prosperity, of the richest pastures and finest cattle, and even of lofty snow-peaks and glaciers (on the *Sentis*). The most beautiful points are *Heiden*, *St. Antoni*, *Wildkirchli*, *Ebenalp*, the *Hohe Kasten*, and the *Sentis*.

This canton, which is entirely surrounded by that of *St. Gallen*, was divided after the religious wars of 1597 into two half-cantons, *Ausser-Rhoden* and *Inner-Rhoden*, and to this day party-feeling on religious questions is very strong. INNER-RHODEN, which consists of pasture-land and is 63 sq. M. in area, is exclusively Rom. Cath., and down to 1848 permitted no Protestants to settle within its limits; even Roman Catholics who were not natives of the canton were strictly excluded. This restriction was nominally rescinded by a decree of the Confederation in 1848, but little change has practically taken place. According to the last census, 11,914 inhab. are Roman Catholics, while 190 only are Protestants. AUSSER-RHODEN (90 sq. M., 51,953 inhab., 2400 Rom. Cath.) belongs to the Reformed Church; one-fourth of its population is engaged in the cotton and silk manufacture, chiefly for firms at *St. Gallen*. No government official receives a salary exceeding 200 fr. per annum. The popular assembly ('*Landsgemeinde*') is held on the last Sunday in April, in even years at *Trogen*, in uneven at *Hundwyl*; every male inhabitant of *Appenzell* above the age of 18 is required to be present under a penalty of 10 fr.; and about 12,000 persons assemble on the occasion.

The contrast between these two divisions of the canton in habits, manners, and costume is very marked. *Ausser-Rhoden* is characterised by the enterprising and prosperous condition of its inhabitants, many of whom are even affluent. Almost every house has its loom, the products

of which often exhibit extraordinary taste and skill, and were objects of admiration at the London and Paris Industrial Exhibitions. The rearing of cattle is here quite a subordinate occupation. The inhabitants of *Inner-Rhoden*, on the other hand, generally occupy scattered cottages and huts; they are, according to *Merian* (1650), 'a rough, hardy, homely, and pious folk'; their costume is picturesque and primitive. In this canton the rearing of cattle and the manufacture of cheese are the chief pursuits of the natives. The richest pastures are near Appenzell. The female portion of the population is chiefly employed in embroidery.

The Appenzellers are partial to athletic exercises, and are skilful riflemen; and a portion of Sundays and festivals is set apart for these sports. The singular chant of the cow-herds has a not unpleasing effect. The patois of the peasantry is almost unintelligible, even to those familiar with the usual German dialect of Switzerland.

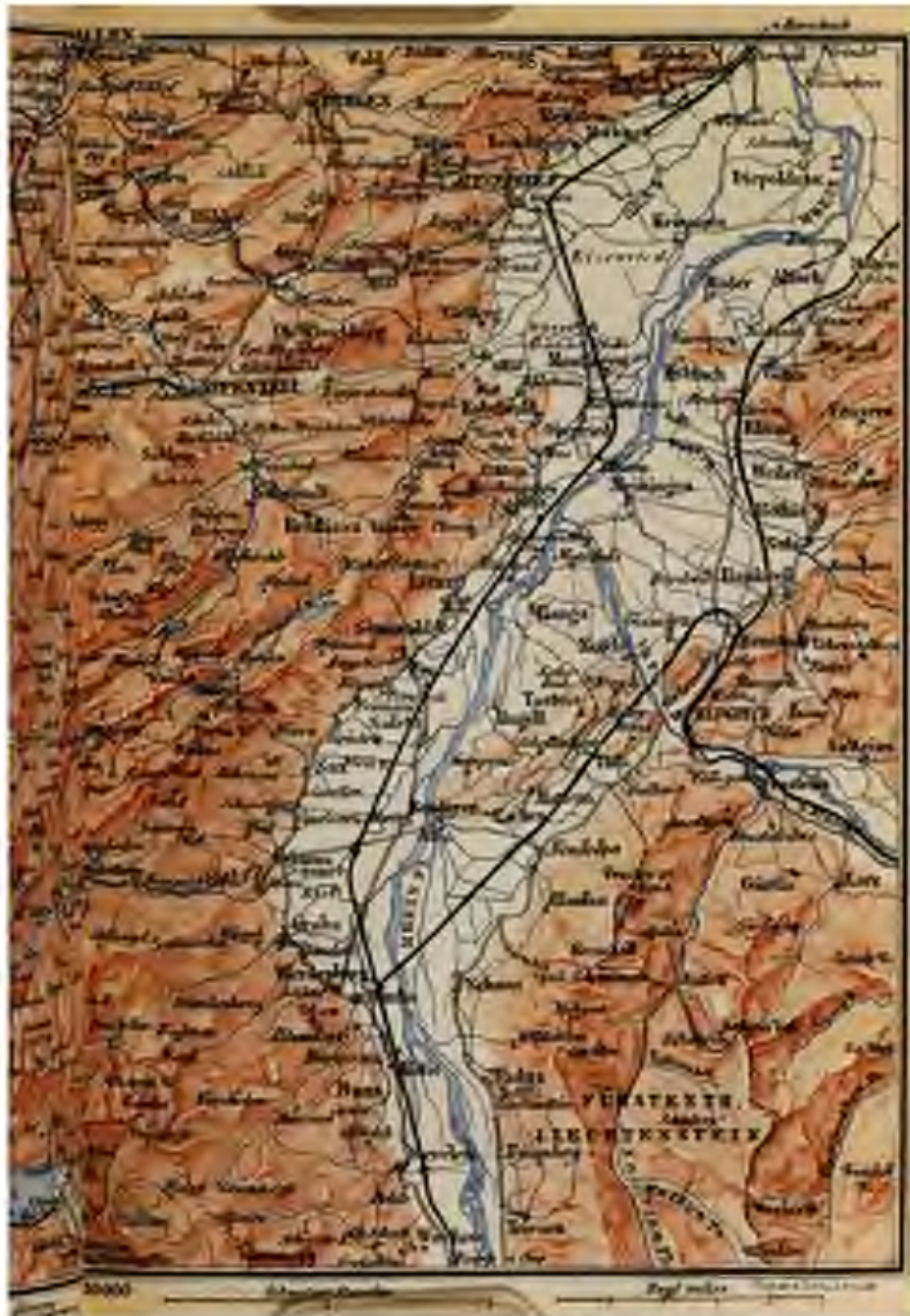
Whey-cure Establishments in the Canton of Appenzell: *Gais*, *Weissbad*, *Heiden*, *Gonten*, *Urnäsch*, etc. The goats' whey is prepared on the pastures of the Sentsis; the milk is heated, and the whey separated from it by the addition of rennet. The whey ('*Schotten*') thus prepared is of a yellowish-green colour, semi-transparent, entirely free from caseine, but rich in saccharine matter. The process takes place at night. Early in the morning the goat-herds carry the hot whey on their backs to the different establishments below. The whey-manufacturers possess about 500 goats on the Sentsis, and even purchase goats' milk from other districts, to supply the hotel-keepers. After the separation of the whey, the cheese is manufactured in the ordinary manner (see *Introd. XII.*, *Alpine Farming*).

FROM RORSCHACH (p. 75) to HEIDEN by railway in 55 min. (fare 3 or 1½ fr.; descending, 2 or 1 fr.). The line, constructed on the rack-and-pinion system (3⅜ M. long; maximum gradient 1:11), starts from the harbour station (p. 75), and ascends the Rorschacher Berg to the S.E. (p. 75), affording charming glimpses of the lake, and passing the châteaux of (left) *Wartegg* and (right) *Wartensee*. It then crosses a ravine, passes through a cutting, and traverses wood. Beyond stat. *Wienacht-Tobel* (1930'), near which are large sandstone quarries containing numerous fossils, it crosses the gorge of that name by a lofty viaduct affording a beautiful view of the rich valley, with the mountains of the Bregenzer Wald beyond, and the mouth of the Rhine below. It then ascends through orchards and woods, past a ravine on the left, to stat. *Schwendi*, and skirts the wooded *Galgentobel* in a wide bend.

Heiden (2645'; **Freihof*, R. 2½, per week 10-15, B. 1¼, D. 3½, board 6 fr. per day, whey 80 c.; **Schweizerhof*; **Sonnenhügel*, at the upper end of the village; **Löwe*; **Krone*, pension 6 fr.; **Linde*; **Zum Paradies*; *Zur Frohen Aussicht*, well spoken of), a handsome village with 3183 inhab., rebuilt since a fire in 1838, loftily and healthily situated in the midst of pleasant meadows, is much frequented for the whey-cure. Mineral water may also be procured. At the upper end of the village is a *Kurhalle* in the Moorish style. The gallery at the top of the tower of the new church contains a good telescope, and affords a fine panoramic view, especially over the Lake of Constance.

WALKS. To the *Bellerue*, a hill 20 min. to the S.E., on the right bank of the *Altstaldenbach*, commanding a beautiful view of Heiden and the Lake of Constance, and in 10 min. more to the *Sentsblick*; S.W. to the *Hasenbühl*, *Benzenrüti*, and *Steinti*, with a pavilion and charming





view; S. to *Bischofsberg* (see below). To the W., below the Grub road (see below), the *Krähenwald* (pleasant grounds); N.W. ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the *Rossbühl* above *Wienachten* (restaurant).

A road affording picturesque views leads from Heiden N.W. by *Wolfhalden* (Löwe) to ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Rheineck* (p. 333; diligence twice daily in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.); another attractive road to the W. viâ *Grub*, *Eggersried*, and the *Martinstobel* (p. 76) to (9 M.) *St. Gallen* (p. 74).

The *Chapel of St. Anthony* (*St. Antönibild*; 3635'), $\frac{3}{2}$ M. to the S. of Heiden, commands a famous prospect of the valley of the Rhine (preferable to the view from the Kaien), Bregenz, Lindau, part of the Lake of Constance, and the Vorarlberg and Appenzell mountains. (Small tavern adjoining the chapel.) One route to the chapel is by Oberegg; another, shorter, leads by the orphan-houses and the *Bischofsberg* (see above). From the chapel to *Altstätten* (p. 334) about $\frac{4}{2}$ M.

The *Kaien*, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. S.E. of Heiden, is also frequently ascended (guide desirable, $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.). We at first follow the Trogen road; after $\frac{13}{4}$ M. we ascend the hill to the right in the direction of some houses, where a boy may be engaged as a guide; 10 min., the path enters pine-wood (somewhat steep here), then crosses an open meadow with a few chalets, and ascends the small peak of the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Kaien* (3668'). The view embraces a great part of the Lake of Constance and the Canton of Thurgau, the embouchures of the Rhine and the Bregenzer Ach, the Vorarlberg and Liechtenstein mountains, with the white chain of the Rhetikon and the Scesaplana rising above them to the S.E. It also affords a characteristic glimpse of the Appenzell district: the Kamor and Hohe Kasten, the five peaks of the Furglen-First and Kanzel, the double-peaked Altmann, the snow-fields of the Sentis, and the Tödi somewhat in the background; in the foreground are woods and meadows and the thriving villages of Wald, Trogen, and Speicher; to the left above Trogen rises the Gäbris (see below); to the right, near Speicher, the Vögliseck (p. 83); to the left, above Speicher, in the distance, the Pilatus and the Rigi. — The Kaien is $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Speicher, and $\frac{2}{2}$ hrs. from St. Gall. Trogen seems almost within a stone's-throw, though in reality 3 M. distant. The path descends to the right by the *Gupf* (Inn) and the *Rehtobel*, beyond which the road to Trogen is visible in the wooded ravine far below. Near the bridge in the valley below, is a rustic inn 'Am Goldach'.

The *Gäbris* (see below) may be ascended from Heiden direct (avoiding the Kaien): to *St. Anthony's Chapel* (see above) $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; then along the crest of the hill, with a charming survey of the Rhine valley and the Sentis, to the *Ruppen* (Inn, comp. p. 334), and thence to the summit of the Gäbris, a beautiful walk of $\frac{3}{2}$ hrs.

Trogen (2969'; *Hirsch*; *Krone*), with 2623 inhab., is the seat of government of Canton Appenzell-Ausser-Rhoden. Road over the *Ruppen* to ($\frac{7}{2}$ M.) *Altstätten*, see p. 335.

FROM ST. GALLEN TO TROGEN (5 M.), diligence 3 times daily in $\frac{1}{2}$ hour. The road leads from the E. side of the town, past the nunnery of *Notkers-seeck* and the inn of *Kurzeck* (p. 75), to the (3 M.) *Vögliseck* (**Inn*; p. 83), and thence by ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Speicher* (Löwe; *Krone*) to ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Trogen*.

From the church at Trogen a road leads by *Bühler* (p. 82) to (5 M.) Gais. The footpath to Gais over the **Gäbris* (4101') is shorter and far more attractive.

The traveller coming from the Kaien follows the Trogen and Bühler road as far as the top of the hill (3487'; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.); a finger-post (whence a view of the Sentis) here indicates the path to the left to Gais over the Gäbris. Those who come from Vöglisegg should not go on to Trogen, but quit the high-road between Speicher and Trogen by a flight of steps to the right ($\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Vöglisegg), diverging beyond a gorge which the road skirts in a wide curve. A small valley lies immediately on the right, and the path ascends gradually across meadows. After $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. this path reaches the above-mentioned road, at a few hundred paces from the finger-post. About 5 min. beyond the latter an inn is reached. Where the ascent begins, keep to the left. Farther on, the road skirts a wood (at the begin-

ning of which the descent to the left is to be avoided). At the point where a row of old pine-trees flanks the road on the right, a footpath between two of these ascends, chiefly through wood, in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the summit. The point first attained is the *Signalhöhe* (4101'), the view from which is much obstructed by wood. A few min. farther is an "Inn, whence a charming prospect is enjoyed (reached from Vögliseck in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). To Gais, which lies at the spectator's feet, a somewhat steep descent of $\frac{1}{2}$ hour. Walkers in the reverse direction will find finger-posts at doubtful points.

Gais (3064'; **Ochs* and **Krone*, often crowded during the season, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 3 fr., A. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr., whey 80 c. per day; *Adler*, *Hirsch*, *Rothbach*, etc., unpretending), with 2513 inhab., situated in the midst of green meadows almost destitute of trees, is the oldest and most famous of the Appenzell whey-cure villages, having attracted patients since 1749. The *Kurgarten* commands a fine view of the Sents. — Diligence to St. Gallen, see p. 82.

THE HIGH ROAD FROM GAIS TO ALTSTÄTTEN (6 M., diligence once daily in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., from Altstätten to Gais in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) is level for the first $\frac{1}{2}$ M., and then descends uninterruptedly from the point where it diverges from the old road, and winds round the mountain. The old road is the shorter for pedestrians, and far preferable on account of the view; it leads to the left over the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) **Stoss* (3271'; *Pension Stoss*), a chapel on the summit of the pass, commanding a celebrated view of the Rhine Valley, the Vorarlberg, and the Grisons. Here, on 17th June, 1405, 400 men of Appenzell under Rudolf von Werdenberg signally defeated 3000 troops of the Archduke Frederick and the Abbot of St. Gallen. The old road rejoins the new immediately below the Stoss, but soon diverges from it again. The road to the left, descending in zigzags, is the better; that to the right is steeper, but shorter. *Altstätten*, see p. 334.

A high-road traversing green meadows leads from Gais to (3 M.) **Appenzell** (2552'; **Hecht*, moderate, also a pension; **Löwe*; beer at the brewery), another whey-cure resort, the capital of Canton Inner-Rhoden, on the *Sitter*, a large village consisting chiefly of old wooden houses (4300 inhab.). It contains two monasteries, and was formerly the country-residence of the Abbots of St. Gallen, Appenzell being a corruption of 'Abbatis Cella'. The *Church*, rebuilt in 1824-26, contains sketches of banners captured by the Appenzellers in the 15th century.

FROM APPENZELL TO URNÄSCH (6 M.), diligence 4 times daily in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., passing the well-managed *Gontenbad* (whey-cure and a chalybeate spring) and (1 M.) *Gonten* (Bar). Railway from Urnäsch to *Winkeln* (in 1 hr.), see p. 74. — To *St. Gallen*, see p. 82.

A road leads from Appenzell to the S.E. to (2 M.) **Weissbad** (2680'), another whey-cure and health resort (R. 2-5, B. $\frac{1}{4}$, D. 3, A. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), pleasantly situated at the base of the Appenzell Alps, and a good starting-point for excursions.

Guides' Fees (*J. A. Thörig*, *Huber*, *Jac.* and *Joh. Koster* recommend: Wildkirchli 5, Ebenalp 5, Sents 10, over the Sents to Wildhaus 20, Altmann 12, Hohe Kasten 6, over the Hohe Kasten into the Rhine valley 10 fr. — **Horse** to Wildkirchli 10, Ebenalp 12, Hohe Kasten 10, Kamor 9 fr. — **Carriage** to St. Gallen and Altstätten with one horse 12, with two horses 25 fr.; to Gais 8 or 14 fr.; to Appenzell 3 or 6 fr.

FROM WEISSBAD TO THE VALLEY OF THE RHINE. The direct route by the HOHE KASTEN (5 hrs.) leads towards the S.E. through ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Brüllisau* (3061'; *Krone*, rustic); by the church we follow the paved path, past the first house, as far as a barn, and ascend the meadows (in the direction of the inn which lies conspicuously at the foot of the Kamor)

as far as the last group of houses, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; then straight on (not by the beaten path) through the enclosure on the right as far as the *Inn 'Zum Ruhsitz'* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr., bridle-path thus far). From the inn a steep ascent of 1 hr. by a good path, to the summit of the **Hohe Kasten** (5902'; **Inn*), which, together with the neighbouring ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr. N.) **Kamor** (5879'), slopes precipitously towards the Rhine Valley. Interesting view of the Sentsis group, with its three spurs on the N.E., which is nowhere surveyed to so great advantage; in the other direction we see the Rhine Valley, stretching as far as the Lake of Constance, and the Alps of the Vorarlberg and Grisons. The E. part of the lake is also visible. A new path descends to (2½ hrs.) the *Sennwald-Saletz* railway-station (p. 335) in the Rhine Valley. It diverges from the Weissbad path immediately below the saddle between the Kamor and Hohe Kasten, skirts the W. slope of the latter, crosses the saddle on its S. side, and then descends in zigzags (no possibility of mistake; several finger-posts lower down). Traversing wood for the last hour, we at length reach the village of *Sennwald* and the station.

The favourite excursion from Weissbad is to the ***Wildkirchli** (4918'; $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the S.; guide 4 fr., hardly necessary). Close to the Weissbad the path ascends to the right; 8 min., a house, where we turn to the left; 20 min., a double gate, beyond which we cross the meadow straight in the direction of the Ebenalp, or rather towards the depression between it and the wooded *Bommen-Alp* (to the left). A little below the top of the hill (40 min.) we turn to the right. (In 5 min. more the direct path to the Ebenalp diverges to the right; see below.) The path approaches the foot of the precipitous rocks which descend from the Ebenalp to the Seealp-Thal (see below). Near the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Zum Aescher* tavern we ascend to the right by a narrow, but safe path, skirting the perpendicular rocks, to the (5 min.) *Wildkirchli*, a hermitage founded in 1656, but now closed, with a chapel, dedicated to St. Michael, situated in a grotto (33' wide, now containing a tavern). On the patron-saint's day (at the beginning of July) and on St. Michael's Day (29th Sept.) solemn services are celebrated here, and the grotto and the Ebenalp attract numerous visitors. View of the deep Seealp-Thal (with the path to the Sentsis opposite, see below), and, to the left, of the Lake of Constance, in the direction of Swabia and Bavaria.

A dark passage in the rock, 150 paces long, closed by a door (opened by the landlord, who provides a light, $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), leads from the grotto to the **Ebenalp**, where an entirely new Alpine view is disclosed. The (25 min.) summit of the Alp (5250'; *Inn*) commands a fine view of the Sentsis, Altmann, Churfürsten, Lake of Constance, etc. — The direct descent from the Ebenalp by the *Bommen-Alp* (see above) is 20 min. shorter than that by *Wildkirchli*.

Another interesting walk is by *Schwendi*, leaving the Sentsis route (see below) to the left, to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Seealp-See** (3747'), charmingly situated in a basin between the *Gloggeren* and *Allenalp* (p. 82). — A new path also leads from the inn *Zum Aescher* (see above) to the Seealp-See in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.

The snow-clad ***Sentsis** (8215'), the highest mountain in the canton, is most conveniently ascended from Weissbad (6 hrs.; guide 10 fr., unnecessary for mountaineers). We diverge to the right from the road to Brüllisau beyond the (3 min.) bridge over the *Schwendibach*, and ascend on the right bank of the brook to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Schwendi* (*Inn Zum Felsen-thor*). We cross the brook here and gradually ascend the pastures of the *Seealp-Thal*. After 35 min. we recross the brook to the *Wasserauer*

Inn (driving practicable thus far; carr. with one horse from Appenzell 4 fr.). Here begins the steeper part of the ascent (*Katzensteig*) on the left side of a ravine through which a brook is precipitated; (40 min.) Chalets of the *Hütten-Alp* (milk). The narrow, but well-defined path now skirts the shelving pastures of the *Gloggeren* (below which are perpendicular rocks), commanding a series of charming views of the *Seealp-See* far below, the Sentsis and Altmann, and the Wildkirchli to the right. In $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. we reach the *Meglis-Alp* (4857'; small rustic inn), situated in a picturesque basin. The path ascends hence rather steeply on the left side of the valley and skirts the base of the *Rossmaad*, being frequently hewn in steps. After 2 hrs. the inn on the Sentsis becomes visible. In early summer the snow generally begins here, and the direct ascent to the inn (steep towards the end) takes another hour. Later in the season the path leaves the glacier on the left, gradually becoming steeper, and crossing large masses of rock, also reaching the inn in an hour. The *Inn* (24 beds at 3-4 fr., mattress in the attics $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.) is 5 min. from the summit of the SENTSIS or HOHE MESMER, to which we finally mount by a path protected by iron rods. The **View (see Heim's excellent Panorama) extends over N.E. and E. Switzerland, embracing the Lake of Constance, Swabia and Bavaria, the Tyrolean Mts., the Grisons, and the Alps of Glarus and Bern. The N. peak, separated from the S. by the '*Blaue Schnee*', is named the *Gyrenspitz* or *Geierspitz* (7766').

From the Sentsis the traveller may cross the *Schafboden* by a path which is steep at first to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ -4, in the reverse direction 5-6 hrs.) *Wildhaus* or *Unterwasser* in the Toggenburg (p. 84; guide necessary down to the Schafboden, 3 fr.). — The usual route from Weissbad to Wildhaus (6 hrs.) leads through the *Brülltobel* to the *Sämtis-See* (3970'), ascends to the *Fählen-See* (4774'), and crosses the *Kray-Alp* (5935'), $7\frac{1}{2}$ -8 hrs., not sufficiently repaying; the route by the Sentsis (not much longer) is therefore preferable.

Mountaineers may combine a visit to the Wildkirchli (p. 84) with the ascent of the Sentsis (guide necessary) by leaving the valley of the *Seealp-See* to the left. The path leads at the base of the *Zänster* and *Schäfer* across the (1 hr.) *Allen-Alp* and the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Zwiesel-Alp*, through the (1 hr.) *Oehrtli*, and over the *Muschelfels* (numerous fossils); hence either across the valley to the *Wagenlücke* and then by the path which ascends from Weissbad, or (1 hr. shorter) across the '*Blaue Schnee*' (see above) past the base of the Gyrenspitz, and over the *Platten* direct to the summit (altogether 6-7 hrs.). — A new path, constructed, like that just described, by the S. A. C., ascends to the summit on the N.W. side also. It starts from the *Gemeinen-Wesen Alp* (4210'; reached from Urnäsch or Nesslau in 2 hrs.), ascends over slopes covered with débris, and mounts a steep rocky slope in zigzags to the first mountain-terrace. The ascent is then more gradual, over strips of rock and pasture, to the *Fliesbordkanm* and the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Club-hut* on the *Thierwiesen* (7150 ft.). We next traverse rocks and débris, to the left of the '*Blaue Schnee*' (see above), and ascend in steep zigzags to the arête between the *Gyrenspitz* and Sentsis. Lastly we mount the *Platten* by a flight of steps 140 yds. long, protected by a wire railing, and thus reach the summit in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more.

THE DILIGENCE FROM APPENZELL TO ST. GALLEN (3 times daily in 2 hrs. 25 min.) runs by (3 M.) *Gais* (p. 80), and along the *Rothbach*, which divides Appenzell-Ausser-Rhoden from Appenzell-Inner-Rhoden, to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bühler* (2736'), and ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Teufen* (2742'; **Hecht*; **Linde*; **Alpenhof*), two thriving manufacturing villages, the latter very picturesquely situated, with a fine view of the Sentsis chain; and thence through meadows and woods to (6 M.) *St. Gallen*.

A PATH from Appenzell to Teufen, a slightly shorter route, crosses the *Sitter* near *Meitlen*, and descends the valley of the Sitter, high on its right bank, by *Steig*, *Lank*, and *Haslen*. It leads thence at first towards the N., afterwards N.E., over the hill, and through several woods, descends into the valley of the *Rothbach*, crosses the brook, and ascends to *Teufen*.

The FOOTPATH FROM TEUFEN TO ST. GALLEN ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) diverges from the high-road near the 'Hecht' inn, and immediately ascends to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the *Schäfle's Eck* (Inn); it then descends to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *St. Georgen*, where it joins the high-road to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) St. Gallen. — About 10 min. W. of the *Schäfle's Eck* is the **Frölichseck* (**Inn*), which commands an admirable view, embracing Teufen in the foreground, the green Alpine valley sprinkled with dwellings, and the Appenzell mountains, beginning with the Föhnern, on the left, the Kamor, the Hohe Kasten about the middle of the chain, the green Ebenalp below the snow, more to the right the Altmann and Sentis with its snow-fields, then in the distance the Glärnisch and Speer; to the W. the railway and road to Wyl, extended like a map at our feet, and to the N., part of the Lake of Constance.

From the *Schäfle's Eck* we may follow the crest of the hill to the E., ascend an eminence towards a solitary pine, and reach the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Vögliseck* (3156'; **Hôtel-Pension*), on the St. Gallen and Trogen road. The view embraces the Lake of Constance and the beautiful meadow-land of Speicher and Trogen, part of the Vorarlberg range, and several of the Appenzell Mts. The Sentis is best surveyed from a spot a few paces in front of the inn. To St. Gallen (p. 74) a descent of 3 M.; to Trogen (p. 79) 2 M.

Nearer St. Gallen. $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the Vögliseck, and visible thence, is the **Freudenberg* (2903'; **Inn*), another, and still finer point of view. In the foreground lies St. Gallen with its populous environs, and beyond it the Lake of Constance. (By the carriage-road to St. Gallen $2\frac{1}{4}$ M., by the footpath, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) Comp. excursions from St. Gallen, p. 75.

27. From Wyl through the Toggenburg to Haag in the Valley of the Rhine.

Comp. Map, p. 78.

RAILWAY from Wyl to Ebnat ($15\frac{1}{2}$ M.) in 1 hr. 5 min. (fares 1 fr. 95, 1 fr. 40 c.; 2nd and 3rd class only). — From Ebnat to Buchs 24 M., by diligence in $5\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (5 fr. 20 c.), starting at 9 a.m. — Diligence several times daily to Nesslau in 1 hr., and to Alt-St. Johann in $2\frac{2}{3}$ hrs.

Wyl, on the Winterthur and St. Gallen railway, see p. 74. The line traverses the *Toggenburg*, the busy and populous valley of the *Thur*.

When the Counts of Toggenburg became extinct (1436), the County was purchased by the Abbots of St. Gallen, who at the same time secured to the inhabitants their ancient rights and privileges. In the course of centuries, however, a great part of the population having embraced Protestantism, the abbots violated their contract, which resulted in their expulsion at the beginning of the 18th century. This gave rise to the *Toggenburg War*, a violent feud in which the Roman Catholic cantons espoused the cause of St. Gallen, while the Protestants took the part of the Toggenburgers. No fewer than 150,000 men were thus gradually brought into the field. In July 1712, the Roman Catholics were at length defeated at Villmergen in the Aargau; and a general peace was concluded, which secured to the Toggenburgers the full enjoyment of their ancient liberties, though they were still to belong to the Canton of St. Gallen.

$4\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Batzenheid*; opposite to it, *Jonswyl* with its new church. Opposite (6 M.) *Lütisburg* the train crosses the *Guggerloch* by means of a viaduct 170 yds. in length, and 189 ft. in height. Stations *Bütschwil*, *Dietsfurt*, and ($10\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Lichtensteig* (**Krone*), a pleasant-looking town on a rocky height, with a modern Gothic church. On a hill to the E. ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) is the ruin of *Neu-Toggenburg* (3566'), a fine point of view.

$12\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Wattwyl* (*Ross; Toggenburg*), a charming Swiss village.

Diligence in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to Utnach (p. 68). On a hill to the W. is the nunnery of *St. Maria der Engeln*, and above it the ruin of *Yberg*.

$15\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Ebnat-Kappel*, at present the terminus of the railway, is the station for two prosperous villages: **Kappel** (*Traube*; *Stern*), burnt down in 1853, and since rebuilt, and 1 M. to the S.E. of it, **Ebnat** (2106'; **Krone*; *Sonne*; *Rosenbühl*, a restaurant with view).

The *Speer* (6417') may be ascended hence through the *Steinthal* in 4 hrs. (comp. p. 70); or from *Neu-St. Johann*, or from *Nesslau* (see below), by the *Alp im Laad* and the *Herren-Alp* in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (guide 7 fr.).

The road commands a view of the Churfürsten opposite to us, and, near Neu-St. Johann, of the Sentis on the left. It ascends slightly on the right bank of the Thur, to *Krummenau* (2386'), where a natural rock-bridge called the '*Sprung*' crosses the stream, *Neu-St. Johann* (Schäfle), with an old Benedictine Abbey, and —

20 M. **Nesslau** (2470'; **Krone*; *Traube*), with a pretty church.

FROM NESSLAU TO URNÄSCH, over the *Kräzern-Pass* (5 hrs.), a picturesque route. A road ascends from Neu-St. Johann through the *Lauterthal*, past *Ennetbühl* and the *Riedbad* or *Ennetbühler-Bad*, to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Alp Bernhalden* (3102'); a path to the left then ascends through the *Kräzernwald* to the top of the pass, and descends across the pastures of *Kräzern* and *Rossfall* (Inn; fine waterfall near it) to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Urnäsch* (p. 74). — ASCENT OF THE SENTIS (p. 81) from Nesslau, 6 hrs.; from *Bernhalden* in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the *Alp Gemeinen-Wesen* (4210'), whence a new path leads to the top (p. 82). — Ascent of the *Speer*, see above.

The scenery becomes bleak. The road leads past a picturesque fall of the *Weisse Thur* to ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Stein* (*Krone*) and ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Starkenbach* (*Drei Eidgenossen*), a straggling village. To the right is the ruin of *Starkenstein*. (From *Starkenbach* or *Stein* to *Wesen*, see p. 69; guide advisable.) The road now traverses the pleasant valley to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Alt-St. Johann* (2920'; **Rössli*) and ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Untervasser* (*Stern*; *Traube*), prettily situated at the confluence of the sources of the Thur, and ascends to —

$30\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Wildhaus** (3622'; **Hirsch*; *Sonne*). The wooden house in which *Zwingli* was born (1st Jan., 1484), blackened with age, is passed on the right, a little before the village is entered. *Wildhaus* belonged to *Rhætia* till 1310, and the district where *Romansch* was spoken (p. 333) extended to this point. The water from the roof of the Rom. Cath. Church descends on one side to the Thur, on the other to the Rhine. Behind the village, which lies at the foot of the *Schafberg* (7821'), a fine survey is obtained of the seven peaks of the Churfürsten (p. 70); the view from the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Sommerikopf* (4317') is more striking.

Ascent of the *Sentis* from *Wildhaus* (5-6 hrs., with guide), see p. 82. — To *Weissbad* by the *Krayalp*, and the lakes of *Fählen* and *Santis* (7 hrs.), see p. 82. — To *Walenstadt* over the *Kaiserruck*, see p. 71.

The road descends to (5 M.) *Gams* (Schäfle), in the valley of the Rhine, and then leads straight to —

38 M. **Haag** (p. 335), while a road to the right leads by *Grabs* and *Werdenberg* to ($39\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Buchs** (p. 335).





28. From Zürich to Glarus and Linththal.

53 M. RAILWAY to Glarus (43 M.) in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 7 fr. 20, 5 fr. 5, 3 fr. 60 c.); from Glarus to Linththal (10 M.) in 40-50 min. (1 fr. 60 c., 1 fr. 15 c., 80 c.). (From Wesen to Glarus, $7\frac{1}{2}$ M., in 25 min.; 1 fr. 25 c., 90 c., 65 c.).

The **Canton of Glarus** consists of the large valleys of the *Linth* and the *Serauf*. The inhabitants (34,242; $\frac{1}{5}$ th Rom. Cath.) are principally occupied in manufactures, the breeding of cattle, and cheese-making. The green cheese, known as *Schabziger*, or 'scraping cheese', from the manner in which it is used, is in great repute. Its green colour and aromatic flavour are due to the admixture of melilot, or blue pansy (*trifolium melilotus caerulea*), with the curds, in the proportion of 3 to 100 lbs. The cheese must be kept for a year before it is fit for exportation; its peculiar odour is perceptible in most of the villages.

Railway on the left bank of the lake from Zürich to (36 M.) *Ziegelbrücke*, see p. 67. The train crosses the Linth Canal (p. 69) and traverses the fertile Glarner Unterland. On the right rise the Wiggis and Glärnisch (see below). 37 M. *Nieder- and Ober-Urnen*; 39 M. *Näfels-Mollis*, the junction for ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Wesen* (p. 69).

Näfels (1434'; *Zum Linthhof*; *Hirsch*; *Schwert*), and *Ober-Urnen* are the only Rom. Cath. villages in the canton. The poverty of the Capuchin monastery at Näfels has exempted it from suppression. The church is the finest in the canton. On 9th April, 1388, the canton shook off the Austrian yoke. In the *Rautifelder*, where eleven attacks took place, eleven memorial stones are still standing. On the second Thursday of April the inhabitants flock to Näfels to celebrate the anniversary. — On the opposite bank of the *Escher Canal* lies **Mollis** (1470'; **Bär*; **Löwe*; good wine), an industrial village. (Walk over the *Kerenzenberg* to *Mühlehorn*, see p. 70.)

The **Rautispitz** (7493'), the summit of the *Wiggis Chain* (see below), which rises abruptly to the S.W., is ascended from Näfels in $5\frac{1}{2}$ -6 hrs., an interesting excursion, unattended with difficulty (guide 18 fr.). On the right bank of the *Rautibach* with its numerous falls, we ascend in zigzags through wood. Passing above the (1 hr.) *Niedersee* or *Haslensee* (2460'), we reach the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Obersee* (3225'), and ascend to the left through wood to the *Grappli-Alp* and (2 hrs.) *Rauti-Alp* (5400'), and in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more, without difficulty, to the summit, which slopes gradually on the W. side (beautiful view). — An arête of rock, with a path on its N. side, connects the Rautispitz with the *Scheye*, or *Hochscheyen* (7420'), the second highest peak of the Wiggis. The ascent of the latter may also be made from *Vorauen* (p. 90) by the *Untere* and *Obere Langenegg-Alp* ($4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), or from *Netstall* by the *Auern-Alp* (5 hrs.).

41 M. **Netstall** (1545'; *St. Fridolin*; *Bär*; *Rabe*; *Schwert*), a large village at the E. base of the Wiggis, is much exposed to avalanches in spring. The *Löntschbach*, descending from the *Klönthal*, falls into the Linth here. Road to *Vorauen*, see p. 91.

43 M. **Glarus** (1489'). — **GLARNER HOF**, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4, A. 1 fr., and **SCHWEIZERHOF**, both at the station; **RABEN**, opposite the post-office, moderate; **DREI EIDGENOSSEN**; **LÖWE**; **SUNNE**; beer at the *Café Brunner*, opposite the station; *Restaurant* on the *Bergli*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the S.W. of the town, an admirable point of view; *Rail. Restaurant*. — Carriages let by *Heinr. Voegeli* at fixed charges. — Guides, see p. 87.

Glarus, Fr. *Glaris*, the capital of the canton, with 5279 inhab., lies at the N.E. base of the precipitous and imposing *Vorder-Glärnisch* (7648'), at the W. base of the *Schild* (7503'), and at the S.E.

base of the *Wiggis* (see above), the barren, grey summits of which form a striking contrast to the fresh green of the valley. The *Hausstock* (10,355') forms the background to the S.; to the left the *Kärpfstock* (9180'), to the right the *Ruchi* (10,190'). The industries and trade of Glarus are considerable. In 1861, during the prevalence of a violent *Föhn* (S. wind), the greater part of the town was burned down. Some of the new buildings display considerable taste. The new Romanesque church is used as a Rom. Cath. and Prot. place of worship. In 1506-12 the reformer Zwingli was pastor at the old church, the site of which is now occupied by the law-courts. On the opposite bank of the Linth, almost contiguous to Glarus, lies the considerable manufacturing village of *Ennenda* (Neues Bad).

The *Schild* (7503') may be ascended from Glarus in 5½ hrs. (guide 12 fr.). The path leads through wood and pastures, and over the *Ennetberge*, to the (3 hrs.) *Heuboden-Alp* (4770') and thence to the right, without difficulty, to the top in 2½ hrs. Beautiful view of the Mürtschenstock, Tödi, Glärnisch, etc. — The *Fronalpstock* (6982'; similar view) is easily ascended from the Heuboden Alp, to the left over the *Fronalp*, in 2 hrs. — The *Vorder-Glärnisch* (7648'; guide 13 fr.) from Glarus in 5½-6 hrs., see p. 91.

The **Klönthal* (p. 91) is well worthy of a visit. Good road to the *Klönthaler See* 4½ M., and to *Vorauen* 4½ M. more. Between *Riedern* and the lake, by a finger-post 'Wirtschaft zum Kohlgrübli', we may diverge a few paces to the left to view the deep gorge of the Löntsch, which is crossed by a wooden bridge.

From Glarus over the *Pragel* to *Schwyz*, see R. 30; through the *Sernfthal* to *Coire*, see R. 31.

The railway to Linththal (average gradient 1 in 50) crosses the turbulent Linth between Glarus and stat. *Ennenda* (see above), and five times more farther up. Near (45½ M.) *Mittlödi* (1666') we obtain a superb view of the Tödi and its neighbours, which are not visible beyond Schwanden. The scenery is very picturesque, the fertile valley, with its thriving factories, presenting a pleasant contrast to the rocky and wooded mountains around it and the icy giant-peaks at its head.

47 M. *Schwanden* (1712'; **Adler*, pension 5-6 fr.; *Railway Restaurant*) lies at the junction of the *Sernf* or *Klein-Thal* with the Linth or *Gross-Thal*. Diligence to Elm, see p. 91.

To the *Oberblegi-See* (4678'), a pleasant excursion, *viâ Thon*, in 2½-3 hrs.; fine view of the Linththal and Tödi. Descent *viâ Nidfurn* (see below).

The line follows the left bank of the Linth. Beyond (48 M.) *Nidfurn-Haslen*, on the right, is *Leuggelbach*, with a fine waterfall. 50 M. *Luchsingen-Häzingen*, two considerable villages, one on each bank of the Linth. The train crosses the stream to (51 M.) *Betschwanden-Diesbach*; on the left, a picturesque fall of the *Diesbach* which deserves a visit (path crossing by the fountain).

The *Saasberg* (6167'), a spur of the *Freiberg Range*, may easily be ascended from Betschwanden or from Rütli in 4 hrs.; it commands a striking view of the head of the valley and the surrounding mountains. — Ascent of the *Kärpfstock* (9177'), the highest of the *Freiberge*, laborious, and suitable for the experienced only (3½ hrs. from the Saasberg), see p. 92.

The train crosses the Linth beyond *Rütli*. 53 M. *Linththal*, the terminus, on the left bank. About ¼ M. to the N are the —

**Baths of Stachelberg* (2178'; **Glärner's Hotel*, R. 2-3, B. 1¼,

D. 3½, L. & A. 1, pens. 8-10 fr.; dépendance at the 'Seggen', on the right bank of the Linth), magnificently situated. The powerful sulphureous alkaline water drops from a cleft of the *Braunwaldberg*, 1½ M. distant; so slowly that one bottle only is filled per minute. The *View of the head of the valley is very striking: in the centre is the *Selbsanft* (9921'), to the right the *Kammerstock* (6975', see below), and adjoining it part of the *Tödi* is visible to the left; between the latter and the *Bifertenstock* (10,778') lies the *Biferten Glacier*. Pleasant walks have been laid out on the wooded hill-side.

EXCURSIONS. Stachelberg is recommended as headquarters for expeditions in the Tödi region. *Heinrich* and *Peter Elmer* of Elm, *Joach.* and *Salomon Zweifel* at Linththal, *Andreas Vordermann*, *Abraham Stüssy*, and *Johann Oertli* at Glarus, *Peter Heftli* at Luchsingen, and *Math. Hauser* at Näfels are good guides (high charges). To the **Fätschbach-Fall* (p. 88); **Pantenbrücke*, **Aueli-Alp*, and *Sandalp*, see below; also to the (2 hrs.) **Braunwald-Alp* (4921'), commanding a magnificent view of the Tödi; to the *Oberblegi-See* (see above), etc. — ASCENTS. The *Kammerstock* (6975'), by the *Kammer-Alp* and *Orthalden-Alp*, in 4 hrs.; beautiful view. — The *Ortstock*, or *Silberstock* (8908'), by the *Alp Bräch* and *Euloch*, in 6 hrs., laborious; splendid view (guide 18 fr.). — The *Grieselstock*, or *Böser Faulen* (9200'), by the *Bräch-Alp*, in 6 hrs.; very fatiguing (30 fr.). — The *Gemsfayrenstock* (9758'), from the upper *Sandalp* (p. 88), by the *Beckenen* and the *Clariden Glacier* in 3½ hrs., not difficult. The descent may be made by the *Gemsfayrenalp* to the *Urner-Boden* (p. 88).

A road leads from the station to (¾ M.) **Linththal** (2238'; *Adler*; **Bär* or *Post*, moderate; *Rabe*; *Klausen*, and *Helvetia*, small new inns), a considerable village (2301 inhab.) on the right bank of the Linth, with large spinning-mills and other factories. Opposite, on the left bank of the Linth, are the houses of *Ennetlinth* (p. 88).

Pantenbrücke, Upper Sandalp, Tödi.

A carriage-road leads from Linththal by the *Auengüter* (fine retrospect of the valley) to the (3½ M.) **Hôtel-Pension Tödi* (2680'; pension 5-6 fr.; one-horse carr. from Stachelberg there and back 8 fr. for ½ day, two-horse 12 fr.; whole day 12 or 20 fr.), situated on the *Thierfeld*, a green pasture surrounded by lofty mountains, through which the Linth has forced a passage. The Tödi itself is not visible hence. The second half of the route commands a view of the **Schreienbach Waterfall* (230' high), in which rainbow hues are produced by the sun in the morning.

A few paces beyond the *Hôtel Tödi* a bridge crosses the Linth, beyond which the steep and stony path ascends for ½ hour. A tablet on a large rock on the left is to the memory of Dr. Wislicenus, who perished on the Grünhorn in 1866. The path then descends a little towards the ravine, turns a corner, and reaches (¼ hr.) the **Pantenbrücke* (3212'), 160' above the Linth, in the midst of imposing scenery. — Those who desire to return by a different route should cross the bridge and ascend the grassy slope straight to the (¼ hr.) **Aueli-Alp*, or *Ueli-Alp* (3612'), whence a superb view of the Tödi is obtained; then (returning from the chalet for 100 paces and ascending to the right) proceed to the (1¼ hr.) *Lower Baumgarten-Alp* (5285'), which lies on the right bank of the valley above the *Thierfeld* (see above), and descend by *Obort* to the *Auengüter*, by a narrow and steep path skirting the rocky slope of the *Tritt* to the left, 5 min. beyond the *Baumgarten-Alp* (guide desirable). The *Ueli-Alp* is not less deserving of a visit than the *Pantenbrücke*. — Travellers leaving Zurich by an early train may easily take the above excursion the same day.

The **Upper Sandalp** (6358'), 3½ hrs. above the *Pantenbrücke*, is frequently visited on account of its grand situation. The path ascends beyond the

Pantenbrücke to the right (that in a straight direction leads to the Uelialp, see above), crosses the *Limmern-Bach* which descends from a narrow ravine, and the *Sand-Bach*, as the Linth is here called, and ascends on the left bank to the chalets of the *Lower Sandalp* (4101'), 1 hr. from the Pantenbrücke. The path now returns to the right bank. Beyond the *Hintere Sandalplhütten* it crosses the *Biferten-Bach*, which descends from the *Biferten Glacier*, and then ascends the *Ochsenblanken*, a steep grassy slope, 2000' in height, where the brook forms a fine cascade. The path at length recrosses to the left bank, where the brook forces its passage through a gorge, and soon reaches the chalets of the *Upper Sandalp* (Alpine accommodation in July and August). The best point of view is $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. beyond the chalets.

The Linththal is terminated by a magnificent group of snow-mountains. The giant of this group is the **Tödi*, or *Piz Rusein* (11,887'), with its brilliant snowy crest, the most conspicuous mountain of E. Switzerland. It was ascended for the first time in 1837, and the ascent has often been made since; but it is only recommended to adepts, with good guides (40 fr.). The route is from the Lower Sandalp to the ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Grünhorn Hut* (8082 ft.; where the night is spent), and thence to the summit, difficult at places, in 4-5 hrs. more. Magnificent view. The descent may be made by the *Porta da Spescha*, between the *Piz Mellen* (11,086') and *Stockgron* (11,214'), to the *Val Rusein* and (6 hrs.) *Disentis* (p. 351; guide 50 fr.).

From the Upper Sandalp a fatiguing route crosses the *Sandfirn* and the SANDALP PASS (p. 355) to *Disentis* in 6-7 hrs. (guide 30 fr.); another fatiguing, but very interesting route crosses (8 hrs.) the CLARIDEN PASS to the Maderaner Thal (p. 138; guide 36 fr.). — From the Pantenbrücke over the KISTEN PASS (8497') to Ilanz (p. 352) in 10 hrs., laborious (guide 30 fr.).

29. From Stachelberg to Altorf. Klausen.

Comp. Maps, pp. 84, 100.

10 hrs. Bridle-path to Unterschächen; road thence to Altorf: from Stachelberg to Spitelrüti $3\frac{1}{4}$, Klausen 2, Aelpi Aesch $1\frac{1}{4}$, Unterschächen 1, Altorf $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide (18 fr.) unnecessary; horse to Unterschächen 27, to Altorf 32 fr.

The path from Stachelberg (2178') follows the left bank of the *Linth*, passing *Ennetlinth*; it crosses the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Frutbach* (small waterfall), and ascends to the right through wood; 5 min. farther (where the path divides, the ascent must be avoided) we pass a picturesque *Waterfall of the *Fätschbach*, which descends from the Urner Boden. (In order to view the fall we turn to the right, about fifteen paces before reaching the little bridge, and ascend for 200 paces by a narrow path on the left bank. We then return almost to the beginning of the path, and ascend the *Frutberg*, on which we regain the bridle-path in 5 min.) The path ascends rapidly through wood for 1 hr., but for the next 40 min. the ascent is gradual. A wall and gate form the boundary between Glarus and Uri at the point where the *Scheidbüchli* (4290') descends from the right.

The **Urner-Boden** ($2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. from Stachelberg), a broad grassy and at places marshy valley, with a few groups of chalets, about 4 M. long and $\frac{1}{2}$ M. broad, now begins. It is bounded on the N. by the jagged ridge of the *Jägernstöcke* and *Mürenbergc*, culminating towards the E. in the *Ortstock* (8908'), and on the S. by the glaciers and snow-fields of the *Clariden* (10,348'). The path leads past the mountain-inn *Zur Sonne*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the frontier of Glarus, to (25 min.) the chalets of *Spitelrüti* (4561'), with a *Chapel* and the inn *Zum Tell*.

The path traverses the pasture for $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more, and then ascends a stony slope, passing ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) an excellent spring to the left, to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Klausen-Alp* and the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Klausen Pass** (6437'). On the W. side we descend the gentle slopes of the beautifully situated *Balmalp* (to the left, the *Grosse Scheerhorn*, 10,814'). After $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., where the path divides, we turn to the left to (5 min.) a group of chalets (5741'), and, crossing the brook, reach a rocky cleft, forming the approach to the **Balmwand**, which here descends precipitously to the Schächenthal. The stony and rugged path descends by innumerable windings to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Aelpli* ('little Alp') **Aesch** (4173'; **Hôtel Stäubi*, unpretending) which, in wet weather will be reached with no little satisfaction. To the left, the discharge of the *Gries Glacier*, on the N. side of the Scheerhorn, forms a remarkably picturesque **Waterfall (Stäubi)*.

The path now descends the wooded **Schächenthal**, on the left bank of the impetuous and often very destructive *Schächenbach*. On the right bank we observe (35 min.) the *Chapel of St. Anna*; 10 min., we cross the stream; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., **Unterschächen** (3346'; *Hôtel Clausen*), finely situated near the opening of the *Brunni-Thal*, through which peeps the *Grosse Ruchen* (10,295'), with its glaciers. (Over the *Ruchen Pass* to the Maderaner Thal, see p. 138.) To the N. is the *Schächenthuler Windgelle* (9052'), and farther W. the *Kinzig Pass* (p. 90), the scene of Suvoroff's celebrated retreat.

A road descends the pretty valley, passing *Ober-Spiringen*, *Unter-Spiringen* (where a short-cut may be taken), *Witerschwanden*, and *Trudelingen*, to (5 M.) a stone bridge over the Schächenbach and (1 M.) *Bürglen* (p. 127). Thence to (1 M.) **Altorf**, see pp. 127, 126.

30. From Schwyz to Glarus over the Pragel.

Comp. Maps, pp. 100, 84.

11 hrs. **DILIGENCE** from Schwyz to (8 M.) Muottathal twice daily in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. — From Muottathal over the Pragel to (5 hrs.) Vorauen, a bridle-path, rough and marshy at places; guide advisable, especially early and late in the season when the pass is covered with snow (18 fr.; *Jos. Guerdor* of Muottathal is recommended). Carriage-road from Vorauen to (9 M.) Glarus. No inn between Muottathal and Richisau. The pass being uninteresting, it is preferable to visit the *Muottathal*, as far as the Suvoroff bridge, from Schwyz or Brunnen, and the *Klönthal* from Glarus (see p. 86).

Schwyz, see p. 120. The new road ascends to the S. through meadows shaded with fruit-trees (view of the Lake of Lucerne to the right), and leads through a wooded ravine at the foot of the *Gibel* to the *Muotta*, which flows through a deep rocky channel. Opposite, to the right, is *Ober-Schönenbuch*, as far as which the French were driven back by Suvoroff in 1799. Near *Hinter-Iberg*, in the Muotta ravine, we next reach the (3 M.) *Suvoroff Bridge*, which was contested by the Russians and the French for two days. The road follows the right bank of the valley, which expands farther on, to (2 M.) **Ried** (*Adler*). To the left is the waterfall of the *Gstübt-*

Bach, which at first descends perpendicularly, and then glides over a bare rock. $\frac{3}{4}$ M. Bridge over the Muotta. Then $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. —

S.M. **Muottathal** (1996'; *Hirsch*; *Krone*), the capital of the valley (1880 inhab.), with the *Franciscan Nunnery of St. Joseph*, founded in 1280, in which Suvoroff established his headquarters in 1799. In the vicinity, the *Kesseltoebel Fall* and several other waterfalls.

From Muottathal over the **Kinzig Pass** (6791') to Altorf 8 hrs., fatiguing (guide unnecessary for the experienced). After following the Prigel route for $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., we diverge at the Muotta bridge to the right, and ascend the *Iluri-Thal*, passing the chalets of *Lipplisbühl* and *Wängi*, to the summit of the pass, which lies to the S.E. of the *Faulen* (8149'). A height $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the S. commands a striking view of the Bernese Alps and of the Scheerhorn and Clariden to the S.E. The path then descends rapidly to the *Schächenthal* (p. 89), *Witerschwandén*, and *Bürglen* (p. 127). The Kinzig Pass is famous for the masterly retreat of the Russian general Suvoroff, who, when cut off from the Lake of Lucerne by the French in Sept. 1799, marched with his army by this pass into the Muottathal, thence over the Prigel to Glarus, and finally over the Panixer Pass to Coire. — From Muottathal through the *Bisithal* to the Baths of Stachelberg (p. 87) 10 hrs., a rough route, requiring a guide.

From Muottathal the path leads to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) foot of the **Stal-den**, and then ascends a toilsome and stony slope for 1 hr. to a group of houses (fine retrospect of the Muottathal); $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. farther, it crosses the *Starzlen-Bach* by the *Klosterberg Bridge*, to the left, and ascends rapidly to the right to two houses; 35 min., the decaying trunk of a large pine; 5 min., by a gate, we descend to the right, and cross the brook; 10 min., a cross; 5 min., a cattle-shed in a picturesque valley; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., the *Sennebrunnen*, with excellent water; 5 min., refuge-hut; 5 min., a cross. Lastly an almost level walk to the (25 min.) chalets on the marshy **Prigel** (5077'; no view).

The path, at first steep and stony, then descends to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) chalets of the *Schwellaui* (4367'), where it ascends to the right; by a ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) cattle-shed we turn to the right towards a large pine, where the pretty Klönthal and its lake become visible; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. **Richisau** (3592'), a rich green pasture with fine groups of trees and a new *Kurhaus* (moderate). The path leads through an enclosure to the left and round the valley, slightly ascending; then straight on (not to the right), occasionally on a wooden pathway; afterwards across a pleasant pasture, commanding a magnificent view of the picturesquely shaped Glärnisch, and lastly down to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) **Vorauen** (2638'), beautifully situated in the Klönthal (**Kurhaus Vorauen*, pension 5-6 fr.; *Zum Klönthal*, rustic).

[The path from Vorauen to the Prigel diverges near the Kurhaus to the right from the road, crosses a meadow, and enters the wood, where we soon reach the bridle-path to Richisau. Beyond Richisau we pass through two gates, and then cross the meadow straight towards the green hill on which the path is seen winding upwards.]

The **Glärnisch**, the precipitous rocks of which rise imposingly on the S. side of the Klönthal, is one of the most picturesque mountains in Switzerland, and culminates in the *Vorder-Glärnisch* (7648'), the *Vrenetsgurtli* or *Mittel-Glärnisch* (9534'), the *Ruchen-Glärnisch* (9557'), and the *Bächistock* or *Hinter-Glärnisch* (9583'). The ascent of the Ruchen-Glärnisch from Vorauen repays the fatigue and is free from difficulty (guide 25 fr.,

see p. 87). About $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. beyond Voraucen we enter the narrow *Rossbachthal* to the left, pass the chalets of *Käsern* and *Werben*, and reach (4 hrs.) the well-built *Club Hut* (*Glärnischhütte*) in the *Steinhäli* (6613'), where we spend the night. The route next ascends steep stony slopes. After $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. we reach the glacier, and lastly the rock again, and reach the top with little difficulty in 2 hrs. more. View imposing. — The ascent of the *Vorder-Glärnisch* (p. 86) from Glarus is precipitous and fatiguing at places (5 hrs.; guide 13 fr.). — The *Wiggis Chain*, see p. 85.

The **Klönthal* is a picturesque dale, narrow and thinly peopled, with meadows of the freshest green, carpeted with wild-flowers until late in the autumn. To the S. rise the almost perpendicular precipices of the *Glärnisch* (see above). The pale green *Klönthaler See* (2717'), about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Voraucen, a lake $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, and $\frac{1}{2}$ M. wide, enhances the beauty of the valley, reflecting in calm weather the minutest furrow on the side of the huge *Glärnisch*. (Boat down the lake in 50 min., 1-10 persons $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.) The rocks of the *Glärnisch*, near a waterfall on the S. bank, bear an inscription in memory of the poet *Salomon Gessner* (d. 1787), who often visited this spot. At the '*Seerüti*', at the lower end of the lake, is an inn.

Below the lake the valley narrows to a gorge, through which rushes the impetuous *Löntschi*, the discharge of the lake, forming a series of small cascades with grand rocky environs down to its confluence with the *Linth*, below *Netstal*. To the left rise the huge perpendicular cliffs of the *Wiggis Chain* (p. 85).

The narrow road gradually descends the wooded gorge, and divides at a finger-post, 3 M. from the lower end of the lake. The left branch leads to (2 M.) *Netstal* (p. 85), the right to ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Riedern* and ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Glarus* (p. 85). While descending we enjoy a fine view of the opposite mountains, the *Fronalpstock*, the *Schild*, and the *Freiberge* (between the *Linth* and *Sernf* valleys).

31. From Glarus to Coire through the Sernf-Thal.

Comp. Map, p. 82.

16-18 hrs. RAILWAY from Glarus to Schwanden in 17 min.; DILIGENCE from Schwanden to Elm, $9\frac{1}{2}$ M., twice daily in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. — From Elm to Flims over the Segnes Pass, 8-9 hrs., guide 20 fr. (p. 87); to Ilanz over the Panixer Pass, 9 hrs., guide 18 fr. — From Flims to Coire DILIGENCE twice daily in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; from Flims to Reichenau is a pleasant walk, but thence to Coire driving is preferable (diligence four times daily).

At *Schwanden* (p. 86), $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Glarus, the *Sernf-Thal*, or *Klein-Thal*, traversed by a good road, diverges to the left from the *Linththal*. Beyond ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Wart* a picturesque waterfall on the left; fine retrospective view of the *Glärnisch*. 3 M. *Engi* (2540'; Sonne), a considerable village, at the mouth of the narrow *Mühlebach-Thal*. (Passage of the *Widerstein-Furkel* to the *Murythal*, see p. 71.) From (2 M.) *Matt* (2710'), a footpath diverges to the N. E., leading in 6 hrs. through the *Krauchthal* and over the *Rieseten Pass* (6644') to *Weisstannen* (p. 72). The slate-quarries of the *Plattenberg*, on the left bank of the *Sernf*, are noted for their

fossil fish. Cretinism is common in the unhealthy lower part of the valley; but the inhabitants of the upper part are an athletic race.

(3 M.) **Elm** (3215'; **J. Elmer*; **J. Zentner*) is the highest village in the valley. — Guides, see p. 87.

EXCURSIONS (suitable for mountaineers only). Ascent of the *Kärpfstock* (9180'), by the *Wichten-Alp*, in 6 hrs. (laborious, but, with good guides, free from danger). — Ascent of the *Vorab* (9925'), by the *Sether-Furka*, 7-8 hrs., also fatiguing. — The *Hausstock* (10,355'), the *Piz Segnes* or *Tschingelspitz* (10,230'), and the *Saurenstock* (10,026') are more difficult.

PASSES. To **FLIMS** over the **Segnes Pass** (8616'), 8 hrs., fatiguing, but interesting (guide 20 fr.; see p. 87). We cross the *Sernf* and the *Raminbach*, and ascend on the right bank of the *Tschingelmbach*, which rushes down a rocky gorge in picturesque cascades, to the *Tschingeln-Alp*. Precipitous grassy and stony slopes are then traversed to the (5 hrs.) summit of the pass, lying to the S.W. of the *Piz Segnes* or *Tschingelspitz* (10,230'). To the right rise the jagged *Tschingelhörner* or *Mannen* (9452'), perforated by the curious *Martinsloch* (8648'), a hole through which the sun shines on the church of Elm twice a year. The descent lies over a gradual slope of snow, and then over *débris* (*Segnes Sut*); to the left is the *Segnes Glacier*, between the *Piz Segnes* and the *Trinserhorn* (9935'). The path, which is well defined farther on, descends through pastures, wood, and meadows, in view of the *Vorder-Rheinthal* and its mountains, to (3 hrs.) *Flims*; thence to (13 M.) *Coire*, see p. 351.

To **ILANZ** over the **Panixer Pass** (7907'), 9 hrs. (guide 18 fr.). This route is fatiguing and deficient in attraction, but historically famous for *Suvoroff's* retreat of 5th-10th Oct., 1799 (comp. p. 90). A road ascends on the left bank of the *Sernf* from Elm by *Hinter-Steinbach* to the (40 min.) *Erbserbrücke*; 20 min. farther up, we cross the *Sernf* and ascend by a steep and rugged path to the chalets of the *Jätzalp* (*Im Loch*, 4822'; *Ober-Staffel*, 5589'). We next cross the *Walenboden*, pass the *Kinkenkopf* (8622'), and traversing a patch of snow (with a small tarn on the left) we reach the (3½ hrs.) summit of the pass (*Cuolm da Pignieu*). Descent over the *Meer-Alp* and the wild *Ranasca-Alp* to (2-2½ hrs.) *Panix* (4334'; small Inn), and *via Luis* to (2 hrs.) *Ilanz* (p. 352). — Another route to *Ilanz*, equally fatiguing and uninteresting, crosses the *Sether-Furka* (8566'). It diverges from the *Panixer* route to the left, by the tarn above mentioned, and ascends steeply to the summit. The descent is over the *Ruscheiner Alp* and through the *Sether-Tobel* to (9 hrs.) *Ilanz* (p. 352).

To **WEISSTANNEN** by the **Foo Pass**, or **Ramin Pass** (7333'), 7 hrs., rather rough (guide 15 fr.). We ascend the right bank of the *Raminbach*, chiefly through wood, to the *Ramin-Alp*, and past the chalets of *Matt* (6179') to the (4 hrs.) pass. The path descends by the *Foo-Alp* and the *Unter-Siez-Alp* (4377') to the *Seez Valley* and (3 hrs.) *Weisstannen* (p. 72, 3 hrs. from *Mels*).

To **VÄTTIS** over the **Sardona Pass** (9680'), 10-11 hrs., difficult, and rarely traversed (guide 30 fr.). From the *Segnes Pass* (see above) we clamber round the abrupt W. side of the *Piz Segnes* to the *Sauren Glacier*, and ascend thence to the pass, between the *Piz Segnes* and the *Saurenstock* (10,026'). Very steep descent to the *Segnes Glacier*, which we cross to the *Sardona Glacier*; then a rugged descent to the *Sardona-Alp* (5735'), in the *Kalfeuser-Thal*, 3 hrs. above *Vättis* (p. 340). — Another difficult and laborious pass from Elm to *Vättis* (9-10 hrs.) is the **Scheibe Pass**, between the *Saurenstock* and the *Grosse Scheibe* (9620'). — Over the **Muttenthaler Grat** (about 8200'), 10 hrs. to *Vättis*, less difficult, but rough and fatiguing. After descending from the *Foo Pass* (see above) to the *Foo-Alp*, we ascend to the right through the *Muttenthal* by a good path to the basin of *Haibützli* with a small tarn (7693'), and thence to the (2 hrs.) pass, a gap in the *Muttenthaler* or *Kalfeuser Grat*. Rough descent over the *Malsanser-Alp* to (2 hrs.) *St. Martin* (4433') in the *Kalfeuser Thal* and (2 hrs.) *Vättis* (p. 343).

To **LINTHIAL**, by the **Richetli Pass** (7428'), with a View of the *Hausstock*, *Vorab*, and *Glarnisch*; 8 hrs., not difficult. Descent by the *Durnach-Thal*.

II. LAKE OF LUCERNE AND ENVIRONS. THE ST. GOTTHARD.

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32. From Zürich to Zug and Lucerne.

Comp. Maps, pp. 64, 100.

i. Railway Journey.

42 M. RAILWAY to Zug (24½ M.) in 1½ hr. (fares 4 fr. 5, 2 fr. 85, 2 fr. 5 c.); to Lucerne (42 M.) in 2½ hrs. (fares 7 fr., 4 fr. 90, 3 fr. 50 c.; return-tickets at reduced rates).

Immediately on leaving the station the train crosses the *Sihl*, and at (2½ M.) *Altstetten* diverges from the Bâle line (p. 44). To the left rises the long *Uetliberg* (p. 63), which the line skirts in a wide curve. To the right lies the pretty valley of the Limmat. 5½ M. *Urdorf*; 8 M. *Birmensdorf*. The train follows the pleasant *Reppisch-Thal*. To the left we observe the hotel on the *Uetliberg*. The train ascends to a tunnel under the *Eltenberg*. To the right we obtain a view of the Bernese Alps and Pilatus; and to the left, farther on, the Engelberg Alps, with the Uri-Rothstock and the Titlis, become visible. 12 M. *Bonstetten-Wettschwil* (1740'); 14 M. *Hedingen*; 15½ M. *Affoltern* (Löwe), with a picturesquely situated church. To the left rises the *Aeugster Berg* (2723'), at the foot of which lie *Aeugst* and the *Baths of Wengi*. 18 M. *Mettmenstetten* (diligence 3 times daily to *Hausen*, p. 96); 20 M. *Knonau*. Near Zug the train crosses the *Lorze*, which descends from the *Egeri-See* (see below).

24½ M. **Zug** (1384'; **Hirsch*, R. 2-3, D. 3, pension 6 fr.; *Zürcherhof*; *Bellevue*; **Ochs*; *Falk*; *Krone*; **Löwe*, on the lake, R. 2, B. 1, L. & A. 1 fr.; *Linde*; *Zum Bahnhof*, near the station; *Pension Tivoli*, on the lake), with 4825 inhab., six churches, and six chapels, is the capital of the smallest Swiss canton. The *Church of the Capuchins* contains an Entombment by Calvaert. In the *Arsenal* are preserved ancient captured weapons and flags, and the standard stained with the blood of its bearer Peter Collin, who fell at Arbedo in 1422. At the S. end of the town, on the lake, is the *Hospital*, built in 1854. Handsome new government-buildings in the Renaissance style. Fine view from the '*Platzwehr*', or quay.

STEAMBOAT from Zug to Arth (Rigi Railway), see p. 117.

On the W. slope of the *Zuger Berg*, 4 M. from Zug (good road; omnibus from the station at 11 and 6; fare 2½ fr.), are the **KURHAUS FELSENEGG* (3025'), commanding a very fine view towards the W., and the adjacent **KURHAUS SCHÖNFELS* (R. 1½-3, pension 7½-9 fr.), with pleasant grounds. This spot is recommended for a prolonged stay; beautiful wood-walks. The *Hochwacht* (3251'), the summit of the *Zuger Berg*, commands a view towards the E. also, embracing the Lake of Egeri and Morgarten (p. 124). — At *Menzingen* in the pretty valley of the *Lorze*, 4½ M. to the E. of Zug, is the *KURHAUS SCHÖNBRUNN*, a water-cure establishment, well fitted up.

The train backs out of the station and skirts the flat N. bank of the *Lake of Zug* (p. 117), crosses the *Lorze* near its influx into the lake, and recrosses it at its efflux near (27½ M.) **Cham** (**Rabe*), a village with a zinc-covered church-tower and a large manufactory of condensed milk. Fine view of Zug to the left. On the hill above Zug are the summer resorts just mentioned; in the middle distance rises the Rigi; and to the right are the Stanser Horn, the Engelberg Alps, and Pilatus. Beyond (31 M.) *Rothkreuz*, the junction of the line from Immensee to Muri and Aarau (pp. 46, 126), the train enters the valley of the *Reuss*. 33 M. *Gisikon*. Through an opening to the left we survey the Rigi, from the Kulm to the Rothstock. 37 M. *Ebikon*. To the right rises the *Hundsrücken*. The train skirts the *Rothsee*, 1½ M. in length, passes through a cutting and tunnel, and crosses the *Reuss* by a bridge 178 yds. long. The line now unites with the Swiss Central (p. 45) and the Lucerne and Bern line (p. 152), passes under the *Gibraltart* (p. 97), and reaches —

41 M. *Lucerne*, see p. 96.

ii. From Zürich to Zug by Horgen.

RAILWAY from Zürich to (11 M.) *Horgen* in ½ hr. (steamboat in 1¼ hr., see p. 64). POST OMNIBUS once daily (7 a.m.) from *Horgen* to (12½ M.) *Zug* in 2 hrs. 50 min.; carriage with one horse 10, with two horses 16 fr.

To *Horgen* (1394'), see pp. 65, 67. The road ascends in windings, passing the *Kurhaus Bokken* (p. 65), to (3 M.) *Haurüthi*, where, by the finger-post, it joins the road from Wädenswyl (p. 121). Several fine views of the lake, the Sentis, Speer, Churfürsten, and the mountains of Glarus. About ½ M. farther the road reaches the

saddle of the hill (2245'), and then, at the top of the hill, the (1 M.) *Inn Zum Morgenthal*, at *Hirzel*. It then descends gradually into the valley of the *Sihl*, which separates the cantons of Zürich and Zug. The (2 M.) covered **Sihl-Brücke** (1745'; **Krone*, good wine) replaces one destroyed during the war of the Separate League in 1847.

Pedestrians should choose the road from Horgen over the *HORGER Egg* to the *Sihlbrücke* (4½ M.), which shortens the route by 2 M., and affords far more beautiful views. Near (2 M.) *Wydenbach* rises the *ZIMMERBERG* (2536 ft.), ¼ hr. to the right, which affords a beautiful view of the Lake of Zürich, the sombre valley of the *Sihl*, the Lake of Zug, the Alps, and particularly the *Mythen*, the *Rigi*, and *Pilatus*. About ¾ M. beyond *Wydenbach* the road reaches the *Hirzelhöhe* (2415'; Schärer's *Inn*), its highest point, whence another fine prospect is enjoyed. Near the *Sihlbrücke* this route unites with the high-road.

The road to Zug leads through an undulating tract, past the W. side of a wooded hill bearing the ruins of the *Baarburg* (2086'). Beyond the wood (2 M.) the road commands a view of *Baar*, the Lake of Zug, the *Rigi*, and *Pilatus*. To the left, ¼ M. farther, on the *Lorze*, which the road now crosses, is a large cotton-factory. The *Rigi* and *Pilatus* now appear in all their grandeur. At (1½ M.) **Baar** (1453'; **Lindenhof*; *Sennhof*; *Krone*; *Rössli*) there is another large mill. A curious custom, not unknown in other parts of Switzerland, prevails here. On the occasional opening of the graves the skulls are conveyed by the relatives of the deceased to the charnel-house, where they are kept in symmetrical piles. Then (2½ M.)—12½ M. *Zug*, see p. 95.

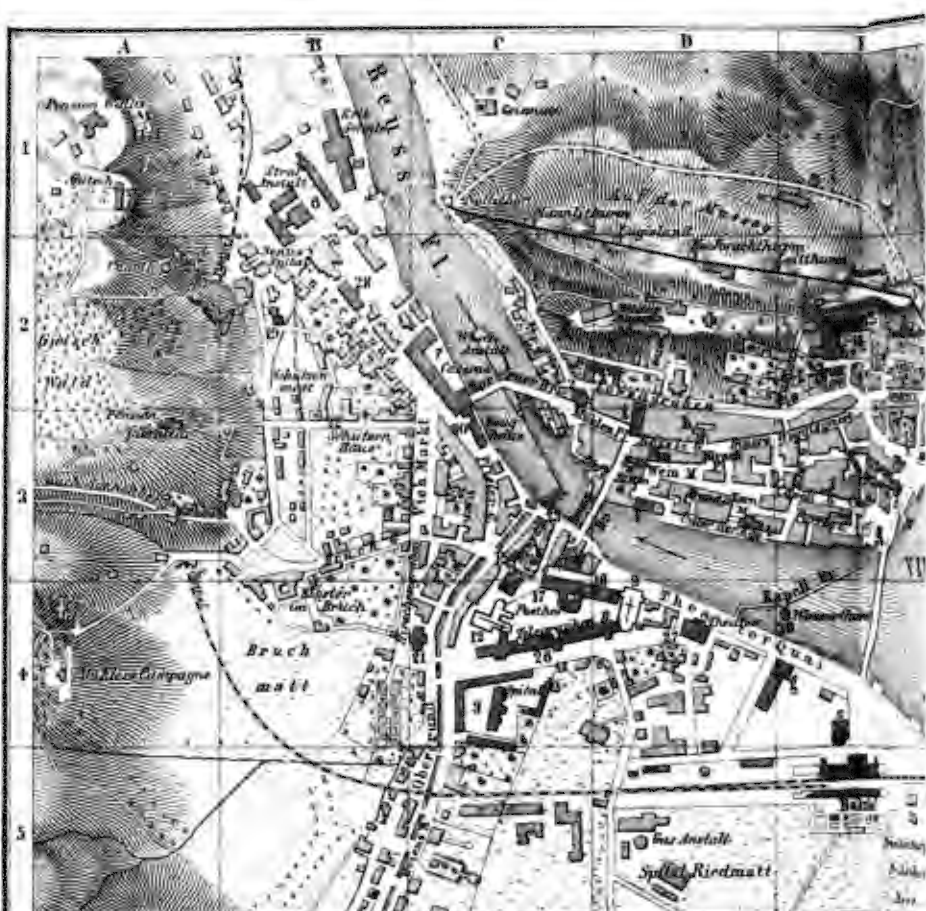
iii. From Zürich to Zug by the Albis.

17 M. Carriage from Zürich to the *Albis Inn* in 2¼ hrs., 10-12 fr. (Pedestrians, see below.)

The *Albis* road quits the Lake of Zürich at *Wollishofen* (p. 65), ascends towards the S., and traverses a monotonous plain. Near *Adlischwyl* (1460'), a manufacturing place, it crosses the *Sihl*, and then winds upwards from *Unter-Albis* to (8 M.) **Ober-Albis** (2600'; *Inn*), a group of houses at the highest point of the road, commanding a fine view. The prospect is still more extensive from the *Hochwacht* (2887'), or *Schnabel*, with a pavilion, ½ hr. to the S. - The road descends gradually in long curves, passing the small *Türler See* (on the right; 2116'), to (3 M.) **Hausen** (1978'; **Loire*), near which, to the left, is the water-cure establishment of *Albisbrunn* (diligence to *Mettmenstetten*, see p. 94). The next village is (1½ M.) **Kappel** (1890'), with an early Gothic church, where a battle took place on 11th Oct., 1531, between the Rom. Cath. cantons and the reformers of Zürich, at which Zwingli was slain. An inscription near *Kappel*, indicates the spot where the reformer, when wounded, was stabbed by a soldier for refusing to invoke the Virgin and Saints. At (3 M.) *Baar* (see above), 2½ M. from Zug, our route joins the *Horgen* road.

33. Lucerne.

Hotels. *SCHWEIZERHOF* (Pl. a), a spacious hotel with two 'dépendances', and *LUCERNER HOF* (Pl. b), both on the *Schweizerhof Quay*, R. L. & A. from 5 fr., B. 1½, D. 4½-5 fr.; *HÔTEL NATIONAL* (Pl. q), R. from 4, L. & A. 2, D. 5 fr., and *HÔTEL-PENSION BEAURIVAGE* (Pl. r), both on the *Küssnacht road*; *ENGLISCHER HOF* (Pl. c); *SCHWAN* (Pl. d), R. 3-1, L. & A. 1½, B. 1½, D. 4½ fr.; *HÔTEL DU RIGI* (Pl. e), adjoining the last; *HÔTEL DU LAC* (Pl. g), on the



1. Rathaus	D. 2	17. Post Bureau	C. 4	Hôtels	
2. Antiquariat	C. 2	18. Registrars Behörde	CD 4	a. Schweizerhof	F. 3
3. Bürgerhospital	C. 4	19. Ketschulen	B. 1. B. 2	b. Leuvenhof	G. 3
4. Casino	D. 2	21. Schulhaus	C. 4	c. Englischer Hof	F. 3
5. Gymnasium	C. 3	22. Schulhaus	C. 4	d. Schenke	E. 3
6. Kanton Straßentheil	B. 1	23. Sinder Schloßhof	H. 3	e. Hôtel de la Roche	F. 3
7. Kaserne	C. 2	24. Stadthaus	C. 3	f. Wagon	D. 3
Kirchen u. Kloster		25. St. Peter's Museum	E. 2	g. Hôtel de la Loue	E. 4
8. Hofkirche	H. 3	26. Polygraphen Bureau	G. 1	h. Jäger	D. 3
9. Jesuiten Kirche	D. 4	28. Wasserkunst	C. 4	i. Knecht	D. 3
10. Protest Kirche	F. 3	29. Wasserthurm	E. 4	k. Hôtel de la Poste	C. 3
11. St. Peter'skirche	E. 3	30. Zeughaus	C. 3	l. Mäurer	E. 3
12. Franziskaner K. u. Kloster	C. 4			m. Brücke	D. 3
13. Franziskaner K. u. Kloster	F. 2			n. Hôtel des Alpes	F. 3
14. Lärchen Monument	G. 1. 1			o. Brücke	
15. Schweizer Damm	G. 2			p. Wilder Mann	C. 3



left bank of the Reuss, not far from the station, R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, pension 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -9 fr.; *HÔTEL DU ST. GOTTHARD (Pl. s), with restaurant, near the station, R. 2-3, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4, L. & A. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ fr.; *WAGE (BALANCES, Pl. f), near the third bridge over the Reuss, R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, D. 4, S. 3 fr. — Less expensive: *ENGEL, R. & A. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ fr.; ADLER (Pl. h), R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *WEISSES RÖSSLI (Pl. i); *HÔTEL DE LA POSTE (Pl. k); HÔTEL DES ALPES (Pl. n), R. & A. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 fr.; *HÔTEL KUNTZ, Kappelgasse; *MOHR; HIRSCH; *KRONE; *KREUZ; *WILDER MANN, R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2, A. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.

Pensions. *Faller; Kraemer; Gesegnetmatt; Tivoli* (lake-baths, 80 c.); farther on, *Seeburg*. All these are on the Küssnacht road, close to the lake. *Belvedere*, above the Tivoli (pension 5-7 fr.); *Neu-Schweizerhaus*, Obere Hofgasse; *Felsberg* (*Pietzker*); *Kost-Häfliger*, Kappelgasse 27; *Kaufmann*, on the Fluhmatt (Pl. F, 2), not far from Allenwinden; *Stocker*, near the Musegg-Str.; **Pension Wallis*, on the Gütsch (see below); **Suter* ('Gibraltar') on the hill of Gibraltar (see below), recommended to ladies travelling alone; *Schönau*, on the Meggen-Str., 2 M. from Lucerne. Still higher, 1 hr. to the S. of Lucerne (beginning of route, see Pl. A, 3), *Kurhaus Sonnenberg*, on the hill of that name, with pleasant grounds and a fine view. *Pension Schloss-Stutz*, see p. 145.

Café-Restaurants. **St. Gotthard*, near the station, see above; *Café du Théâtre* and *Alpenclub*, on the Reuss; **Stadthof; Hungaria* (Hungarian wines); *Café du Lac*, by the Protestant church; *Café des Alpes*, on the quay; *Beauséjour*, on the Musegg, with fine view. — **Beer.** *Muth*, at the Waggis Gate; *Kreuz* (see above); *Freienhof*, by the theatre, near the Capellbrücke, on the left bank of the Reuss; *Löwengarten*, near the Lion Monument. — **Confectioner.** *Berger*, near the Stadthof.

Baths in the Reuss, below the town, with swimming-basin, and in the lake, near the *Tivoli* (see above; 1fr. incl. towels). Warm baths at the *Lindenhof* and *Löwengarten*. Turkish and vapour baths at the new establishment adjoining the Stadthof (see above).

Picture Gallery of the *Kunst-Gesellschaft* and **Historical Museum** in the Rathhaus (p. 99), from 1st June to 15th Oct. (9-6 o'clock; adm. 1 fr.).

Meyer's Diorama (Pl. 15), at the Waggis Gate, contains panoramas from the Rigi and Pilatus with different lights (adm. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.).

Railway Station (Pl. E, 5) on the left bank of the lake. The steamboats to Flüelen generally touch here after leaving the Schweizerhof Quay; those from Flüelen touch first at the station, and then at the quay.

Post and Telegraph Offices on the left bank of the Reuss, by the Jesuitenkirche. *Branch Office* (diligence tickets and Poste Restante letters obtained here only) on the Schweizerhof Quay, adjoining the Engl. Hof, where there is also a goods-agency and exchange-office.

Steamboats see pp. 100, 106, 118, 144.

Cabs. For $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., 1-2 pers. 80 c., 3-4 pers. 1 fr. 20 c. (to the station 1 or 2 fr.); for 1 hr., 2 fr. 50 or 3 fr. 60 c.; each box 30 c. — To the Gütsch 3 fr. 80 or 5 fr. 60 c.; Seeburg 1 fr. 50 or 2 fr.; Meggen 3 fr. 50 or 5 fr.; Küssnacht 6 fr. 50 c. or 9 fr.; Hergiswyl 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. — From 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. double fares.

Rowing Boats, usually 75 c. per hr.; for each boatman 75 c.; to *Waggis* or *Stansstad* with two men 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr., 3 men 6 fr., 4 men 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *Brunnen* with 3 men 12 fr., with 4 men 15 fr., &c.

English Church Service in the Protestant Church in summer. *Presbyterian Service* in the Maria-Hilf Church, at 11 and 6.

Beyond the striking beauty of its situation, Thorvaldsen's celebrated monument (p. 99), the Gletschergarten, and the Historical Museum (p. 99), there is little at Lucerne to invite a prolonged stay. The following Walks are recommended: to the W. to the **Gütsch* (Restaurant), from the Bâle Gate a steep ascent of $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., or to *Gibraltar* (pension, see above); to the S. by the avenue to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Kriens* (*Pilatus), at the S. base of the Sonnenberg (see above); to the N. to *Allenwinden*, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the quay. The finest point in the environs is the (20 min.) **Drei Linden*: we ascend by the Lion Monument to the right to the Capuchin Monastery on the *Wesemlin* (old MSS. and early typography in the library), pass round the monastery to the right, and ascend by a path to the 'hill of the three limes',

which commands a beautiful view of Lucerne, its environs, and the distant mountain-chain, with the snow-capped Titlis in the centre, and the Finsteraarhorn and the Schreckhörner in the extreme distance to the right.

Lucerne (1437'), the capital of the canton, with 17,785 inhab. (1500 Prot.), is situated on the *Lake of Lucerne* or *Vierwaldstätter See*, at the efflux of the *Reuss*. It is enclosed by well-preserved walls and watch-towers, erected in 1385, which give the place a picturesque appearance, while its amphitheatrical situation on the lake, between the Rigi and Pilatus, and facing the snow-clad Alps of Uri and Engelberg, invests it with a peculiar charm.

The clear, emerald-green *Reuss* issues from the lake with the swiftness of a mountain-torrent. Its banks are connected by four bridges. The handsome **New Bridge**, the highest, a broad iron bridge paved with stone, close to the end of the lake, crosses from the town to the railway-station. The second, the **Capellbrücke**, carried obliquely across the stream, is covered with a roof, which is decorated with 154 paintings, representing scenes from the lives of St. Leodegar and St. Mauritius, the patron-saints of Lucerne, and events from Swiss history. Adjoining the bridge, in the middle of the river, rises the picturesque old **Wasserthurm**, which contains the admirably arranged *Archives* of the town. According to tradition, this building was once a lighthouse (*lucerna*), and gave its name to the town. *St. Peter's Chapel* (Pl. 11), at the N. end of the bridge, possesses four modern altar-pieces by Deschwanden.

The third bridge, the **Reussbrücke**, is constructed in a more modern style. The fourth, the **Mühlen- or Spreuer-Brücke**, is roofed like the first, and adorned with paintings of the 'Dance of Death'.

The ***Schweizerhof Quay**, with its handsome hotels and fine avenue of chestnuts, occupies the site of an arm of the lake which was filled up in 1852. The semicircular stone indicator on a projecting platform points out the principal places in the environs.

VIEW. To the left the *Rigi Group*; the highest point to the left is the *Kulm* with the hotels; on the saddle between the Kulm and the *Rothstock* is the *Staffel Inn*; farther to the right the *Schild*, the *Dossen*, and the isolated *Vitznauer Stock*. To the left of the Rigi, above the hills by the lake, rises the peak of the *Rossgberg*; to the right of the Vitznauer Stock, in the distance, are the singularly indented peaks of the *Ross-Stock Chain*; then the *Nieder-Bauen* or *Seelisberger Kulm*, and the *Ober-Bauen*; nearer are the dark *Bürgenstock*, with its hotel, and the *Buorcher Horn*; to the left and right of the latter tower the *Engelberg Alps*, the last and highest to the right being the *Titlis*; farther to the right the *Stanserhorn*, the mountains of *Kerns* and *Sachseln*, and to the extreme right *Pilatus*.

The *Protestant Church* (Pl. 10), at the back of the W. 'dépendance' of the Schweizerhof, is a Gothic edifice, completed in 1861.

On a slight eminence at the E. end of the quay stands the ***Hofkirche**, or *Stiftskirche* (Pl. 8), restored in the 17th cent., with two slender towers erected in 1506. It contains a famous organ (performance on week-days from June to Sept. daily, 6¹/₂-7¹/₂ p.m.; adm. 1 fr.), a fine pulpit, carved stalls, several stained-glass windows, and two handsome side-altars with reliefs in carved wood, that

on the N. side representing the death of the Virgin (15th cent.). The *Churchyard* contains some good monuments. Frescoes in the S.W. arcades by Deschwanden.

Not far from the *Stiftskirche* (footpath to the left, towards the N.), outside the (N.E.) *Wäggis Gate*, and $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the *Schweizerhof*, is the celebrated ***Lion of Lucerne** (Pl. 14), executed in 1821 to the memory of 26 officers and about 760 soldiers of the Swiss guard, who fell in the defence of the Tuileries on 10th Aug., 1792. The dying lion (28' in length), reclining in a grotto, transfixed by a broken lance, and sheltering the Bourbon lily with its paw, is hewn out of the natural sandstone rock after a model (exhibited gratis in the adjoining building) by the celebrated Danish sculptor Thorvaldsen. Inscription: *Helvetiorum fidei ac virtuti. Die X Aug., II et III Sept. 1792. Haec sunt nomina eorum, qui ne sacramento fidem fallerent, fortissime pugnantes ceciderunt. Duces XXVI. Solerti amicorum cura cladi superfuerunt Duces XVI.* The rock which bears the inscription and names of the officers is overhung with trees and creeping plants. A spring at the top flows down on one side and forms a dark pool at the base, surrounded by trees and shrubs. This work is extremely impressive, and affords a proof that in true art the simplest idea carried out by a master-hand never fails in its effect. The monument is illuminated with Bengal lights every Saturday evening (1 fr.). The neighbouring *Chapel* (inscription, *Invictis Pax*) contains the escutcheons of the deceased officers.

To the left of the monument is the entrance to the ***Gletschergarten** (adm. 1 fr.), which contains some very interesting relics of the ice-period, with eighteen 'Riesentöpfe', or holes formed by whirlpools, of different sizes (the largest being 28 ft. wide and 33 ft. deep), well-preserved 'Gletscherschliffe', or rocks worn by the action of the ice, etc., discovered in 1872. The various points of interest are connected by means of steps and bridges, and the garden is laid out in an Alpine style. A pavilion here, contains *Pfyffer's Relief* of Central Switzerland on a scale of about $5\frac{1}{3}$ inches to the mile, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long, and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide, and a relief of the Muottathal. Another building contains a small collection of relics from lake-dwellings.

To the right of the Lion Monument is **Stauffer's Museum** (Pl. 25; adm. 1 fr.), containing about 600 stuffed Alpine animals in groups.

The **Jesuit Church** (Pl. 9), near the Post-office, is a good specimen of the style peculiar to the order. The second chapel to the right contains an altar-piece, representing St. Nikolaus von der Flüe (p. 147), behind which is preserved the robe of the saint.

The **Rathhaus** (Pl. 1) contains some good carving, executed in 1605, and portraits of magistrates. On the ground-floor is a gallery of ancient and modern pictures, exhibited from 1st June to 15th Oct. (p. 97), and an ***Historical and Art-Industrial Museum**.

The Museum, recently formed of various collections belonging to the town, contains those of the Historical Society, comprising relics of the pre-historic, of the Celtic-Roman, and of the Germanic and mediæval periods; the armoury from the Arsenal, embracing weapons, flags, and trophies of the battles of the 14th cent. and of the Burgundian and Milanese wars; the Antiquarium of the Historical Society, consisting of various relics and representations of the places in Switzerland where they were found. Among the historical objects may be mentioned curiosities from tombs with skulls, relics from the lake-dwellings, and an admirable bronze statue of Mercury. In the armoury is the coat-of-mail of Duke Leopold of Austria. A banner presented by Pope Julius II., and a chased sword-handle ('*Tellenschwert*') of the 16th cent. should also be noticed. Here, too, is now exhibited the *Collection of Stained Glass* of the 14th-18th cent. formerly kept at the Arsenal; it includes a series of armorial bearings of the 17th cent.

A fresco on the tower represents the death of the magistrate Gundolfingen at the Battle of Sempach. The *Fountain* in the Weinmarkt (Pl. 14) dates from 1481.

34. Lake of Lucerne.

Comp. also Map, p. 106.

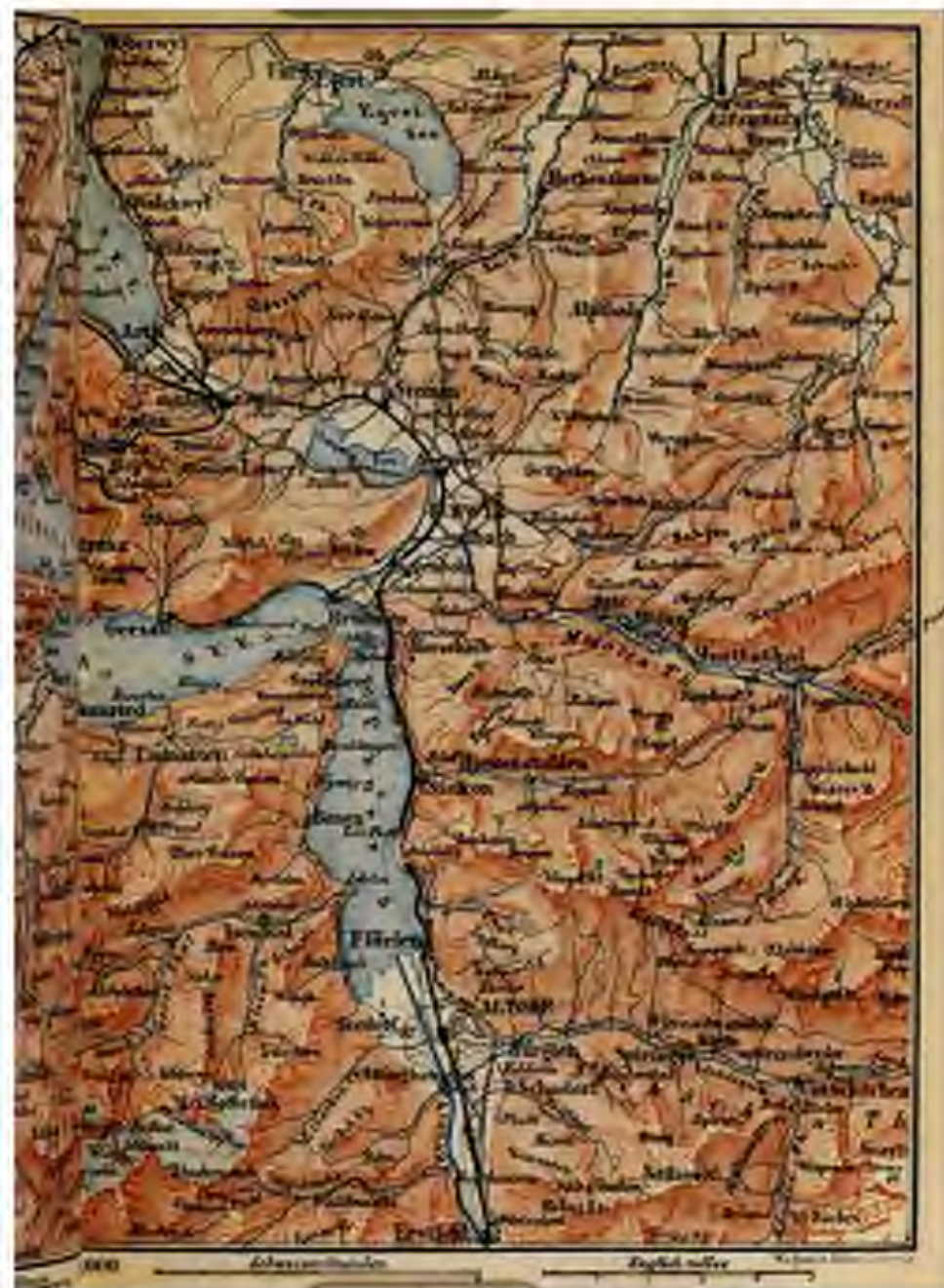
Steamboat 6-7 times daily from Lucerne to Flüelen (and back) in 2¾ hrs., express in 2¼ hrs. (to Wäggis 40 min., Vitznau 55 min., Buochs 1¼, Beckenried 1½, Gersau 1¾, Treib 2, Brunnen 2 hrs. 5 min., Tells-Platte 2½, Flüelen 2¾ hrs.; the steamers do not all touch at Buochs, Treib, and Tells-Platte). Fare to Flüelen 4 fr. 50 or 2 fr. 30c.; return tickets available for two days at a fare and a half. Season-tickets at a reduction of 40 per cent; for 14 fr. the traveller receives a card of 100 coupons, a certain number of which entitle him to a ticket for the station to which he desires to be conveyed. Luggage 40-80 c., including embarkation and landing. All the steamers, except the quick boat at 5 a.m., touch at the railway-station of Lucerne after leaving the quay (comp. p. 97). Time-tables, with small map, gratis, at the offices on board the steamers. — *Rowing or Sailing Boats* are seldom used by travellers, being badly constructed and uncomfortable. Tariff at the inns on the lake.

The wind sometimes changes with extraordinary rapidity, and the boatmen maintain that it blows from a different quarter as each promontory is rounded. The most violent is the *Föhn* (S. wind), which sometimes renders the navigation of the S. bay of the lake (Lake of Uri, p. 104) impracticable for sailing or rowing-boats, and dangerous even for steamboats. In fine weather the *Bise* (N. wind) usually prevails on the bay of Uri from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., and a gentle S. wind during the rest of the day.

The ***Lake of Lucerne (1434'; Vierwaldstätter See, or 'Lake of the Four Forest Cantons')**, which is bounded by the 'forest cantons' of Uri, Schwyz, Unterwalden, and Lucerne, is unsurpassed in Switzerland, and probably in Europe, in magnificence of scenery. Its beautiful banks are also intimately connected with many historical associations, which are graphically depicted by Schiller in his *William Tell*. The lake is nearly cruciform in shape, the bay of Lucerne forming the head, those of Küsnacht and Alpnach the arms, and the bay of Buochs and Lake of Uri the foot. Length from Lucerne to Flüelen 23 M., from Alpnach to Küsnacht at the extremities of the arms 12½ M.; width 1-2 M.; greatest depth 510 ft.

Soon after quitting Lucerne, the steamboat affords a strikingly picturesque view of the town, with its towers and battlements. To





the left rises the Rigi, to the right Pilatus, facing the traveller the Bürgenstock, the Buochser Horn, and the Stanser Horn; to the left of Pilatus the Schreckhörner, Mönch, Eiger, and Jungfrau gradually become visible, but the Finster-Aarhorn is hidden. The small promontory to the left, with a pinnacled villa, is the *Meggenhorn*. In front of it lies *Altstad* ('old shore'), a small island planted with poplars, so named because the bank of the lake formerly extended thus far, both banks of the Reuss from this point to Lucerne being mere marshes. Fragments of the walls of an old custom-house are still standing on the island.

Beyond the Meggenhorn, the lake of Küsnacht opens to the left, and the bay of Stansstad to the right, and the central part ('*Kreuztrichter*') of the cross formed by the lake is reached. In the distance to the left, *Küsnacht* (p. 118) is visible; in the foreground, *Neu-Habsburg* (p. 118). To the right the dark, forest-clad *Bürgenberg*, or *Bürgenstock* (3721'), rises abruptly from the water (see p. 145). From this part of the lake the appearance of *Pilatus* (p. 115) is very striking. Its barren, rugged peaks, seldom free from cloud or mist (p. 117), frown grimly over the cheerful landscape, in marked contrast to the Rigi on the opposite bank, the lower slopes of which are covered with gardens, fruit-trees, and houses, and the upper with woods and green pastures.

Beyond the promontory of *Tanzenberg*, in a small bay to the left, lies the handsome **Pension Schloss Hertenstein*, on a promontory beyond which are the ruins of the castle of *Hertenstein*, embosomed in wood. Opposite the traveller, in the distance, peeps the double-peaked *Scheerhorn* (p. 89). Stat. *Hertenstein* (**Pension Hertenstein*). Stat. *Wäggis* (**Concordia & Löwe*, R. 2, D. 3, pens. 6-7 fr.; **Bellevue*, beautifully situated $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the W., pleasant for a lengthened stay; **Dr. Gerig's Pension*; *Pension Zimmermann-Schürch*, etc.), a village in a very sheltered situation at the foot of the Rigi, the 'garden of Lucerne', was the usual landing-place for the ascent of the Rigi before the opening of the railway.

Rowing Boat to Lucerne in 2 hrs., 7-8 fr.; to Hergiswyl in 2 hrs., 8-10 fr. *Road* to the W., passing the foot of the *Burg* (1885', view), by ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Rütimatt* (**Pens. Rigiblick*, on a height, with view) and (2 M.) *Greppen* (p. 118) to ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Küsnacht* (p. 118); another on the bank to the E. by *Lützelau* (Hotel and Pension) to (3 M.) *Vitznau*, a charming walk.

As the steamer approaches Vitznau, we observe the railway-bridge across the Schnurtobel (p. 109) half-way up the hill to the left, and high above it the Hôtel Rigi-First (p. 114). *Vitznau* (**Hôtel Pfyster*, pens. 5-7 fr.; **Hôtel Rigi*; **Hôtel Rigibahn*, pens. 6 fr.; *Pension Zimmermann*; *Kreuz*), prettily situated at the base of the *Vitznauer Stock*, is the terminus of the Rigi Railway (p. 108), the station of which is close to the landing-place of the steamboats. High above the village rises the precipitous *Rothfluh*, containing the *Waldisbalm*, a stalactite grotto 330 yds. in length, but difficult of access.

Two rocky promontories here extend far into the lake, apparently terminating it, the one a spur of the Rigi, the other a part of the Bürgenstock (p. 145). These are aptly called the *Nasen* (noses), and may possibly have been once united. Beyond the E. Nose the snowy pyramid of the Tüdi (p. 88) and the two peaks of the Prigel (p. 90) become visible. Beyond this strait the lake takes the name of *Lake of Buochs*, from **Buochs** (**Krone*), a village to the right, which was burned down by the French in 1798. Above the village rise the *Buochser Horn* and the *Stanser Horn* (see p. 141). One-horse carr. to Engelberg 15, two-horse 25 fr. and fee (comp. p. 141).

Beckenried (**Sonne*; **Mond*, R. 1½, B. 1fr., pens. 7 fr.; **Nidwaldner Hof*, board 8½ fr.; *Adler*), formerly the place of assembly for the delegates from the Four Forest Cantons. In front of the church rises a fine old walnut-tree.

FROM BECKENRIED TO STANS diligence every afternoon in 1 hr., see p. 141. One-horse carriage to Engelberg (p. 141) 18 fr., two-horse 30 fr.; to Stans 6 or 12, Stansstad 8 or 15, Alpnach 11 or 18, Grafenort 12 or 20, Seelisberg 13 or 25, Schöneegg 6 or 12, Brienz 35 or 55 fr., and fee.

FROM BECKENRIED TO SEELISBERG (2½ hrs.). The road leads by (¾ hr.) *Emmatten* (Schöneegg, a charmingly-situated water and whey-cure establishment, board 6 fr.), a pleasant walk as long as the lake remains in sight. (A new road, in view of the lake the whole way, is being constructed.) It then leads through a grassy dale between the slopes of the *Stutzberg* on the left and the *Seelisberger Kulm* on the right, and past the *Seelisberger See*, to (¾ hr.) *Sonnenberg* (p. 103). — Ascent of the *Seelisberger Kulm*, see p. 103.

On the opposite bank, on a fertile strip of land enclosed by rocks, lies the village of **Gersau** (**Hôtel-Pens. Müller*, R. 2-4, D. 3½, board 6 fr.; **Gersauer Hof*; *Pens. Seehof*, on the lake, pens. 5 fr.; *Hirsch*; *Sonne*; **Zur Ilge*, unpretending), in Canton Schwyz. Its broad-roofed cottages, scattered over the hill-side, and the surrounding orchards present a very attractive appearance. The village, being protected from cold winds, is a suitable residence for invalids in spring or autumn. In the ravine behind it is a silk-spinning mill, and above, on the brow of the mountain, the Kurhaus on the *Rigi-Scheideck* (p. 114).

During four centuries this diminutive corner of land, scarcely 8 sq. M. in extent, and with only 1000 inhab. (Gersau has now 2274), enclosed between the *Vitznauer Stock* (4570') and the *Hochfluh*, boasted of being an independent state, the smallest in the world, till the French deprived it of its rights in 1798. The town-hall bears an inscription to the following effect: '*Received into the Confederacy 1315, purchased its freedom 1390, annexed to Canton Schwyz 1817*'. On the anniversary of the church-festival a kind of 'diet' used to be held at Gersau by all the beggars of the surrounding country, who feasted here without restraint for three days, after which they dispersed to their accustomed avocations. (Path to the Rigi-Scheideck, see p. 114.)

The chapel on the bank to the E. of Gersau is called *Kindlimord* ('infanticide') from the story that a poor fiddler, returning from a wedding at Treib, killed his starving child here by dashing it against the rocks. The spot is indicated by a black cross. Pleasant walk by the new road (p. 105) on the bank of the lake from Gersau by Kindlimord to (¼ hr.) Brunnen. To the E. rise the

barren peaks of the two *Mythen* (6244' and 5954'), at the base of which, 3 M. inland, lies *Schwyz* (p. 120); nearer is the church of *Ingenbohl*, and in the distance to the right the *Achselberg* or *Achslenstock* (7057'), with its crown of bare rocks, resembling a ruined castle.

The steamer now crosses the lake to **Treib**, in Canton Uri, a solitary *Inn, formerly an excise-station, at the foot of the precipitous *Sonnenberg*, the landing-place for the village of *Seelisberg* (2628'; **Hôtel-Pension Hauser*, 6-7½ fr.; *zum Löwen*; *Pens. Grütli*) on the hill above, to which a new road leads in 1 hr. (one-horse carr. 6, two-horse 12 fr.).

The *Kurhaus Sonnenberg* (2772'; three houses, with 300 beds; R. 3-4, A. ½, board 6 fr.), near the *Chapel of Maria-Sonnenberg*, 20 min. above Seelisberg, a sheltered spot with pure mountain air, is a favourite health-resort. Beautiful view from the *Känzli* (in the wood to the right, ¾ hr.), over the lake and the plain as far as the *Weissenstein*. About ½ hr. S. of the Kurhaus lies the picturesque little *Seelischer See*, or '*Seeli*' ('little lake', 2471'), on the precipitous N. side of the *Niederbauen*, or **Seelberger Kulm* (6316'), which may be ascended from the Kurhaus (guide necessary; 5 fr. and fee) in 3½-4 hrs., or from Emmatten in 3½ hrs. (see below). We follow the path to Emmatten towards the N., passing the Seeli; after ½ hr. the route is to the left towards the base of the Bauen. The ascent is steep, and after rainy weather disagreeable. The narrow path leads part of the way through wood. None but good walkers should attempt the excursion. — The ascent is easier from *Emmatten* (p. 102; the experienced may dispense with a guide). By the church (1¼ hr. from the Kurhaus) we turn to the left and ascend the *Kohlthal* by a good path to a gate near several chalets (1 hr.). After 2 min. more we cross the bridge to the left, and ascend by a good but steep zigzag path for 20 min., at first over a grassy slope, and then entering the wood to the left; 7 min., a bridge over a cleft; 10 min., a chalet (the path leading to the right of the hill with a cross). The path ascends the slopes beyond the chalet to (¼ hr.) a gate. For 12 min. more we walk towards the Bauen, which is visible to the E., and then descend a little to a second chalet. Farther on we pass to the right of a stone stable on the hill; 40 min., third chalet (simple refreshments), and lastly in zigzags, the best route being round the Bauen, to the cross on the top in 40 min. more. Magnificent view of the Lake of Lucerne and the Uri-Rothstock, but the distant view is inferior to that from the Rigi. Early in the morning almost the whole ascent from Emmatten lies in the shade.

Those who desire to walk from Seelisberg to *Bauen* (p. 105), situated on a bay of Lake Uri, and then cross the lake to Tell's *Platte* or *Flüelen*, turn towards the lake ¼ hr. beyond Seelisberg, where the rocks descend precipitously to the lake (the *Schwändfluh* and *Teufelsmünster*, see Schiller's *Tell*, Act iv, Sc. 1), and follow a narrow but safe path, passing the little château of *Beroldingen*, a very attractive walk. — Path to the *Rütli*, see p. 105.

Opposite Treib, on the E. bank of the lake, at the mouth of the *Muotta*, lies the large village of —

Brunnen. — **Waldstätter Hof*, on the lake, R. 2-4, D. 4, board 6 fr.; **Adler*, with a 'dépendance' and a prettily situated villa for visitors making some stay, R. 2, L. & A. 1 fr.; **Rössli*, pens. 6 fr.; *Hirsch*, R. 2, D. 2½ fr.; **Pens. Gütsch*, quiet; **Pens. Mythenstein*, *Pens. Gyr*, both on the *Axenstrasse*; *Sonne*, *Rütli*, and others, unpretending. — *Lake Baths* ½ fr.

Rowing Boats: to Treib with one boatman 1 fr., with two 2 fr.; *Rütli* (and back) 2½ or 4, *Tellsplatte* 3 or 5, *Rütli* and *Tellsplatte* 4 or 6 fr.

Brunnen, the port of Canton Schwyz, and one of the most beautiful places on the lake, is suitable for a stay of some duration.

The substantial old goods-magazine is decorated with quaint frescoes. Good carved woodwork at Leuthold's, on the quay, and at Kaspar Aufdermauer's, on the Axenstrasse.

The **Gütsch**, a slight eminence behind Brunnen, overlooks the two arms of the lake and the pretty valley of Schwyz. — Beautiful walk to (3/4 hr.) the hamlet of **Morschach** (2156'; ²*Hôtel-Pens. Fronalp*, 4 1/2-8 fr.; *Pens. Degenbalm*, 10 min. farther up, moderate; ²*Pension Bettlachardt*), charmingly situated, to which a good road ascends from the Axenstrasse. On a height called the '**Brändli**', near the village, is the large and substantial **Kurhaus Axenstein**, a hotel and pension (R. 3-4, D. 4, pens. 10-22 fr.), 1 hr. from Brunnen, and commanding a magnificent ²Survey of both arms of the lake. Beautiful shady grounds close to the hotel, containing numerous erratic blocks and interesting traces of glacier-action. The road is destitute of shade, but the hotel may also be reached in 3/4 hr. by a partly shaded path, which passes *Pens. Gütsch*. — About 10 min. lower down is the ***Hotel Axenfels** (R. 2-6, D. 4, board 6 fr. and upwards), also well situated, with pleasure-grounds and a fine view. Omnibuses run regularly from the steamboat-pier at Brunnen to both these hotels (50 min., 2 1/2 fr.; carr. with one horse 5, with two horses 10 fr.). — The **Stoss** (4242'), the N. spur of the Fronalp (²*Kurhaus*, pens 6 1/2 fr.), is another good point of view, reached from Brunnen in 3 hrs. by a bridle-path, which cannot be mistaken (road in progress), ascending by *Degenbalm*, and leaving Morschach to the right. From Schwyz to the Stoss by *Ober-Schönenbuch* 3 1/2 hrs. — From the ***Fronalpstock** (6270'; small ²*Inn*, with five beds), 1 1/2 hr. S. of the Stoss, a magnificent view is enjoyed, the foreground is finer than that of the Rigi view, and the Lake of Lucerne is visible from Flüelen to Lucerne (panorama 1 1/2 fr.). — ²Walk on the Axenstrasse (p. 105). — Other excursions: to the Lake of Lowerz (p. 120), by Wylen and back by Schwyz (p. 120); to the Muottathal (p. 90); to the Kindlimord Chapel (p. 102) and Gersau (p. 102); to the Rütli (see below); to Seelisberg, Bauen, etc. (see above); to Tell's Chapel (p. 105); to the Mythen (p. 120).

At Brunnen begins the S. arm of the lake, called the *Urner See* or ***Lake of Uri**. The mountains now rise more abruptly, and the lake narrows. Lofty snow-clad peaks, often veiled with clouds, are visible through the gorges which open at intervals.

Near the sharp angle of rock which juts into the lake from the W. bank rises the *Wytenstein*, or *Mytenstein*, a pyramid of rock, 80' high, bearing an inscription in huge iron letters to the memory of Schiller, the 'Bard of Tell'. On the N. side of the rock is an inscription to a young Swiss officer, who accidentally lost his life at this spot.

About 3/4 M. farther, below Seelisberg (p. 103), and 5 min. from its N. landing-place, are the three springs of the **Rütli**, or *Grütli*, which trickle from a rocky wall, overgrown with vegetation, and surrounded by pretty grounds. This spot, which with the adjacent ***Inn** now belongs to the Confederation, is thus described by Walter Fürst in *Schiller's Tell*: —

(On the lake's left bank,
As we sail hence to Brunnen, right against
The Mythenstein, deep hidden in the wood
A meadow lies, by shepherds called the Rootli,
Because the wood has been uprooted there.
'Tis where our canton's bound'ries verge on yours;
Thither by lonely by-paths let us wend
At midnight and deliberate o'er our plans'.

On this romantic plateau, on the memorable night of 7th Nov., 1307, thirty-three men, from Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden, assembled and bound

themselves by an oath to be faithful to each other, and not to rest until they had driven their oppressors from the soil. Tradition relates that these three fountains sprang up on the spot where the three confederates, *Werner Stauffacher* of Steinen in Schwyz, *Erni* (Arnold) *an der Halden* of Melchthal in Unterwalden, and *Walter Fürst* of Attinghausen in Uri, stood when the oath was taken. A good path ascends in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from the Rütli to the *Kurhaus Sonnenberg* (p. 103).

On the E. bank of the lake runs the **Axenstrasse*, a road leading from Gersau to Brunnen and Flüelen, and remarkable for the boldness of its construction. The finest part of it is between Brunnen and Flüelen ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M., one-horse carr. 8 fr.), which is well worthy of a visit. Below and parallel with the road, and beyond Sisikon above it, runs the new **St. Gotthard Railway*, skirting the lake in a succession of tunnels and cuttings.

About $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. after leaving Brunnen the steamer touches at *Sisikon* (Pens. Uri-Rothstock, $4\frac{1}{2}$ fr.) on the E. bank, where the rugged *Achsenstock* (p. 103) is visible through the *Riemenstaldenthal* on the opposite bank. It next reaches stat. *Tell's Platte* (*Restaurant*, with baths, at the landing-place), 8 min. above which, on the Axenstrasse, is the *Hôtel zur Tellsplatte* (pens. $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $7\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), with pleasure-grounds and a charming view. A little to the S. of the landing-place is a ledge of rock at the base of the *Axenbergr* (3353'), where, shaded by overhanging trees and washed by the lake, stands the romantic *Tell's Chapel*, which was rebuilt in 1880, and adorned with paintings by Stüchelberg of Bâle. It is said to have been originally erected by Canton Uri in 1388 on the spot where the Swiss liberator sprang out of Gessler's boat. In ascending from the landing-place the first path to the right descends to the chapel. On the Sunday after Ascension-day, mass is performed here, and a patriotic sermon preached, the service being attended by the inhabitants of the neighbouring shores in boats gaily decorated for the occasion. Near the chapel the lake is upwards of 500' deep. The contorted formation of the limestone strata of the neighbouring *Axenfluh* is very curious. The grandest part of the Axenstrasse is between Tell's Platte Inn and Flüelen ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.), where it pierces a projecting buttress of the Axenbergr, high above the lake, by means of the **Axentunnel*.

As soon as the chapel is passed, Flüelen (which is reached in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more) becomes visible to the steamboat-passenger. The scenery of this part of the lake is very striking. Opposite the 'Platte', on the W. bank, lies the hamlet of *Bauen* (p. 103), and, farther on, the dynamite-factory of *Isleten*, at the mouth of the *Isenthal*. On the saddle between the two peaks of the Uri-Rothstock, which rise above the Isenthal, lies a glacier, distinctly visible from the steamer; adjoining it, on the left, is the *Gitschen* (8333'), rising abruptly from the lake, with its summit resembling a castle. Beyond Flüelen the Reussthal appears to be closed by the pyramidal *Bristenstock*, which is adjoined on the left by the *Kleine* and *Grosse Windgelle* (p. 128).

The *Iseenthal*, which is worthy of a visit, may be reached from Flüelen or Altorf on foot in 3 hrs. viâ *Seedorf* (see below), by a path skirting the lake and ascending to the site of the old *Fruttkapelle* (2188'), with a picturesque view, where the path turns to the left into the valley; or by the goods-steamer from Flüelen, which touches at Isleten daily (hours vary); or by small boat from Flüelen; or, best of all, by boat from Tell's Platte in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (2-4 fr.). The path from Isleten ascends somewhat steeply and unites at the *Fruttkapelle* with the path from *Seedorf*. About 1 hr. from Isleten we reach the prettily situated village of *Iseenthal* (2152'; *Adler*; *Jos. Bissig* is a good guide). The valley divides here into the *Grossthal* to the right and the *Kleintal* to the left.

Through the *GROSSTHAL*, in which lies the Alpine hamlet of *St. Jakob*, we may either proceed to the W., passing between the *Hohenbriesen* (7894') and the *Kaiserstuhl* (7877'), over the *Schöneegg Pass* (6316'), to *Ober-Rickenbach* (2956') and (5½ hrs.) *Wolfenschiessen* (p. 141); or to the S.W., over the *Rothgrätli* (8419') between the *Engelberger Rothstock* and the *Hasenstock* to (10 hrs.) *Engelberg* (p. 142). The *Engelberger Rothstock* (9252') may easily be ascended from the *Rothgrätli* in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (comp. p. 143). — Through the *KLEINTHAL* a rugged path leads to the *Neienalp* and (2 hrs.) *Musenalp* (4885'). From this point the ascent of the *Uri-Rothstock* (9620'; guide 15 fr.), which the inexperienced should not attempt, takes about 5 hours. The toilsome route leads past precipices of slate-rock to the top of the *Kessel* (8458'), and then over the *Mittelgrätli*, or round it towards the E. across the *Kleintal Glacier* and the arête separating it from the *Blümlisalp Glacier*, to the summit. An easier, but considerably longer route leads through the *Grossthal*, passing *St. Jakob* and the *Schlossfelsen*, to the (3 hrs.) *Hangbaum-Alp* (5659'), grandly situated (fine cascades), where the night is spent (hay-beds); thence over pastures (*Blümlisalp*), loose stones, and the *Blümlisalpfern* to the ridge between the *Grossthal* and *Kleintal*; and lastly up the arête towards the W., and then towards the N., to the summit (3-4 hrs. from *Hangbaum*). The mountain-group which culminates in the *Uri-Rothstock* and the *Brunnistock* (9683'), like the *Titlis*, is almost perpendicular on the E. and S.E. sides (towards the *Gitschenthal* and *Surenen*), and is composed of gigantic and fantastically contorted limestone rocks. The view from the summit is extremely imposing: to the S. the chain of the Alps, with the *Sentis* at their E. extremity; at our feet, 8000' below, lies the *Lake of Lucerne*; to the N.E. and N. the view embraces the *Rigi*, *Pilatus*, and the *Entlebuch* mountains, the lower hills of N. Switzerland, and the plains of S. Germany. — The descent may be made across the *Blümlisalp Glacier*, the *Schlossstock-Lücke*, and the *Rothstock-Lücke* to the (4 hrs.) *Planckenalp*, above the *Horbisthal* (p. 142), and to (2 hrs.) *Engelberg* (p. 143).

Flüelen, Ital. *Fiora* (1433'; *Urnerhof*; *Flüelerhof*; **Kreuz*, R. 2, B. $\frac{1}{4}$, L. & A. 1 fr., D. 3 fr.; *Tell*; *Adler*; all near the quay; *St. Gotthard*; *Stern*; *Rütli*; lake-baths on the *Axenstrasse*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Flüelen; carriages, see p. 125), is the port of Uri. Beyond the church is the small château of *Rudenz*, which formerly belonged to the *Attinghausen* family. The *Reuss*, which falls into the lake between Flüelen and *Seedorf*, has been 'canalised' here to prevent inundations ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.'s walk, or $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. by boat to its influx). — From Flüelen to *Altorf* (*St. Gotthard* route), see p. 126.

35. The Rigi.

Steamboat from Lucerne 7 times daily to Vitznau in $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 hr. (to Wäggs in $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., to Gersau in $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; to Küssnacht 4 times daily in 1 hr., to Greppen in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.). From Zug to Immensee 4 times daily in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., to Arth in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (or direct to Arth in 50 min.).

Rigi Railways (p. 108). 1. FROM VITZNAU TO THE KULM in 1 hr. 25 min., fare 7 fr. (to the *Kaltbad* 4½, to the *Staffel* 6 fr.); descent in the same





time, fare 3½ fr. — II. FROM ARTH TO THE KULM in 1½ hr., fare 8 fr. (to the Klösterli 5½, to the Staffel 7 fr. 30 c.), descent 4 fr. — III. FROM THE KALTBAD TO THE SCHEIDECK in 25 min., fare 2½ fr. — On each of these lines the passenger is allowed 10 lbs. of luggage, over-weight being charged for at the rate of 1 fr. per 100 lbs. (heavy luggage must sometimes be left to follow by a later train). From 1st July to 15th Sept. there are trains daily from Vitznau and Arth in correspondence with the steamers from Lucerne and Zug respectively. On the Vitznau line each train consists of one carriage, holding 54 persons, and not divided into classes, and, on the Arth line, of two carriages holding 40 persons each. (Description of these railways, see p. 108.) — Most travellers now-a-days prefer the rapid and convenient railway-journey to the ascent on foot. Those who approach the Rigi from Lucerne usually ascend it by the Vitznau line, while persons coming from Zürich take the Arth line. (From Lucerne to the Kulm by Vitznau in 2¼-2¾ hrs.; from Zürich to the Kulm by Zug and Arth in 3¾-4½ hrs.) The Arth railway ascends among the depressions on the N. side of the mountain, affording no striking view until the magnificent panorama bursts on the gaze when the Rigi-Staffel is reached. The Vitznau line from the S., on the other hand, commands a succession of beautiful views of the lake, and the mountain-panorama is more gradually disclosed. — An easy and beautiful excursion of one day is from Zürich to the Rigi-Kulm, and thence to Lucerne by Vitznau. (Fares from Zürich to the Kulm 13 fr. 75, 12 fr. 50, 11 fr. 5 c.; circular tickets from Zürich to the Kulm by Arth, and back by Vitznau and Lucerne, available for three days, 22 fr. 40, 19 fr. 75, 16 fr. 70 c.) Those who start from Lucerne may easily visit the Kulm, Staffel (and Rothstock), Kaltbad (and Känzli), and Scheideck, and return the same day. Circular tickets from Lucerne to Küssnacht, Immensee, Arth, and the Kulm, and back by Vitznau, 13 fr. 40 c. or 12 fr. — In fine weather extra-trains ascend to the Kulm from the Klösterli (in 23 min.) and from the Staffel (in 7 min.) in time for sunrise and sunset.

Pedestrians may ascend to the Kulm from Immensee, Küssnacht, Wäggis, or Vitznau in ¾ hrs., from Arth or Greppen in ¾, from Goldau in ¾, from Lowerz in 4, or from Gersau in 4¾ hours. The most frequented routes before the days of the Rigi railways, were those from Arth and Wäggis, and the latter is still much used by persons descending the mountain.

Hotels. On the Kulm, SCHREIBER'S RIGI-KULM HOTELS (the two higher and older being now dépendances of the lower), R. 4-5. L. & A. 2, B. 1½, table d'hôte 5 fr. (restaurant on the ground-floor of the lowest house, dear). On the Rigi-Staffel, where all the paths converge, ½ hr. below the Kulm, *HÔTEL RIGI-STAFFEL (p. 109), ½ hr. below the Kulm, R. 2½, D. 3½, pens. 7-8½ fr.; HÔTEL STAFFEL-KULM and HÔTEL RIGIBAHN, both immediately above the station, moderate. — The *KURHAUS RIGI-KALTBAD (p. 109), ½ hr. to the W. of the Staffel, is a large establishment, with baths, comfortably fitted up and expensive, where ordinary travellers rarely find accommodation; BELLEVUE, below stat. Kaltbad, tolerable. — *HÔTEL RIGI-FIRST, on the Scheideck railway (p. 114), ¼ hr. from the Kaltbad, pens. from 10th July to 10th Sept. 11-15 fr., earlier or later in the season 9-12 fr. — *SCHWERT and *SONNE, near the Klösterli (p. 110), R. 1½-2, D. 3, A. ½ fr., pens. 5-6 fr. — *HÔTEL-PENS. RIGI-FELSENTHOR (p. 111), 10 min. from stat. *Romli-Felsen-thor* (p. 109), pens. 6-7 fr. — HÔTEL RIGI-UNTERSTETTEN, near stat. Unterstetten (p. 114). — *KURHAUS RIGI-SCHNEIDECK (p. 114), R. 3-5, D. 4, pens. in July and August 9-12. in June and Sept. 8-11 fr.; whey, milk, or the chalybeate water of the Scheideck 20 c. per glass; cold bath 1, warm 1½ fr.

The ****Rigi** (5906', or 4472' above the Lake of Lucerne), a group of mountains about 25 M. in circumference, lying between the lakes of Lucerne, Zug, and Lowerz, is chiefly composed of conglomerate (p. 119), while the N. and W. sides belong to the miocene formation. The N. side is precipitous, but the S. side consists of broad terraces and gentle slopes, covered with fresh green pastures which

support upwards of 4000 head of cattle, and planted towards the base with fig, chestnut, and almond trees. The name *Rigi*, however, is usually applied to the N. peak only, which, owing to its isolated position, commands a singularly beautiful and striking panorama of 300 miles in circumference.

It was formerly called *Rigi-Weid* ('pasturage of the Rigi') by the natives of the district, but is now known as the Rigi only (i. e. 'strata'). The cow-herds and the frequenters of the Kaltbad were at one time the only persons acquainted with the mountain. In 1689 an inhabitant of Arth erected the chapel of Our Lady of the Snow (St. Maria zum Schnee) for the use of the herdsmen, and an image of the Virgin placed there in 1690 was soon revered as possessing miraculous virtue. Hence arose the custom of making pilgrimages to the spot, and as early as 1760 the inns which had gradually sprung up scarcely sufficed for the requirements of the pilgrims. After the restoration of peace in Europe in 1815, visitors to the Kulm became more numerous, and in 1816 a very modest inn was erected on the summit by voluntary subscription. In 1848 that inn was displaced by the oldest of the present houses. During the following decades the popularity of the mountain rapidly increased, and of late years, in consequence of the great facilities afforded by the railways, the number of visitors has been immense. Several new hotels have recently sprung up, and the Rigi is now perhaps the most frequented spot in Switzerland.

Rigi Railways. The oldest of the three lines now in use is the *Vitznau Railway*, constructed by the engineers Riggenschach, Naeff, and Zschokke in 1869-71, and opened as far as stat. Staffelhöhe, on the frontier of Canton Lucerne, in the summer of 1871, whence it was completed to the *Kulm* in 1873. The upper part of the line, from the Staffel to the Kulm, situated in Canton Schwyz, was constructed by the 'Arth-Rigi Rail. Co.', for whom Messrs. Riggenschach and Zschokke, in 1873-75, constructed the Arth and Staffel line, which was opened in June 1875. The line from Vitznau to the Kulm is $4\frac{1}{2}$ M., and that from Arth to the Kulm 7 M. in length. The former ascends 4472', the latter 4541'. The maximum gradient on the Vitznau line is 1' in 4', on the Arth line 1' in 5'. — Both lines are constructed on the rack-and-pinion system. The gauge is that of ordinary railways. Between the rails run two others close together, and provided with teeth, on which a cog-wheel under the locomotive works. The locomotives (120 horse power), constructed by Hr. Riggenschach, are on a new and peculiar system, with upright boilers. The train is propelled upwards by steam-power, while in its descent the speed is regulated by an ingenious mode of introducing atmospheric air into the cylinder. The passenger-carriage is placed in both cases above the engine, with which it is unconnected by couplings, and in case of accident can be stopped almost instantaneously. The speed scarcely exceeds 3 M. an hour, and no apprehension of danger need be entertained. — The *Scheideck Railway* (p. 114), about $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length, is nearly level, the greatest gradient being 1' in 20', and is constructed like ordinary railways. The locomotives, on an improved system invented by Hr. Riggenschach, are specially adapted for the ascent of inclines.

FROM VITZNAU TO THE RIGI-KULM. *Vitznau*, see p. 101; the railway station is close to the quay. The train ascends gradually through the village (1 : 15), and afterwards more rapidly (1 : 4), passing the precipitous slopes of the *Dossen*. A *View of the lake is soon disclosed, becoming grander as we ascend. The dark *Bürgenstock* on the opposite bank first appears, then the *Stanserhorn* and *Pilatus*, and Lucerne towards the W. — Farther up, the Alps of Uri, Engelberg, and the Bernese Oberland come in sight above the lower intervening mountains.

About 20 min. after starting, the train penetrates a projecting

conglomerate rock by means of a tunnel 82 yds. in length, and crosses the *Schnurtobel*, a ravine 75 ft. deep, by a bridge borne by two iron pillars. This is the most interesting point on the line. A few minutes later we reach a watering and passing station at *Freibergen*, from which point to the Kulm the line is double. Beyond Freibergen no great difficulty was encountered in the construction of the line, the gradient of which now averages 1 : 5. Stat. *Romiti-Felsenthor* (comp. p. 111) and (54 min. from Vitznau) —

Stat. *Kaltbad* (4728'), to the left of which is the large *Kurhaus* (p. 107), situated on a plateau sheltered from the N. and E. winds.

A path leads through a narrow opening in the rock, to the left of the hotel, to *St. Michael's Chapel*, the walls of which are hung with numerous votive tablets. One of these on the left side records that two pious sisters sought refuge here from the persecutions of a governor of the district in the time of King Albert, and built the chapel. The spring (12' Fahr.) which bubbles forth from the rock adjoining the chapel was formerly called the 'Schwesternborn' in memory of the two sisters.

A path among the blocks of conglomerate near the chapel, and afterwards traversing park-like grounds, leads to the (10 min.) *Känzli* (4770'), a pavilion on a projecting rock, commanding an admirable view of the snow-mountains and the plain towards the N. with its numerous lakes, similar to that from the Staffel, but with a more picturesque foreground. — A path leads hence to the Staffel in the same time as from the Kaltbad (40 min.), ascending to the right as far as the point where the S. part of the Lake of Lucerne becomes visible, and then following the crest of the mountain until it unites with the path from the Kaltbad, about half-way up. Those therefore who visit the Känzli from the Kaltbad need not return to the latter.

Railway from the Kaltbad to the *Scheideck*, see p. 114.

In 5 min. more the train reaches stat. *Staffelhöhe*, it then runs to the left round the *Rigi-Rothstock* (see below), ascending in 9 min. more to *Rigi-Staffel* (5210'), the junction of the Arth line (see below). The station is just above the hotel (p. 107).

The *Rigi-Rothstock* (5456'), 12 min. to the S.W., affords a very picturesque survey of the central part of the Lake of Lucerne, which is not visible from the Kulm. A clear view is often enjoyed from this point while the Kulm is enveloped in dense fog. The sunset is said to be sometimes seen in greater perfection from the Rothstock than from the Kulm, but the sunrise should certainly be witnessed from the latter.

The railway (a double line) now ascends somewhat steeply from the Staffel to the Kulm (in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; a walk of $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.), skirting the precipitous rocks on the N. side of the mountain.

Rigi-Kulm, see p. 111.

FROM ARTH TO THE RIGI-KULM. *Arth* (*Rail. Restaurant*), see p. 118. The train ascends gradually to *Ober-Arth*, where the rack-and-pinion system begins, passes beyond the *Mühlestuh Tunnel* under the St. Gotthard Railway and reaches *Goldau* (p. 119). To the left rises the *Rossherg*. The line traverses part of the devastated tract of Lowerz (p. 120), crosses the Schwyz road by a viaduct, and describes a wide curve to the W.; then ascending more rapidly, it skirts the first mountain-slope at the foot of the Scheideck and passes the watering-station *Krübel* (2507'). Farther on, ascending 1' in 5', the train skirts the precipitous *Krübelwand*, where the chief

difficulties in the construction of the line were encountered, and affords a fine view of the valley and lake of Lowerz, with the island of Schwanau, the Mythen near Schwyz, the Rossberg, and the Lake of Zug. Beyond the *Rothenfluh Tunnel* we are conveyed through a picturesque wooded valley, and across the brook of that name (with a deep gorge on the right), to the passing-station *Frutli* (3780'). Continuing to ascend 1' in 5', the train traverses the *Pfedernwald*, crosses the *Dossenbach*, passes through the *Pfedernwald Tunnel*, and beyond the *Schildbach* reaches (1 hr. 5 min. from Arth) —

Stat. **Klösterli** (4262'), which lies in a basin enclosed by the Rigi-Kulm, the Staffel, and the Rothstock, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.'s walk below the Rigi-Staffel. The 'Klösterli' is a small Capuchin monastery and hospice, with the pilgrimage-chapel of *Maria zum Schnee* (p. 108), which was founded in 1689, and the inns already mentioned (p. 107). The chapel is visited by numerous pilgrims, especially on 5th Aug. and 6th Sept., and there is mass with a sermon on Sundays for the herdsmen of the mountain. This spot is destitute of view, but is sheltered from the wind, and the air is often quite clear while the Kulm, Staffel, and Scheideck are shrouded in dense clouds. Ascent on foot from the Klösterli to the Kulm $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr., to the Staffel $\frac{1}{2}$, to the Rothstock or Schild $\frac{3}{4}$, Dossen 1, Scheideck $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.

At stat. **Rigi-Staffel** (p. 109) a strikingly beautiful view is disclosed towards the W. and N. (comp. p. 107). From this point to the **Rigi-Kulm**, see p. 109.

Bridle Paths (comp. p. 107). FROM ARTH (1367'; p. 118), $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to the top; a good path, which cannot be mistaken. By the chapel of St. George, near the last house, it turns to the left, and reaches the foot of the mountain in 12 min.; 12 min., a small waterfall, precipitated over blocks of conglomerate, but often dry in summer; 8 min., a meadow; 4 min., a large plateau of fern; 12 min., the Kaskatterli, a store house for cheese (avoid path to the right); 20 min., waterfall; 4 min., *Unteres Dächli* (see below), where the path unites with the bridle-path from Goldau.

FROM GOLDAU (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Arth; railway, see p. 109) $3\frac{3}{4}$ hrs., an excellent bridle-path, the best of the Rigi routes, and not to be mistaken. On the W. side of the village we cross the *da*, and proceed to the left of the brook through meadows, pine plantations, and rocky debris, ascending by means of steps at places. To the left rise the precipitous slopes of the *Rothenfluh* (5233'). At the (1 hr.) *Untere Dächli* (3084'; *Auberge du Rigi*), where the footpath comes up on the right from Arth, a good view is obtained of the valley of Goldau, the scene of the landslide (p. 119), the Lake of Lowerz, and the Mythen of Schwyz. By the cross adjoining the tavern begin the stations or oratories which lead to the chapel of Our Lady of the Snow. At (20 min.) the *Obere Dächli* (refreshments), with its fresh spring, the wood is quitted; on the opposite side of the valley runs the railway. This point is about halfway to the top; the second half, however, is easier than the first. (A direct path leads hence to the Kulm in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., along the slope to the right, crossing the *Grubhol*: and *Schweändi* Alps, and passing to the left of the pine wood.)

The bridle-path ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the top) leads from the Obere Dächli to the left to the (10 min.) 8th station, called the *Matthias-Capelle*, where it is joined by the path from Lowerz (see below). Between this station and the Klösterli a cross let into the rock indicates a shorter but steep footpath to the Kulm ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) which cannot be recommended. The ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Klösterli*, see above; to the *Rigi-Staffel* (p. 109) 40 min., and thence to the

Kulm 40 min. more. From the Klosterli to the First 20 min., see p. 114; to the *Scheideck*, see p. 114.

FROM LOWERZ (p. 120) an easy bridle-path, ascending more gradually than any of the others, leads in 4 hrs. to the Kulm. It diverges from the road at a cross, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the village, and ascends gently across meadows and past several houses. At a (1 hr.) chalet with a cross the path divides; that to the left leads to the Rigi-Scheideck (p. 114). In $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. the path enters a beautiful wood; in 1 hr. it reaches the Rigithal, through which the railway runs, crosses the valley below the Malchuscappel (see above), and on the opposite side unites with the Goldau route (see above).

FROM KÜSSNACHT (p. 118) bridle-path to the top in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (or $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more if a digression be made to Tell's Chapel, p. 119). The path diverges to the right by a small shrine near the end of the village, skirting the brook, which it crosses near a large new house; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., the ruins of a burned house; at the finger-post 'auf die Rigi' we turn to the left; 20 min., *Rossweid*, where the rock bears a cross to the memory of a man killed by lightning in 1738 (view over the N. part of the Lake of Zug; at the N. end rises the white church of Cham, p. 95); then through wood (for 20 min.) and a fern-clad tract (view of the Lake of Sempach to the left, and of the Lake of Baldegg to the right). In $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. we reach the *Untere Seeboden-Alp* (3372'; Kurhaus, poor and dear), on which, at the *Heiligkreuz*, our path unites with those from Immensee and Tell's Chapel; 18 min., the *Obere Seeboden Alp*. Then a steep zigzag ascent of $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the *Staffel* (p. 109).

FROM IMMENSEE (p. 118) bridle-path in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. to the top. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Immensee, the Küssnacht and Arth road is reached at the inn '*Zur Erche*' (p. 119), fifty paces to the left of which, by the inn '*Zur Ilge*', the Rigi path ascends to the right to the ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Untere Seeboden-Alp* (see above). Or we may follow the Küssnacht road for $\frac{1}{2}$ M. more to *Tell's Chapel* (p. 119), and ascend thence to the left by a path which joins the other on the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Langeneck-Alp*.

FROM GREPPEN (p. 118), on the E. bank of the Küssnacht arm of the Lake of Lucerne, another good bridle-path to the Kulm in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

FROM WÄGGIS (p. 101) a bridle-path, which cannot be missed (finger-post 5 min. from the landing-place), ascends in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. to the Kulm. It winds at first through productive orchards, the fruit of which is frequently offered for sale, and then crosses the track of a mud-stream which descended from the mountain in 1795, taking a fortnight to reach the lake. $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. *Heiligkreuz-Capelle*; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., the *Hochstein* or *Felsen Thor*, sometimes called the *Käsbissen* (=Hôtel Felsen-Thor), an arch formed of two huge masses of conglomerate, on which rests a third block. (Stat. *Romiti*, a little higher up, see p. 109.) The path runs parallel to the railway part of the way. $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. *Kaltbad*, see p. 109. This route commands a succession of beautiful views of the lake and mountains, and is especially recommended for the descent (comp. p. 107).

The **Rigi-Kulm** (5906'), the loftiest and northernmost point of the Rigi, is covered with grass to the summit. Its N. side descends precipitously to the Lake of Zug, while on the S.W. side it is connected with the other part of the mountain which encloses the basin of the Klösterli and extends to the Scheideck. At the top rises a wooden belvedere. The hotels stand about 130 paces below the summit, sheltered from the W. and N. winds.

****View.** The first object which absorbs the attention of the spectator, is the stupendous range of the snow-clad Alps, 120 M. in length (comp. the Panorama). The chain begins in the far E. with the Sentis in Canton Appenzel, over, or near which the first rays of the rising sun appear in summer. Nearer the Rigi rises the huge snowy crest of the Glärnisch; then the Tödi, in front of which are the Clariden, and to the right the double peak of the Scherhorn; next, the broad Windgelle, immediately opposite, and the sharp pyramid of the Bristenstock, at the foot of which

lies Amsteg on the St. Gotthard road; then the Blackenstock and the Uri-Rothstock, side by side, both so near that the ice of their glaciers can be distinguished; then the serrated Spannort, and more to the right the Titlis, the highest of the Unterwalden range, easily distinguished by its vast mantle of snow. The eye next travels to the Bernese Alps, crowning the landscape with their magnificent peaks clad with perpetual snow. To the extreme left is the Finsteraarhorn, the loftiest of all (14,026'); adjacent to it the Schreckhörner, the three white peaks of the Wetterhorn, the Monch, the Eiger with its perpendicular walls of dark rock on the N. side, and the Jungfrau. To the W. tower the jagged peaks of the sombre Pilatus, forming the extreme outpost of the Alps in this direction. — Towards the N. the entire Lake of Zug is visible, with the roads leading to Arth, and the villages of Zug and Cham. To the left of the Lake of Zug, at the foot of the Rigi, stands Tell's Chapel, midway between Immensee and Küssnacht, a little to the left of a white house; then, separated from the Lake of Zug by a narrow strip of land, the Küssnacht arm of the Lake of Lucerne; more to the W. Lucerne with its crown of battlements and towers, at the head of its bay. Beyond Lucerne is seen almost the entire canton of that name, with the Emme meandering through it like a silver thread; the Reuss is also visible at places. More distant are the Lake of Sempach, the W. side of which is skirted by the railway to Bâle, and the lakes of Baldegg and Hallwyl. The W. and N.W. horizon is bounded by the Jura chain, above which peep some of the crests of the Vosges. — To the N., but to the left of the Lake of Zug, the handsome buildings of the dissolved Abbey of Muri are visible, beyond which rises the castle of Habsburg; in the distance the Black Forest with its highest peaks, the Feldberg (to the right) and the Belchen (to the left). Beyond the Lake of Zug is seen the crest of the Albis with the Uetliberg, which almost entirely conceals the Lake of Zürich; the long cantonal hospital and the cathedral in the town of Zürich are, however, visible. In the extreme distance rise the basaltic cones of Hohenhowen and Hohenstoffeln (close together) and the Hohentwiel in Swabia. Towards the E., behind the N. slope of the Rossberg, a glimpse is obtained of the Lake of Egeri, on the S. bank of which was fought the famous battle of Morgarten (p. 323). Beyond Arth, opposite the Kulm, is the Rossberg, the S. slope of which was the scene of the disastrous Goldau landslip (p. 119). Between the Rossberg and the E. ramifications of the Rigi lies the Lake of Lowerz with its two little islands; beyond it, the town of Schwyz, at the foot of the barren heights of the Mythen, overtopped by the imposing Glärnisch. To the right opens the Muottathal, celebrated in military annals. To the S. and S.E. the different summits of the Rigi form the foreground, viz. the Hochfluh (below it the Rothenfluh), Scheideck, Dossen, and Schild, at the foot of which lies the Klösterli. To the left of the Schild part of the Lake of Lucerne is seen near Beckenried, and to the right the bay called the Lake of Buochs, with the Buochser Horn above it; a little more to the right the Stanser Horn with Stans at its base; nearer, the less elevated Bürgenstock and the Rigi-Rothstock. Beyond these heights, to the left, the Lake of Sarnen, embosomed in forest, to the right the bay of Alpnach, connected with the Lake of Lucerne by a narrow strait formed by the Lopperberg, a spur of Pilatus. — Good panorama by *Keller*, of which we give a reduced copy.

From the middle of July to the middle of September, in fine weather, the hotel is crowded towards evening. The concourse of visitors, composed of very various elements, will of itself be a source of no little amusement to the observant spectator. Every grade of society is represented here, and all the languages of Europe combine to produce a very Babel of incongruous sounds. At sunset all are attracted to the summit by one common object. Pedestrians arrive breathless at the point towards which they have been toiling for hours, while an indifferent performer on the Alpine



PANORAMA VON RICHTEL.

horn somewhat tries the temper by blowing the 'retreat' of the orb of day. When the sun has at length disappeared, the prosaic attractions of the supper-table become predominant, and the belvedere is soon deserted.

Half-an-hour before sunrise, the Alpine horn sounds the reveille. All is again noise, bustle, and confusion. As the sun will wait for no man, eager expectants often indulge in impromptu toilettes of the most startling description. A red Indian in his blanket would on these occasions be most appropriately dressed, and would doubtless find many imitators but for the penalty imposed on visitors who borrow so tempting a covering from the hotel. The sleepy eye soon brightens, the limb stiffened by the exertions of the preceding day is lithe again in that exciting moment; the huge hotel is for the nonce without a tenant; and if the eager crowd are not, like the disciples of Zoroaster, ready with one accord to prostrate themselves before the great source of light and life, there are probably few whose thoughts do not turn in silent adoration towards that mighty hand which created 'the great light which rules the day'.

A faint streak in the E., which pales by degrees the brightness of the stars, is the precursor of the birth of day. This insensibly changes to a band of gold in the extreme horizon; each lofty peak is in succession tinged with a roseate blush; the shadows between the Rigi and the horizon gradually melt away; forests, lakes, hills, towns, and villages reveal themselves; all is at first grey and cold, until at length the sun suddenly bursts from behind the mountains, in all its majesty, flooding the whole of the superb landscape with light and warmth. (See Panorama.)

Among the most picturesque points in this magnificent scene, embracing a circuit of nearly 300 miles, are the Lakes of Zug and Lucerne; the latter branches off in so many directions as almost to bewilder the eye, and both apparently lie within a stone's-throw of the foot of the Rigi. Eleven other small lakes are also visible.

For a quarter of an hour before and after sunrise the view is clearest; at a later hour the mists rise and condense into clouds, frequently concealing a great part of the landscape. The chamois-hunter in Schiller's Tell aptly observes:

'Through the parting clouds only
The earth can be seen,
Far down 'neath the vapour
The meadows of green.'

But the mists themselves possess a certain charm, surging in the depths of the valleys, or veiling the Kulm, and struggling against the powerful rays of the sun. The different effects of light and shade, varying so often in the course of the day, are a source of constant admiration to the spectator. At a very early hour the Bernese Alps are seen to the best advantage; and in the evening those to the E. of the Bristenstock. Travellers with sufficient leisure will

not repent devoting several days to the Rigi. In the evening and morning the vast concourse of visitors is a great hindrance to the thoughtful study of the scene, while during the day the lover of nature can uninterruptedly contemplate the mighty prospect around him. When the view has been sufficiently surveyed, any leisure time will be well spent in visiting (on foot or by railway) the *Staffel* (p. 109), the *Kaltbad* (p. 109), the *Klösterli* (p. 110), or the *Scheideck* (see below), or in ascending the *Rothstock* (p. 109).

As the temperature often varies 40-50° within the 24 hrs., overcoats and shawls should not be forgotten. During the prevalence of the S. wind (*Föhn*) the mountains seem to draw nearer, their jagged outlines become more definite, their tints warmer; and the same effect is produced by the W. wind on the *Jura*, but both these winds are generally the precursors of rain.

A singular atmospheric phenomenon is sometimes witnessed on the Rigi, as on some other high mountains. When the vapours rise perpendicularly from the valleys, on the side opposite the sun, without enveloping the mountain itself, a kind of screen is formed, capable of exhibiting the outline of the mountain and any objects on it. In such a case persons standing on the summit of the Rigi have their shadows cast upon this misty screen in greatly enlarged proportions, encircled by a prismatic halo, which is sometimes double, if the fog is thick.

FROM THE KALTBAD TO THE RIGI-SCHIDECK. The *Kaltbad*, see p. 109. The railway (p. 108) skirts the W. slope of the Rigi, being hewn in the rock for the greater part of the distance, and ascends gradually to stat. **Rigi-First** (4747'), which commands a beautiful view of the Lake of Lucerne and the Bernese Alps (hotel, p. 107). The train runs hence to the N. side of the hill, and describes a wide curve round the N. slopes of the *Schild* (p. 115), affording a pleasant view, towards the E., of the *Mythen*, the *Glarnisch*, and the Alps of Appenzell. We next cross the bridge of *Unterstetten* (station; hotel, see p. 107), 55 yds. long and 33 ft. high, pass through a tunnel 55 yds. long near the *Weisseneck* (between the *Dossen* and *Rothfluh*), cross the *Dossentobel* by a stone bridge 84' high, and reach the ridge which connects the *Dossen* with the *Scheideck*, where a view towards the S. is again disclosed.

Stat. Rigi-Scheideck (5407'; **Kurhaus*, p. 107, much frequented, and recommended for a prolonged stay). The view hence is less extensive than that from the *Kulm*, but also embraces the principal mountains, and some points not visible from the *Kulm* (see *Panorama* at the inn). The level plateau of the *Scheideck*, upwards of 1 M. in length, affords a pleasant walk. The *Dossen* (see below) is only $3\frac{1}{4}$ hr. distant.

Routes to the Scheideck. FROM GERSAU (p. 102) a bridle-path ($3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., descent 2 hrs.), steep at places, and unpleasant in descending. Beyond the village we cross the brook and ascend by a paved path between orchards and farm-houses; 40 min., *Brand*; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., a saw-mill, where we again cross the brook; 10 min., *Unter-Gschwänd* (tavern); 10 min., *Ober-Gschwänd*, where we join the path from *Lowerz* (see below). To the right, the precipitous slopes of the *Hochfluh* (5554'); on the slope, the small chapel of *St. Joseph*. On the sharp crest of the hill, 20 min. below the

Scheideck, a view is suddenly disclosed of the lakes of Lowerz and Zug, the Rossberg, Goldau, and Arth.

FROM LOWERZ (p. 120) a bridle-path (3 hrs., guide unnecessary), ascending towards the S. to the depression between the *Hochfuh* and *Twäriberg*, the E. spur of the Scheideck, and uniting with the Gersau route at *Ober-Gschwänd* (see above).

FROM THE KLÖSTERLI (p. 110) a bridle-path ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.), ascending from the Schwert Inn and passing the *Dossen* (5515'), which may be visited by devoting $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more to the walk. (We ascend the saddle to the right between the Schild and Dossen, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the Klösterli, pass the slope above Vitznau commanding a fine view, and proceed thence straight to the summit of the Dossen, which affords an admirable survey of the whole of the Lake of Lucerne and Canton Unterwalden.)

FROM THE STAFFEL (p. 109) a good path (2 hrs.), hardly to be mistaken (railway, see above). At the Staffel Hotel it diverges to the left from the Rothstock path and skirts the brow of the mountain (to the right, views of the Lake of Lucerne, the Alps, and the Klösterli in the valley to the left). After $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., on the *First* (p. 114), it crosses the path from the Klösterli to the Kaltbad, leads round the slopes of the *Schild* (5095') to the saddle between the Schild and Dossen, skirts the latter, and descends to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) chalets in the *Elend*, between the Dossen and Scheideck, where it joins the path from the Klösterli. In $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more the Kurhaus is reached. The ascent of the Dossen may easily be combined with this route also.

36. Pilatus.

Routes. Pilatus is ascended from *Hergiswyl*, from *Alpnach-Gestad*, or from *Alpnach*. Steamboat 3 times daily to Hergiswyl in 35 min. (fares 1 fr. 40, 80 c.), to Alpnach-Gestad in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (fares 2 fr. 40, 1 fr. 20 c.). Description of the route, see p. 145. Two-horse carr. from the railway-station at Lucerne to Hergiswyl in 1 hr., 1-2 pers. $4\frac{1}{2}$, 3-4 pers. 6 fr.

FROM HERGISWYL by the bridle-path in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (down in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) to the Hôtel Klimsenhorn, whence the Klimsenhorn may be ascended on foot in 10 min., and the Esel in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.

FROM ALPNACH-GESTAD (p. 146) to the Hôtel Bellevue by the bridle-path in $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs. (down in 3 hrs.); thence to the top of the Esel in 8 min.

FROM ALPNACH (p. 146) to the Hôtel Bellevue by the bridle-path in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (down in 3 hrs.).

Porter from Hergiswyl to the top 3, Horse (without luggage) 12 fr.; Chaise-à-porteurs 20 fr.; horse from Alpnach-Gestad to the Bellevue 15 fr. Guides unnecessary.

Hotels. KLIMSENHORN, 10 min. from the top of the peak of that name, R. 3, D. 3 fr.; BELLEVUE, on the ridge between the Oberhaupt and the Esel, with an uninterrupted view towards the E., R. 4 fr.

***Pilatus**, the lofty mountain to the S. W. of Lucerne, rises boldly in a rugged and imposing mass, almost isolated from the surrounding heights. The W. and N. portions belong to the canton of Lucerne, the E. and S. to Unterwalden. The lower slopes are clothed with beautiful pastures and forests, while the upper part consists of wild and serrated cliffs from which its ancient name *Fractus Mons* (broken mountain) is derived. The names 'Fracmont', 'Frakmund', have in later times been occasionally applied to it, but the name Pilatus (*mons pileatus*, the capped mountain) came into general use about the close of last century. The names of the separate peaks from W. to E. are the *Mittaggüpfi* or *Gnepfstein* (6299'), the *Rothe-Totzen* (6893'), the *Widderfeld* (6824'), the most barren of the summits, the *Tomlishorn* (6998'), the *Gemsmättli* (6732'), to

the S. the *Matthorn* (6693'), to the N. the *Klimsenhorn* (6266', which when seen from Lucerne appears the farthest to the W.), in the centre the *Oberhaupt*, then the *Esel* (6965', the most frequently ascended), and finally the *Steigli-Egg* (6486'). Pilatus, which was formerly one of the best-known of the Swiss mountains, was for many years almost entirely supplanted by the Rigi, but it has recently again become one of the most popular points of view in Switzerland.

Ascent. FROM HERGISWYL (*Rössli), a village at the E. base of Pilatus (p. 145), the easy bridle-path constructed in 1855-58 cannot be mistaken (to the *Hôtel Klimsenhorn* 3½ hrs.). In front of the church we take the broader path to the left, and after 3 min. turn to the right, traversing orchards and meadows, and afterwards wood. At (1¼ hr.) *Brunni*, a small inn; 6 min., a bench shaded by pines; ¼ hr., a second bench. After 12 min. the path leads through a gate to the *Gschwändalp*, where a third bench (6 min.) commands a fine view. Near a chalet (20 min.) we pass through another gate and ascend in steep zigzags to the left, at first through beautiful pine-wood, and then across slopes of grass and rubble, to (1¼ hr.) the **Hôtel Klimsenhorn*, situated on the saddle (5935', 29' higher than the Rigi-Kulm), which connects the *Oberhaupt* with the *Klimsenhorn*.

From the hotel we may walk in 10 min. to the summit of the **Klimsenhorn* (6266'), which affords an extensive and picturesque prospect to the E., N., and W., from the mountains of Uri and the Lake of Lucerne to the vicinity of Freiburg and the Lake of Neuchâtel. The view to the S. is hidden by the loftier peaks of Pilatus.

We may also ascend the *Tomlishorn* (6998') from the hotel in ¾ hr. by a path constructed a few years ago, but now in very bad condition, which at first descends to the rock-strewn *Kastelenalp* on the W. slope, and then mounts towards the S.W., where it is hewn in the rock at places. Lastly it skirts a gully by means of now dilapidated wooden steps to the ridge which connects the *Tomlishorn* with the *Gemsüttli* (6732'), and leads thence towards the W. to the summit. View similar to that from the *Esel*.

From the *Hôtel Klimsenhorn* a well-constructed zigzag path ascends the steep slope of the *Oberhaupt*, to the (40 min.) *Krisiloch*, an aperture in the rock somewhat resembling a chimney, 20 feet high, through which 41 wooden steps ascend to the arête between the *Oberhaupt* and the *Esel*. A *view of the Bernese Alps is suddenly disclosed here. The path then leads in a few minutes to the *Hôtel Bellevue* (6790'), to which the Alpnach route ascends, and thence in 8 min. more to the summit of the **Esel* (6965').

The **VIEW from this point resembles that from the Rigi, but surpasses it in grandeur, the Bernese Alps being nearer and more conspicuous (from E. to W. the *Finsteraarhorn*, *Schreckhörner*, *Wetterhörner*, *Munch*, *Eiger*, and *Jungfrau*; then the *Tschingelhorn*, *Gspaltenhorn*, *Blumlisalp*, *Doldenhorn*, and *Balmhorn*). Towards the N. and E. the Lake of Lucerne is visible from Lucerne to Braunen, flanked by the Rigi, *Bürgenstock*, and the *Buochser* and *Stanser Horn*, and its cruciform shape is distinctly traced. In the immediate foreground are the wild

and furrowed rocky pinnacles of Pilatus itself, below which are green pastures. The higher Tomlishorn intercepts the view towards the W. (A good panorama by Schwegler of Lucerne.)

FROM ALPNACH-GESTAD (p. 146), a bridle-path ($4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs.), the pleasantest of the routes. By the chapel near the Rössli, 3 min. from the landing-place, it diverges to the right, crossing pastures, at first ascending gradually, and affording beautiful retrospects of the lake and the mountains of Unterwalden. Passing ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) a bench, we enter a wood, cross a bridge, and ascend a ravine (with small waterfalls) in zigzags to the (2 hrs.) *Aemsigeneegg* (4431'). We then ascend the *Aemsigenalp* (refreshments) and *Mattalp* to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the ridge (6132') between the Esel and Matthorn, where our path joins that from Alpnach. To the Hôtel Bellevue (see above), $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more.

FROM ALPNACH (p. 146). The bridle-path ($4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; quite distinct), crosses the *Kleine Schlierenbach*, a little beyond the village, to *Im Grund*, and ascends through pastures (fine waterfall in the ravine to the right) and wood to the (2 hrs.) chalets of *Lütholdsmatt* (3769'; refreshments). It now leads to the E., past the chalets of *Schwändi* and *Hinter-Frakmünd*, between the slopes of the Widderfeld and the Tomlishorn on the left and those of the Matthorn on the right, and lastly ascends in zigzags across detritus to the Hôtel Bellevue.

The Rigi possesses a marked advantage over Pilatus in frequently enjoying clear and sunny weather while its rival is enveloped in fog. Every storm approaching from the N. or W. is attracted by the pinnacles of Pilatus, an advanced outpost of the Alpine chain, and shrouds them in dense clouds.

Pilatus is the popular and generally trustworthy barometer of the district. An old saying runs thus: —

'If Pilatus wears his cap, serene will be the day;
If his collar he puts on, you may venture on the way;
But if his sword he wields, at home you'd better stay!'

If the summit is free from clouds and fog in the morning, the weather cannot be depended on; but if shrouded in fog till midday, a fine afternoon may be expected.

Many legends are connected with Pilatus, particularly with its caverns (the *Mondloch* below the Tomlisalp, and the *Dominikhöhle* above the Bründlisalp) and its *Lake* (to the S.W. of the Klimeshorn). One of the oldest is, that when Pontius Pilate was banished from Galilee, he fled hither, and in the bitterness of his remorse, drowned himself in this lake.

37. From Zug (or Lucerne) to Arth, Schwyz, and Brunnen.

Comp. Maps, pp. 100, 106.

i. From Zug to Arth. Lake of Zug.

STEAMBOAT from Zug to Immensee in 40 min., to Arth in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; or direct to Arth (in connection with the Zürich and Lucerne and the Rigi railways) in 50 min.

The **Lake of Zug** (1368'), 9 M. long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. wide, and 1320' deep, is very picturesque. Its richly wooded banks rise gently to

a moderate height, while to the S., above its azure waters, towers the Rigi, visible here from base to summit. On the flat N. bank of the lake many remains of lake-dwellings have been discovered.

Soon after the departure of the steamer from *Zug* (p. 95), Pilatus appears to the S.W., and then the Bernese Alps and the Stanserhorn to the left. On a promontory on the W. bank is the small château of *Buonas*; on the E. bank lie the village of *Oberwyl* and the houses of *Otterswyl* and *Eyelenegg*. Looking back, we observe the church-tower of *Cham* (p. 95), rising above the plain. On the W. bank, farther on, the wooded promontory of *Kiemen* projects far into the lake. Opposite us rises the Rigi-Scheideck, to the left of which are the Fronalpstock and the Ross-Stöcke. The steamer touches at *Walchwil* on the E. bank, and then crosses to *Immensee* (**Hôtel Rigi*), prettily situated at the foot of the Rigi. Travellers to Lucerne land here (omnibus to Küsnacht in 20 min., see below). Ascent of the *Rigi*, see p. 111.

On the E. bank, in the distance, lies *St. Adrian*, at the foot of the *Rossberg* (see p. 119), which on this side is clothed with wood and pasture. As Arth is approached, one of the Mythen, near Schwyz (p. 120), peeps from behind the *Rossberg*.

Arth (**Adler*, with garden on the lake; **Hôtel du Rigi*; *Schlüssel*) lies at the S. end of the lake, between the Rigi and the *Rossberg*, but not exposed to the landslips of the latter, the strata of which dip in another direction. The *Church*, erected in 1677, contains a silver cup and vase captured at Grandson in 1476.

RIGI RAILWAY (Arth to Goldau and Rigi-Kulm), see p. 109. *Footpath* up the Rigi, see p. 110. — From Arth to *Schwyz* and *Brunnen*, see p. 119; to *Küsnacht* and *Lucerne*, see below.

ii. From Lucerne to Küsnacht and Arth.

STEAMBOAT from Lucerne to (8 M.) Küsnacht, 55 min., and DILIGENCE from Küsnacht to (5 M.) Arth, 1 hr.; or OMNIBUS from Küsnacht to (2 M.) Immensee in 20 min., and STEAMBOAT thence to Arth in 1½ hr.

Departure from Lucerne, see p. 100. The steamer steers round the promontory of *Meggenhorn*, passing the islet of *Allstad* (p. 101), and enters the Küsnacht arm of the Lake of Lucerne. On a rising ground to the left, near stat. *Vorder-Meggen*, stands the picturesque modern château of *Neu-Habsburg*, behind which rises the ancient tower of the castle of that name, once frequently occupied by Rudolph, Count of Hapsburg, and afterwards Emperor of Germany, and destroyed by the Lucerners in 1352. The incident which induced Rudolph to present his horse to the priest is said to have occurred here (see Schiller's ballad, 'The Count of Hapsburg').

Stat. *Hinter-Meggen* (**Pension Gottlieben*, prettily situated ¼ M. from the lake, 5-7 fr. per day). The steamer now crosses *Greppen* (Rigi path, see p. 111), skirts the beautiful wooded slopes of the Rigi, and soon reaches —

8 M. **Küsnacht** (1433'; **Hôtel du Lac*, R. 2-3, D. 3, pension

5-6 fr.; **Schwarzer Adler*; *Rössli*; *Tell*; **Pens. Sigwart*), a village prettily situated at the N. end of the N.E. arm of the Lake of Lucerne (ascent of the Rigi, see p. 111). Omnibus to Immensee (see above) from the landing-place; one-horse carr. to the 'Hohle Gasse' 3 fr.

The ROAD FROM LUCERNE TO KÜSSNACHT (9½ M.) at first skirts the N. bank of the lake, in view of the Bernese and Engelberg Alps, but beyond the Pension Seeburg (p. 41) proceeds inland in order to cut off the angle which the bay of Lucerne forms with that of Küssnacht. On the right, where the road re-approaches the lake, rises the castle of *Neu-Habsburg*, mentioned above. We then pass the villages of *Meggen* (1513'; see above) and *Mörlischachen* (1457').

The road from Küssnacht to (5 M.) Arth gradually ascends at the base of the Rigi. To the right, on a wooded hill, ¾ M. from Küssnacht, are the scanty remains of *Gessler's Castle*, which is said to have been destroyed in 1308. The road then passes through the 'Hohle Gasse' ('chemin creux', or 'hollow lane'; see Schiller's *Tell*), now partially filled up, the name being still appropriate at one point only, where we pass through a kind of cutting shaded by overhanging trees. At the end of this part of the road, 1½ M. from Küssnacht, to the left, is *Tell's Chapel* (1584'), modernised in 1834, which is said to mark the spot where the tyrant Gessler was shot by Tell. Over the door is a painting representing the event, with an inscription.

By the (½ M.) inn **Zur Eiche*, the road divides, the branch to the left descending to (½ M.) *Immensee* (p. 118). The road to Arth leads round the N. spur of the Rigi to *Ober-Immensee*, and skirts the W. bank of the *Lake of Zug* (p. 118), affording a fine view of the lake and the *Rossherg*, which rises opposite (see below). Then (3 M.) —

13 M. *Arth* (p. 118).

iii. From Arth to Schwyz and Brunnen.

11 M. DILIGENCE from Arth to (8 M.) Schwyz 3 times daily in 1½ hr., to (11 M.) Brunnen in 2¼ hrs. (fare 3 fr. 80 c.). Omnibus 8 times daily from Schwyz to Brunnen in ½ hr. (80 c.). — Carriage and pair from Arth to Brunnen, 18-20 fr.

Arth, see p. 118. The Schwyz road runs parallel with the *Rigi Railway* (p. 109). As we approach (1½ M.) *Goldau* (1726'; **Rössli*), we observe traces of the disastrous landslip of the *Rossherg*, which completely buried this large and prosperous village in 1806. Two tablets of black marble on the outside of the church (erected in 1849, almost on the same site as the old edifice), record the names of some of the ill-fated villagers, and a brief notice of the catastrophe.

Goldau Landslip. The *Rufi*, or *Rossherg* (5141'), which rises above the village of Goldau, is composed, like the Rigi, of 'Nagelfluë', a conglomerate consisting chiefly of rounded limestone and flint pebbles imbedded in a calcareous cement. This rock, itself extremely hard, is frequently interstratified with layers of sand, which are disintegrated by exposure to the weather, or eroded by subterranean waters, so that the solid superincumbent strata, being deprived of their support, are from time to time precipitated into the valley. The summer of 1806 had been very rainy.

On 2nd Sept., about 5 p.m., one of these strata, 2 M. in length, 1000' in breadth, and 100' in thickness, was precipitated from a height of 3000' into the valley below, burying four villages with about 500 of their inhabitants, and converting the smiling landscape into a scene of desolation. It filled up about one-fourth of the Lake of Lowerz, the sudden rise of which occasioned further disasters. The anniversary of this event is commemorated by a religious ceremony at Arth.

The high-road traverses part of this scene of devastation, which extends from the summit of the Rossberg to the base of, and a considerable way up the Rigi. Time has covered the fragments of rock with moss and other vegetation, and pools of stagnant water have been formed between them at places. The track of the landslide may be distinctly traced on the side of the Rossberg, which is still entirely barren.

The village of **Lowerz** (1476'; *Rössli; Adler*), on the lake of that name, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther, lost its church and some of its houses by the same catastrophe. Driven violently from its bed, the water rose like a wall to the height of 80', inundating the islands of *Lowerz* and *Schwanau*, and sweeping away everything from the opposite bank. The ruined castle of *Lowerz* on the *Schwanau* is said to have been destroyed by the Schwyzers in 1308.

The road skirts the precipitous S. bank of the lake, which is $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. long, $\frac{5}{8}$ M. broad, and only 54' deep, and is entirely frozen over in winter. The boatmen at Lowerz or Seewen convey passengers to the other end for a moderate fare. At the E. end of the lake lies ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Seewen** (1512'; **Rössli; Stern*), with chalybeate baths.

FOOTPATH TO BRUNNEN (1 hr.; pleasanter than the road by Schwyz, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. shorter). We follow the brook, at first by a road on the right bank, then on the left, and cross the *Muotta* by a wooden bridge. A narrow path then leads us back to the Schwyz road beyond *Ingenbohl* (see below).

8 M. **Schwyz** (1686'; **Rössli, R. 2, L. & A. 1 fr.; *Hôtel Hediger and *Hirsch*, same charges; **Pens. Jütz*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the town, with pleasant view), $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Seewen, a straggling town with 6521 inhab. the capital of the canton, lies picturesquely at the base and on the slopes of the *Little Mythe* (5954') with its two peaks, and the *Great Mythe* (6244'). The Mythen are peaks of the *Hacken*; but the latter name is generally applied to that part of the mountain only which slopes towards Steinen, and which is crossed by a path to Einsiedeln (p. 124).

The picturesque situation of Schwyz is its chief attraction. The *Parish Church* (1774) is considered one of the handsomest in Switzerland. The *Town Hall* contains portraits of 43 'landammans' (magistrates) from 1534 downwards, and an old carved ceiling.

The large *Jesuit Monastery*, on the height, above the town, has been a grammar-school since 1856. Near it is the ancient *House of the Redings*, with two red towers, and bearing the family escutcheon.

The *Great Mythe* (6244': $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; guide 4 fr., unnecessary for the experienced; horse to the Holzegg 8-10 fr.), which is now ascended without difficulty by a good path, commands a view hardly inferior to those from the Rigi and Pilatus. Road from Schwyz to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Rickenbach* (*Hôtel-Pens. Bellevue*, moderate; fine view); a good bridle-path thence to the

(2 hrs.) *Holzegg* (5010'). A more direct path leads from Schwyz to the *Holzegg* viâ *St. Joseph* (guide desirable). — From Brunnen viâ *Ibach* and *Rickenbach* to the *Holzegg* in 2½-3 hrs., Schwyz remaining on the left. — Good path from Einsiedeln by *Alpthal* to the *Holzegg* in 2¾ hrs. — From the *Holzegg* a new path ascends in 48 zigzags on the E. side of the mountain, and then follows a narrow arête to the (1¼ hr.) summit of the *Grosse Mythe* (small *Inn, only one room with 3 beds). Good panorama by A. Heim.

The road from Brunnen to (3 M.) Schwyz leads by *Ibach*, at the entrance to the *Muottathal* (R. 90), *Ingenbohl*, with a pilgrimage-church, and the nunnery of *Mariahilf*, founded in 1855.

11 M. *Brunnen*, see p. 103.

38. From Wädenswyl to Einsiedeln.

Comp. Map, p. 64.

21 M. RAILWAY in 1 hr. (fare 2 fr. or 1 fr. 20 c.).

Wädenswyl, p. 66. The line (gradient 1 : 50) gradually ascends the fertile slopes on the S. bank of the Lake of Zürich, commanding beautiful views of the lake and the islands of Lützelau and Ufnau (p. 66). To the right, on a hill which the line skirts, stands the ruin of *Alt-Wädenswyl*. Stations *Burghalden*, *Samstagern*. The train now turns away from the lake, enters the defile of (14½ M.) *Schindellegi* (2483'; *Hirsch*), and crosses the brawling *Sihl*. The luxuriant region through which we have been slowly ascending now suddenly disappears, and the scenery assumes a more Alpine character.

From *Samstagern* a road leads to the whey-cure establishment of (1½ M.) *Hütten* (2488'; *Bär*; *Kreuz*), pleasantly situated above a small lake, and commanding an extensive view to the N. (It may be reached from *Richterswyl* in 1¼ hr.; p. 66.) Attractive excursion thence to the (2 hrs.) *Gottschallenberg* (3743'; new Inn), the W. prolongation of the *Hohe Rhonen* (see below), which affords a fine view of the Alps. The descent may be made by *Egeri* or *Menzingen* to *Zug* (p. 95).

The line skirts the E. slopes of the *Hohe Rhonen* (see below), and approaches the *Alpbach*, which joins the *Sihl* here. Towards the S. the *Mythen* (see above) now become visible. Beyond (18 M.) *Biberbruck* (2729'; *Post*), where the *Biber* falls into the *Alpbach*, the mountains of Glarus, terminating on the left in the pyramidal *Köpfenstock* (6240'), form the background of the Alpine view. The train follows the narrow *Alpthal* (several cuttings and viaducts, and a short tunnel), and soon reaches the basin of (21 M.) *Einsiedeln* (see below).

FROM RAPPERSWYL TO EINSIEDELN. By the lake-viaduct to *Hurden* and *Pfäffikon* (railway in 10 min.), see p. 66. The narrow road crosses the high-road from Lachen to Einsiedeln, which leads to the W. past the prettily situated *Kurhaus Feusisberg* to (4 M.) *Schindellegi* (see above). Our route ascends in windings (passing the *Pens. Lugete* on the right, which affords a fine view of the lake), with beautiful retrospects, to the (5 M.) pass of the *Etzel* (3254'; *Inn). (Travellers from Einsiedeln take the road to the left, 400 paces below the inn.)

The *Hoch-Etzel* (3615'; steep ascent of ½ hr. from the inn), or summit of the *Etzel*, is wooded, and commands no view, but the **Schönboden* (3523'), ¾ hr. to the E. of the inn, affords a most beautiful panorama, extending

far beyond the lake: to the N. the Limmatthal as far as Baden; N.E., the Altmann chain; E., the Toggenburg and Appenzell mountains, the Speer and Schänniserberg; S., the Sihl Valley, and the mountains of the Wäggitthal (p. 67), with the Glarnisch and Wiggis rising above them; S.W., the Euthal or Alpthal, with Einsiedeln, the Mythen of Schwyz, the Rossberg, and the Rigi; to the W. the Hohe-Rhonen (4042'), locally known as the Dreiländerstein from the stone on the summit marking the boundaries of cantons Zurich, Zug, and Schwyz. Travellers bound for Einsiedeln need not return from the Schönboden to the Etzel, but descend towards the S.W., through several enclosures, to *Egg*, visible below, where the Sihl is crossed. The path soon reaches the road which descends from the Etzel.

Near the Etzel Inn is the *Chapel of St. Meinrad*, the abode of the hermit of that name (see below) about the middle of the 9th century. His repute for sanctity attracted such crowds of devotees to his cell, that he was compelled to quit it, and retire to Einsiedeln, where he founded the abbey. The road now descends to the (1 M.) *Teufelsbrücke* (2202') which spans the *Sihl*. The famous empiric and alchemist *Paracelsus* (d. 1541 at Salzburg) is said to have been born or to have once resided here. Then 3¾ M. to Einsiedeln.

Einsiedeln (2890'; **Pfau*, R. 2, B. 1, D. 3, A. ½ fr.; **Sonne*; *Drei Könige*; **Adler*; *St. Catharina*), or *Notre-Dame-des-Ermites* (*Monasterium Eremitarum*), with 8383 inhab., in a green valley, watered by the *Alpbach*, consists almost entirely of inns of various grades, which provide entertainment for the vast numbers of pilgrims who congregate here to celebrate the high festivals. The extensive *Abbey*, rebuilt in 1704-19 in the Italian style after its destruction by fire (for the 6th or 7th time), rises high above all the other buildings.

The Abbey was founded in the time of Charlemagne. According to tradition, *Meinrad*, Count of *Sulgen* on the Neckar, built a chapel on the Etzel (see above), and afterwards another on the spot where the Abbey now stands, in honour of a miraculous image of the Virgin presented to him by Hildegard, Abbess of the church of Notre Dame at Zürich. He was assassinated in 861, and his murderers were discovered by means of two ravens which the holy man had tamed, and which hovered about the assassins till they reached Zurich. The attention of the populace was thus attracted, and the result was that the men were arrested and ultimately executed. The reputation of St. Meinrad increased so rapidly after his death, that a Benedictine abbey was founded on the spot where his cell had stood. The legend relates that when the Bishop of Constance was about to consecrate the church, on 14th Sept. 948, heavenly voices announced to him at midnight that the Saviour himself, surrounded by his angels, had already performed the ceremony. A bull of Pope Leo VIII. confirmed the miracle, and accorded plenary indulgences to all who should perform the pilgrimage to 'Our Lady of the Hermits'. The offerings of the crowd of worshippers were a source of great wealth to the Abbey. After St. Gallen, it became the richest Abbey in Switzerland. The Emperor Rudolph of Hapsburg created its abbot Prince of the Empire in 1274, and this dignitary lived in almost regal magnificence, exercising supreme authority over an extensive district. The abbots were for the most part men of noble birth until the 16th century. To this day Einsiedeln is the most considerable abbey in Switzerland, and in the Roman Catholic cantons the abbot is styled 'Prince of Einsiedeln', and is invested with considerable power.

When the French republicans invaded the country in 1798, they seized the greater portion of the treasures accumulated at Einsiedeln, and carried them off to Paris. The pious fathers had, however, rescued the sacred image of the Virgin, the chief object of their veneration, from the hands of the spoilers, and after having taken refuge for some time in the Tyrol, returned with it in 1803. Since that time pilgrimages to the shrine have been resumed. In 1710 the number of pilgrims amounted to 260,000; it now averages 150,000 annually. On high festivals (and especially when the anniversary of the Angel

Consecration' happens to fall on a Sunday) an immense crowd flocks hither from all parts of Switzerland, from Bavaria and Swabia, the Black Forest, Alsace, Lorraine, and even more distant regions. The greater proportion belong to the poorer classes, many of them being paid for their pious services by the rich, who thus perform an act of devotion by deputy. With the exception of Loreto in Italy, St. James of Compostella in Spain, and Mariazell in Styria, Einsiedeln attracts more pilgrims than any other shrine. In 1861 the Abbey celebrated the 1000th anniversary of its foundation, on which occasion an enormous concourse assembled to take part in the festival. The King of Prussia and the Prince of Hohenzollern presented the Abbey with two valuable paintings by *Mücke* of Düsseldorf on this occasion; one represents St. Meinrad (who is said to have been a scion of the noble house of Hohenzollern) preaching on the Etzel (p. 122) in the presence of a large assembly (many of the heads are portraits of members of the Hohenzollern family); the other is the Presentation of the Sacred Image by Hildegard, first Abbess of the Convent at Zurich.

The Abbey numbers 60 priests and 20 brothers of the Benedictine order, with a corresponding number of lay-brethren for the management of the property. (Excellent breed of horses.)

In the large open space between the houses and the church rises a black marble *Fountain* with fourteen jets, surmounted by an image of the Virgin, from which the pilgrims are wont to drink. Under the *Arcades*, which form a semicircular approach to the church on the right and left, as well as in the square itself, there are numerous stalls for the sale of missals, images of saints, rosaries, medals, crucifixes, and similar articles. So extensive is the demand for prints, engravings, religious works, and other souvenirs of the place, that at *Benziger's Library* no fewer than 700 workmen are employed in different departments. The *Statues* on the right and left of the entrance are those of the Emperors Otho I. and Henry II., two benefactors of the Abbey.

The *Abbey* is 148 yds. long, 41 yds. of which are occupied by the *Church* and its two slender towers, which bears some resemblance to the church of S. Giovanni in Laterano at Rome.

The INTERIOR of the church is gaudily decorated with gilding, marble, and pictures of little value. In the nave, isolated from the rest of the building, stands the CHAPEL OF THE VIRGIN, of black marble, the 'Sanctum Sanctorum', with a grating, through which, illuminated by a solitary lamp, a small Image of the Virgin and Child is visible, richly attired, and decked with crowns of gold and precious stones. At the back of the chapel is the inscription: '*Deiparae Virgini Casparus Comes in Altaembs Gallara et Vadutz Perfectit Anno Salutis MDCXXXII.*' In the chapel to the right a Crucifix by J. Kraus; in the choir an Assumption by the same artist, skilfully restored by Deschwanden in 1858. The TREASURY, once so rich, was despoiled by the French in 1798. The Abbey contains a well-arranged LIBRARY of 26,000 volumes, chiefly historical, a number of MSS., and a small natural history collection. The FÜRSTENSAAL is hung with good life-size portraits, including those of Pius IX., the emperors William I., Francis Joseph, and Napoleon III. The PRIVATE CHAPEL of the abbot is adorned with paintings of ecclesiastical events. — Connected with the Abbey are a SEMINARY and a LYCEUM.

It is an interesting historical fact that the Reformer Zwingli was pastor of Einsiedeln from 1515 to 1519; and the effect of his preaching was so great, that in 1517, on the anniversary festival, the monks left their cells, and the Abbey was for a time quite deserted.

The *Herrenberg* (3648'), a hill an near the Abbey, commands a beautiful view of the neighbourhood.

39. From Einsiedeln to Schwyz and Brunnen.

Comp. Map, p. 100.

19½ M. DILIGENCE twice daily to (16½ M.) Schwyz in 2¾, to (19½ M.) Brunnen in 3½-4 hrs. (fare 4 fr. 15 c.). Diligence from Wädenswyl, viâ Biberbruck (which may be reached by railway in ¾ hr.), to Brunnen twice daily in 4 hrs. — From Einsiedeln viâ Sattel to Goldau, diligence in 3¼ hr. (corresponding with the Rigi trains, p. 109). — Footpath from Einsiedeln to Schwyz over the Hacken, 3½ hrs.

The FOOTPATH from Einsiedeln to Schwyz, destitute of shade, and disagreeable in bad weather, leads through the monotonous Alpthal (convent of *Au* on the right) to the village of (1½ hr.) *Alpthal* (3258'), where the ascent of the *Hacken* begins by a rugged log-path. After an ascent of ½ hr., we reach a resting-place, whence the space between the Mythen (p. 120), in shape resembling the letter V, is distinctly observed; in ½ hr. more we arrive at the *Inn* on the summit of the pass (4588'), commanding a magnificent survey of part of the Lake of Lucerne, the Lake of Lowerz (p. 120), and the surrounding mountains. The view from the *Hochstuckli* (5105'), ½ hr. higher up towards the N., is still finer, and embraces the N. portion of the lake and town of Zurich. The steep and stony descent to (1 hr.) Schwyz is very unpleasant in wet weather.

A new ROAD leads from Einsiedeln through the *Sihlthal* or *Euthal* to (9 M.) *Iberg* (3483'), and thence by the *Heilighäusle* (*Iberger Egg*, 4823'), in full view of the Lake of Lucerne and the Alps, to (6 M.) Schwyz.

The HIGH ROAD leads towards the N.W. to —

3 M. *Biberbruck* (p. 121), whence it turns towards the S.W. to (1½ M.) *Altmatt* (2989'), a poor hamlet on a large moor, occupied by weavers, from which a cart-track runs direct to (1 hr.) Einsiedeln across the lofty plain of the *Katzenstrick* (3455'); *Inn at the top). At —

7½ M. *Rothenthurm* (3041'; **Ochs*), the *Landsgemeinde* assembled biennially down to 1848. The village derives its name from a red tower, belonging to fortifications (*Letze*) extending as far as Arth, erected by the Schwyzers to protect their N.W. boundary against the incursions of their neighbours.

The *EGERI-SEE* (2382'), a picturesque little lake 3 M. to the W. of Rothenthurm, is skirted on the E. and N. sides by the high-road from Sattel to Zug. Its S.E. slope is named the *Morgarten* (4055'). Eight years after the expulsion of the Austrian governors, *Leopold of Austria*, accompanied by a brilliant array of knights, invaded the country for the purpose of chastising the Forest Cantons. The Swiss, however, gained a signal victory over the Hapsburgers and their allies at Morgarten on 16th Nov. 1315. At the S. end of the lake, near the houses '*An der Schornen*', stands a Chapel, erected in memory of the great battle, of which it contains a representation. Service is performed here annually on the anniversary of the victory.

The road ascends a little through monotonous pastures, and beyond *Biberegg* (3110'), which lies to the left, it descends in numerous windings. In the gorge far below flows the *Steinen-Aa*.

10 M. *Sattel* (2729'; *Neue Krone*, on the road, *Alte Krone*, in the village) lies above the new road.

FROM SATTEL TO ZUG, diligence, passing the Egeri-See, daily in 2 hrs. (fare 2 fr.). The *Chapel of Morgarten* (see above) is 1 M. distant to the N.

From the *Ecce-Homo Chapel*, 1½ M. S. of Sattel (see below), a road leads by *Steinenberg* and over the slopes of the *Rosberg*, traversing the scene of the landslide, to *Goldau* (p. 119) in 2 hrs. (a convenient route to the Rigi).

The **Schlagstrasse*, as the new road from Sattel to Schwyz is called, crosses the *Steinen-Aa* and traverses the slopes of the *Engelberg*, the W. spur of the Hacken, affording beautiful views of the fertile valley of Steinen, the Lake of Lowerz with the Schwanau, the scene of the Goldau landslip, and the Rigi. At (4½ M.) *Auf der Burg*, Schwyz and the Mythen become visible. Near (2 M.) *Schwyz* the road unites with the old post-road by Steinen (see below).

The OLD ROAD, which also commands a fine view, leads on the E. slope of the *Rossherg*, past the *Ecce Homo Chapel* (see above), with the deep ravine of the *Steinen-Aa* lying on the left, to (3 M.) *Steinen* (1524'; *Rössli*), a village surrounded with walnut and fruit-trees. This was the birthplace of the Swiss patriot *Werner Stauffacher* (p. 105), on the site of whose house, beyond the village, is a *Chapel* with rude frescoes which is said to have been erected in 1400. The *Charnel-house* dates from 1111. — A new road leads from Steinen by *Steinenberg* through the scene of the Goldau landslip to (6¾ M.) *Ober-Arth* (p. 109); another round the N. end of the Lake of Lowerz to *Lowerz* (p. 120).

The old post-road crosses the *Steinen-Aa* and unites at (1½ M.) *Seewen*, which lies to the right, with the road from Arth along the S. bank of the Lake of Lowerz to *Schwyz* (p. 120), which is reached 1½ M. farther.

16½ M. *Schwyz* (1686'; p. 120); 19½ M. *Brunnen*, see p. 103.

40. From Lucerne over the St. Gotthard to Bellinzona and Locarno (*Milan*).

DISTANCES. From Lucerne to Locarno 116 M.; from Lucerne to Flüelen 23 M.; from Flüelen to Biasca 68 M.; from Biasca to Locarno 25 M. — Those given in this route are reckoned from Flüelen.

THROUGH SERVICE 3 times daily by steamer and diligence from Lucerne to Biasca (railway-station), 91 M., in 15½ hrs., fare 29 fr. 50 c. (coupé 36 fr. 20 c.). DILIGENCE from Flüelen to Andermatt, 25½ M., in 5½ hrs., fare 8 fr. 55 c. (coupé 11 fr. 45 c.); to Airolo, 44 M., in 9 hrs., fare 15 fr. 85 c. (coupé 20 fr. 25 c.); to the Biasca station, 68 M., in 13 hrs., fare 25 fr. (coupé 31 fr. 70 c.). The evening diligence from Flüelen spends the night at Andermatt. — RAILWAY (*St. Gotthard Line*) from Biasca by Bellinzona to Locarno in 1½ hr., fares 4 fr. 10, 2 fr. 90 c., 1 fr. 5 c. (in connection with the steambot to Arona, and the railway thence to Milan). — DILIGENCE from Bellinzona to Lugano in 4 hrs., fare 4 fr. 80 c. (coupé 6 fr. 40 c.); RAILWAY from Lugano to Milan in 4 hrs., fares 8 fr. 55, 7 fr. 10, 5 fr. 5 c. — Through-tickets may be procured at the branch post-office at Lucerne (Schweizerhof Quay) or from the captains of the steamboats. Those who wish to secure the coupé had better apply at the post-office, where through-tickets for luggage also may be obtained. Fare to Bellinzona 31 fr. 50 (coupé 38 fr. 20 c.); to Locarno 32 fr. 80 c. (coupé 39 fr. 50 c.); to Lugano 36 fr. 40 c. (coupé 41 fr. 50 c.); to Milan 1st class 47 fr. 55, 2nd cl. 44 fr. 20 c. — In summer the supplementary carriages are open *chairs-à-bancs* ('*Aussichtswagen*'), with eight seats, affording a view (fares same as for the '*intérieur*'). — '*EXTRAPOST*' from Flüelen to Biasca with two horses 152 fr. 10, with three 212 fr. 50, with four 272 fr. 90 c.

CARRIAGES. The latest tariff issued by the authorities of Canton Uri includes the following charges (exclusive of gratuities), which however are very apt to be exceeded by the drivers. Carriage and pair from Flüelen to Amsteg 20 fr., to Geschenen 35 (and back 60), Andermatt 50 (and back 80), St. Gotthard Hospice 70, Airolo 100, Faido 120, Biasca 150, to the Furka 55, Rhone Glacier 100, Brigue 135 fr. — The innkeepers will generally provide good carriages at these fares, but extortionate demands are often made by the drivers themselves, especially on the Italian side. In every contract the number of horses, duration of the journey, stations for

the night, amount of gratuity, etc., should be distinctly specified. The drivers are prohibited to change horses (comp. *Introd.* IX). The importunities of guides, drivers, and landlords, with which travellers used to be assailed at every step, and especially on board the steamers, have happily been put a stop to by the government.

The **St. Gotthard Route** was the most frequented of all the Alpine passes until the beginning of the present century, but as it was only a bridle-path, it was gradually deserted after the construction of the roads over the Simplon (R. 80), the Splügen (RR. 95, 96) and the Bernardino (R. 97). In 1820 the governments of cantons Uri and Ticino began the present road, 19 ft. in width, and completed it in 1832. In convenience and utility it is second to none of the Alpine routes, while in magnificence of scenery it is superior to any of the others, especially on the S. side. The St. Gotthard and Bernardino roads are usually practicable for carriages during four or five months, from the beginning of June (the Splügen generally a week earlier), but in the early summer large quantities of snow are often seen by the road-side. In winter travellers are conveyed over the pass in small one-horse sledges. After a heavy snow-storm, communication is sometimes broken off for a whole week.

Those who desire to see the finest part of the St. Gotthard route on the N. side only need not proceed beyond Andermatt. Walkers should drive as far as Amsteg, in order to avoid unnecessary fatigue before reaching the finest part of the route (from Amsteg to Andermatt, 15 M.). Luggage forwarded by post by travellers about to cross the St. Gotthard should be addressed to the head-office at Altorf, and not to Flüelen.

St. Gotthard Railway. The St. Gotthard line now in course of construction comprises the *Immensee*, *Goldau*, *Flüelen*, *Bellinzona*, and *Locarno*, the *Bellinzona*, *Lugano*, and *Chiasso*, and the *Bellinzona*, *Magadino*, and *Pino* lines. Between *Biasca* and *Locarno* and between *Lugano* and *Chiasso* the line was opened in 1874; it is expected that the whole line will be completed in 1882. The total length of the line and its branches is about 150 M., and the cost of its construction is estimated at about 1½ million fr. (60,000L.) per mile. The culminating point of the railway, in the middle of the great tunnel, is 3787' above the sea-level, and the maximum gradient is about 1' in 40' (between Flüelen and Göschenen and between Biasca and Airolo). The line runs from *Rothkreuz* on the 'Nord-ostbahn' (Zug and Lucerne line, p. 95) to *Immensee* (p. 118), skirts the Lake of Zug and the base of the Rigi to *Arth* and *Goldau*, intersects the scene of the landslide, passes the Lake of Lowerz on the N. side, and leads by *Steinen* (for Schwyz) and *Seewen* to *Brunnen*. It is next carried along the rocky bank of the Lake of Lucerne (p. 105) to *Flüelen*, and ascends the *Reussthal* to *Altorf* and *Amsteg*. Here it crosses the *Kaistelenbach* and the *Reuss*, and ascends by means of a curved tunnel and a wide loop to the height above Wasen. It now passes through the great St. Gotthard Tunnel between Göschenen and Airolo (p. 130). Thence it descends the *Val Leventina*, passing near *Dazio Grande* and *Lavorgo* through long curved tunnels, to *Biasca*, *Bellinzona*, and *Locarno*. The *Bellinzona* and *Lugano* branch is carried through *Mte. Cenero* by means of a tunnel 1842 yds. long (pierced in April, 1881).

From Lucerne to (23 M.) **Flüelen**, see R. 34. The road to (2½ M.) Altorf traverses the broad lower part of the *Reussthal*. To the right runs the St. Gotthard Railway. In the background rises the *Bristenstock* (p. 128), to the left of which are the two *Windgellen*.

2½ M. **Altorf**, or *Altdorf* (1466'; **Adler* or *Post*, R. 2, B. 1¼, L. & A. 1 fr.; **Clef d'Or*; **Löwe*; *Krone*; **Tell*, unpretending; beer at *Reiser's*; omnibus to or from Flüelen ½ fr.), situated in a fertile valley surrounded by mountains, is the capital of Canton Uri (2906 inhab.). The church contains a Madonna in relief, by *Imhof*.

This pleasant little town is famous as the traditional scene of the exploits of Tell, which resulted in the liberation of Switzerland from the Austrian yoke. A colossal *Statue of Tell*, in plaster, presented to Altorf in 1861 by the riflemen of Zürich, is said to occupy the spot whence the intrepid archer aimed at the apple placed on the head of his son by command of the tyrant Gessler. About 150 paces distant stands a fountain, with a statue of *Besler*, a magistrate of the town, erected by himself on the supposed site of the lime-tree by which Tell's child stood while awaiting the arrow of his father, and which is said to have flourished here till 1567. It is maintained by some that the lime-tree was thirty paces farther back, on the ground where the tower now stands; but the latter is known to have existed before the 14th century. On its N. and W. sides are frescoes representing Tell's celebrated feat with his bow, his leap from the boat, and the death of Gessler. Below, the battle of Morgarten, 15th Nov., 1315 (see p. 124).

The *Capuchin Monastery*, above the church, and the neighbouring *Pavillon Waldeck* command beautiful views. (Ascent by the tower, or from below the statue of Tell.) Above the monastery lies the *Bannwald*, a 'sacred grove', in which the woodman's axe is proscribed, as it protects Altorf from falling rocks (see Schiller's *Tell*, Act iii, Scene 3).

To the right, beyond the town, is a *Nunnery*, to the left the *Arsenal*; then about 1 M. to the left, the village of *Bürglen* (1804'; **Tell*, R. 1-2, B. 1 fr., L. & A. 30 c.), prettily situated on a height at the entrance to the *Schächenthal* (p. 90), the traditional birth-place and home of Tell. The supposed site of his house is occupied by a *Chapel*, erected in 1522, on the walls of which his exploits are painted. Through the *Schächenthal* and over the *Klausen Pass* to *Stachelberg*, see R. 29.

A glimpse at the picturesque *Schächenthal* is best obtained by ascending from *Witerschwand* or *Spiringen* (p. 90) in about 1½ hr. to one of the farm-houses situated in the *Kessel*, which affords a most admirable survey of the grand head of the valley (*Scheerhorn*, *Griesgletscher*, *Kammlistock*, and *Claridenstock*), with beautiful fresh pastures and dark pine-forest in the foreground. — The ascent of the *Ross-Stock* (8081'), a splendid point of view, crossing the *Meienthal-Alp*, takes 5 hrs. from Bürglen (guide necessary). The descent may be made through the *Riemenstaldenthal* to *Sisikon* (p. 105).

The road here crosses the wild *Schächenbach* in its artificial bed, near its confluence with the *Reuss*. From among fruit-trees to the left peeps the church of *Schaddorf*. To the right, beyond the *Reuss*, we observe the church-tower and the ruined castle of *Attinghausen*, in which the Baron of Attinghausen mentioned in Schiller's *Tell* is said to have died in 1307. (A wooden staircase ascends the tower; beautiful view.) — Route over the *Surenen Pass* to *Engelberg*, see R. 43.

Beyond (1¼ M.) *Bötzlingen* the background of the valley is formed by the pyramidal *Bristenstock* (see below). To the right rise the bold precipices of the *Gitschen* (p. 105) and the *Bockli* (6808'), to the left the *Mittagstock* (6663'), *Belmistock* (7933'), *Hohe Faulen* (8212'), and lastly the two *Windgellen* (see below). The church of (2¼ M.) *Erstfeld* (Post Inn) is on the opposite bank of the *Reuss*. At (½ M.) *Klus* (**Inn*) the road passes under the *St. Gott-*

hard line and with it approaches nearer the river. To the left rise the abrupt *Kleine Windgelle*, or *Sewelistock* (9846'), and the *Grosse Windgelle*, or *Kulkstock* (10,463').

The *Erstfelder Thal*, on the left bank of the Reuss, opens near the parish church, and extends to the *Schlossberg Glacier*, a walk of 4 hrs. between steep and lofty mountains. At the upper end of the valley are two Alpine lakes, the gloomy *Faulensee*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the glacier, and the *Obersee* (6463'), $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. farther to the S., at the base of the *Krönlet* or *Krönte* (10,197'). The *Faulenbach*, which flows out of the latter, forms a beautiful cascade. Difficult passes (10-12 hrs.; experienced guides necessary) lead hence over the *Schlossberg-Lücke* (8635') and over the *Spannort-Joch* (9610') to Engelberg (comp. p. 143).

On the road to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Silänen* (1771'; *Tell*) a beautiful view is obtained of the pyramid of the *Bristenstock* (10,089'), occupying the entire background, and visible from base to summit. Near the chapel of the *Vierzehn Nothhelfer* ('fourteen helpers in time of need') rises the tower of the old castle of Silänen. To the left in approaching ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Amsteg, on a rocky hill, are seen the remains of a castle, believed to be that of *Zwing-Uri* built by Gessler (plain inn on the top).

$10\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Amsteg* (1759'; **Stern*, or *Post*; **Kreuz*; **Hirsch*; in all, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, L. & A. 1 fr.; *Löwe*), a small, substantially built village, beautifully situated at the mouth of the *Maderaner Thal*, through which the *Kärstelenbach* descends to the Reuss.

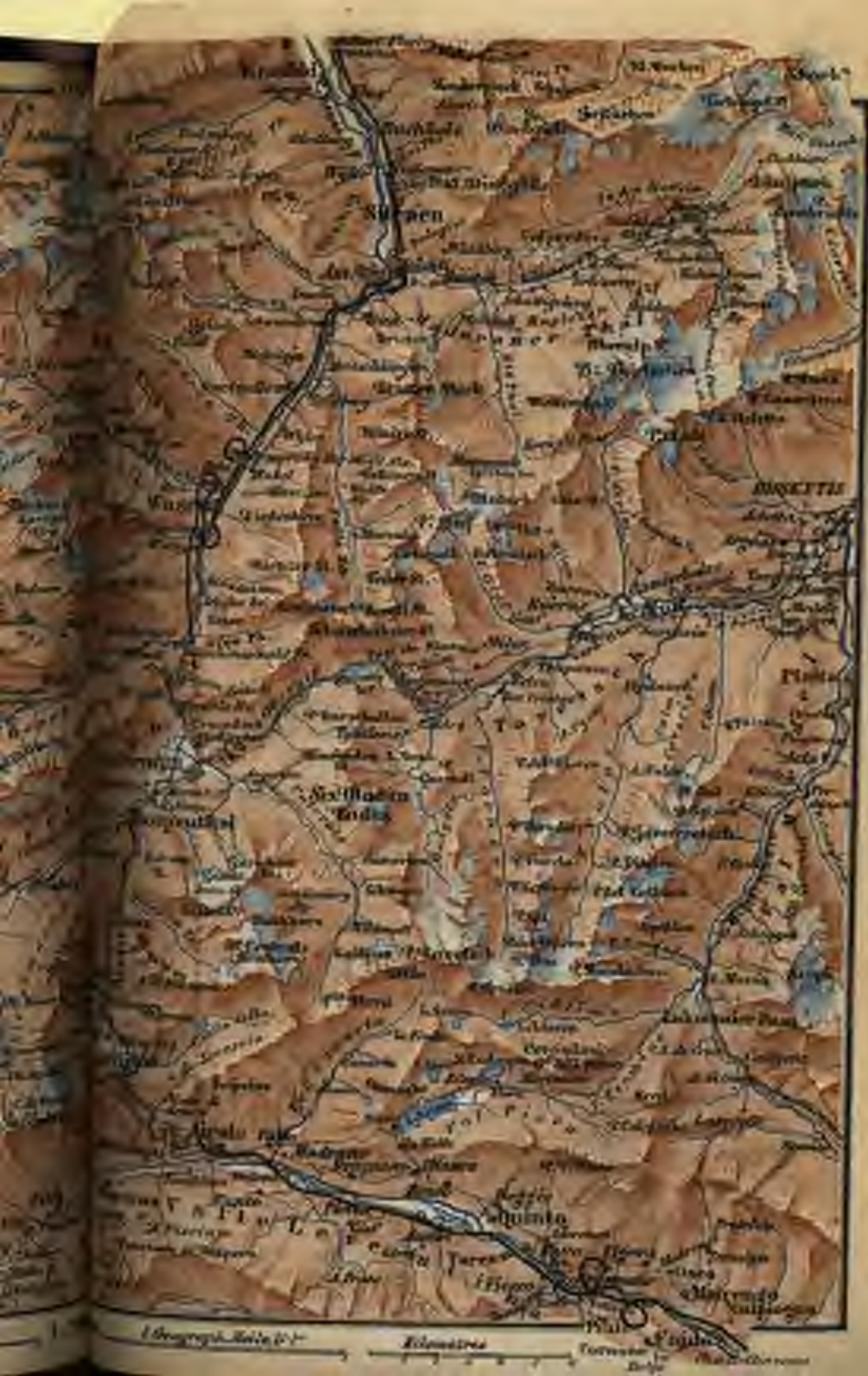
MADERANER THAL (bridle-path in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. to the *Hôtel Alpenclub*), see R. 41. — Over the *Kreuzli Pass* or *Brunni Pass* to *Disentis* and over the *Clariden Pass* to *Stachelberg*, see pp. 138, 139.

The *Bristenstock* (10,089'), which may be ascended from Amsteg in 7-8 hrs. (very laborious, guide necessary, 20 fr.), affords an exceedingly grand panorama. Descent to the *Etzli-Thal* or *Felli-Thal* difficult.

The road crosses the *Kärstelenbach*, and then the Reuss by a bridge of two arches. To the left runs the St. Gotthard railway; it crosses the *Kärstelenbach* by a lofty bridge, penetrates the slope of the *Bristenstock*, which is much exposed to avalanches, by a tunnel 715 yds. long, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. above Amsteg crosses the Reuss by a bold iron bridge. The ST. GOTTHARD ROUTE (p. 126), properly so called, begins here. On the left towers the vast pyramid of the *Bristenstock*; below rushes the foaming Reuss through its ravine, forming a succession of waterfalls. (The old St. Gotthard road follows the right bank of the Reuss from Amsteg to the second bridge.) In the early summer huge masses of avalanche-snow, which present the appearance of earth or detritus, are seen in some of the gorges. Beyond —

$12\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Inschi* (2168'; *Lamm*, rustic), a fall of the *Inschi-Alpbach* is passed. A picturesquely situated bridge carries the road back to the right bank of the Reuss, on which lies ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Meitschlingen*, with a chapel. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther the road crosses the *Fellibach*. (Through the narrow *Felli-Thal* or *Fellenen-Thal*, which abounds in crystals, the *Oberalp-See* may be reached by the *Felli-Lücke* in 6 hrs.; p. 357.) On the hill opposite stands the hamlet of *Giurtnellen*. Beyond the village of *Wyler* ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) is a third





bridge (2661'), the *Pfaffensprung* ('priest's leap', from the tradition that a monk once leaped across the stream here with a girl in his arms), by which the road recrosses to the left bank. The first of the curved tunnels of the railway, which begins here, describes nearly a complete circle within the mountain. Far below, the river dashes through a narrow gorge. View beautiful in both directions. The road crosses the impetuous *Meienbach* (*Meien-Reuss*), which rises on the Susten (p. 151), shortly before reaching —

18 M. **Wasen** (2779'; **Hôtel des Alpes*; **Ochs*; **Krone*, moderate), a considerable village with a loftily situated church (fine view from the churchyard). The path ascending to the right, 50 yds. beyond the bridge, cuts off the windings of the road.

One of the most interesting parts of the ST. GOTTHARD RAILWAY is near Wasen, where it avoids the steep ascent by means of an immense loop and two curved tunnels. It crosses the *Maienreuss* three times. The lowest bridge is a little above the road. The line then pierces the hill on which Wasen lies, crosses the *Reuss* to the left above it, describes within the mountain a wide curve to the right, and again crosses the *Reuss* above Wattingen (see below). It then returns to a point above Wasen, where the station is being built, crosses the *Maienreuss* by a bold and handsome bridge for the second time, describes a long bend through the mountain to the left, and on emerging crosses the *Maienreuss* a third time. Having thus gradually ascended to a point high above Wasen, it then proceeds to Göschenen.

Near ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) **Wattingen** (2998') is the fourth bridge over the *Reuss*, above which, to the right, is a beautiful fall of the *Rohrbach*. The village consists of a few road-side houses, one of which, with a rude representation of the Rütli conspiracy, is said to have been the ancestral dwelling of the Barons of Wattingen. Above it is the bridge of the railway, which after leaving the curved tunnel of Wattingen returns towards Wasen (see above).

The ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) fifth bridge (*Schönibrück*, 3212') crosses to the left bank of the *Reuss*. To the left rises the *Teufelsstein*, a huge mass of rock. The next place ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) is —

21 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Göschenen**, or *Göschenen* (3488'; **Hôtel Göschenen*, R. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; **Rössli*), at the mouth of the *Göschenen-Thal*, from which the *Göschenen-Reuss* descends. The railway crosses the *Göschenen-Reuss*, and then the *Reuss*, and enters the great tunnel (see below).

Attractive walk hence to the (3 hrs.) *Göschenen-Alp*, near the head of the valley. A good path leads by *Abfrutt* to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Wicki* (4350'), where the *Voralp-Thal* branches off to the right; from its narrow mouth (the *Kaltbrunnen-Kehle*) the *Voralper Reuss* is precipitated in a picturesque fall. The path in the main valley next leads by *St. Nicolaus* and the *Brindlistaffel* (5043') to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) solitary chalets of the *Göschenen-Alp* (6040'; accommodation at the curé's), grandly situated. To the W. descends the beautiful *Dammastock* glacier from the *Winterberg* range (which culminates in the *Dammastock* and *Rhonestock*); and 1 hr. farther up the valley the *Göschenen-Reuss* issues from the *Kehlen-Glacier*, which is imbedded between the *Winterberg* and *Steinberg*. — A moderately easy and very interesting path (7 hrs., with guide) leads from the *Göschenen-Alp* over the *ALPIGLEN-LÜCKE* (9111'), between the *Lochberg* and *Spitzberg* (p. 139), to *Realp* (p. 139). The S. peak of the **Lochberg* (9400'), which affords a splendid view of the *Galenstock* group and the *Alps* of the *Valais* as far as *Mont Blanc*, is easily ascended in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from the top

of the pass. — Several difficult passes from the Geschenen-Alp cross the Winterberg range to the Rhone and Trift glaciers (*Winterjoch*, *Dammapass*, *Maasplankjoch*; comp. p. 151). Over the **SUSTEN-LIMMI** (10,180') or the **TIERBERG-LIMMI** (10,500') to the *Steinalp* (p. 151), 9 hrs., laborious. Over the **KEHLENJOCH** to the *Trift Glacier* and *Mühlestalden*, 10 hrs., fatiguing but interesting (p. 151). — Ascent of the **FLECKISTOCK** (*Spitzliberg*, 11,214') difficult, for thorough mountaineers only. The path ascends from *St. Nicolaus* (see above) by the *Voralp-Thal* to the *Hornfeli-Alp* and the highest chalet *Auf den Flühen* (7874'); it then leads over loose stones and rock to the summit (7·8 hrs. from the Geschenen-Alp). Magnificent view.

Immediately below the *Vordere*, or *Häderli-Brücke* (3720'), the sixth bridge, is the N. end of the great *St. Gotthard Tunnel* (3640'; p. 126), to which visitors are not admitted without special permission.

The great **ST. GOTTHARD TUNNEL** is 16,310 yds. or upwards of 9¼ M. in length, being longer than the *Mont Cenis Tunnel* by 2953 yds. or about 1⅔ M. The central point is 3787' above the sea-level (604' lower than the highest point of the *Mont Cenis Tunnel*), from which it descends on both sides (about 6 : 1000 towards Geschenen and 2 : 1000 towards Airolo). The works were begun in the latter half of 1872, and the boring was completed on 29th Feb. 1880. The tunnel is now being enlarged and lined with masonry. A line of rails for workmen's trains is already in use, and the mails are also sent through the tunnel in bad weather, when the road is impassable. The contractor, M. Jules Favre, died in July, 1879.

At the entrance to the tunnel are the large workshops where the air was compressed by means of water-power as a motive power for the boring machinery. The iron tube which conveys the water of the Reuss to this point accompanies the road for ½ M. as far as the tower on the right bank of the Reuss above the 'long bridge' (see below). Here, about ¼ M. beyond Geschenen, begins the sombre rocky defile of the ***Schöllenen** (2½ M. long), bounded by lofty and almost perpendicular walls of granite, at the base of which dashes the impetuous Reuss. The road ascends by numerous windings, most of which may be cut off by footpaths or the old bridle-path. Beyond a few of these windings we pass the disused *Lange Brücke* (no saving is effected by crossing it), and cross the (1 M.) *Sprengibrück* (4048'), the seventh bridge. The road in the Schöllenen is much exposed to avalanches, and at one of the most dangerous spots is protected by a gallery, 60 yds. in length, at the farther end of which is the bull's head of Uri. Beyond the defile we reach the (1½ M.) —

***Devil's Bridge** (4593'), *Teufelsbrücke* (the eighth), in the midst of a scene of wild desolation. The Reuss here falls in a picturesque cascade into an abyss 100' below, while its spray bedews the bridge above. The wind (aptly called 'Hutschelm', or 'hat-rogue', by the natives) sometimes comes down the gorge in violent gusts, and endangers the hats of unwary travellers. The new bridge, constructed of granite in 1830, has a single arch of 26' span. The old bridge, 20' below, is disused and overgrown with moss.

A battle between the Austrians and French took place here on 14th Aug., 1799. The former had taken up a strong position near the bridge, but were unable to withstand the impetuous attack of the French. They therefore blew up the small side-arch, in consequence of which hundreds

of soldiers were precipitated into the abyss, and communication was cut off. The French then scaled the right bank of the Reuss, and compelled the Austrians to retire in the night. Their success, however, was of short duration. A month later *Suvoroff* marched over the St. Gotthard and pressed hard upon the French, who had filled the Urner Loch with masses of rock. The Russians removed the obstacles and re-opened the road, but near the ruins of the Teufelsbrücke they found themselves exposed to a murderous fire from the French. In spite of this, however, they forced a passage, and drove their enemy back as far as the Lake of Lucerne.

Beyond the Devil's Bridge (cabaret, with a good selection of St. Gotthard minerals) the road winds upwards past a chapel to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) **Urner Loch** (4642'), a tunnel 70 yds. long cut through the rock in 1707, originally only broad enough for pedestrians and horses, but now admitting two carriages abreast. Prior to 1707 a hanging chain-bridge, called the *Stäubende Brücke*, conducted the traveller round the *Teufelsstein*, through a constant shower of spray.

The **Valley of Urseren**, upon which the road emerges from the gloomy Urner Loch, presents a striking contrast to the wild region just traversed. This peaceful valley (p. 139), with its green pastures watered by the Reuss, is about 8 M. in length and $\frac{1}{2}$ –1 M. in breadth, and is surrounded by lofty and barren mountains partially covered with snow. Before the Reuss had forced a way for itself through the Schöllenen, this valley was probably a lake. Corn grows here but scantily, and trees are scarce. Winter lasts nearly eight months, and during the short summer fires are often necessary. The 1400 inhabitants of the valley gain their livelihood by feeding cattle, and conveying travellers and goods across the St. Gotthard.

$25\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Andermatt**, or *Urseren*, Ital. *Orsèra* (4738'; **Bellevue*, a large hotel, well situated outside the village, R. 3–6, L. & A. 2, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 5 fr.; opposite, *Hôtel Nager*, small; **St. Gotthard*, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4 fr.; **Drei Könige* and **Hôtel Oberalp*, moderate; *Krone*, unpretending), $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the Devil's Bridge, is the principal village (735 inhab.) in the valley. Adjoining the church, which is said to date from the time of the Lombards, is a charnel-house adorned with skulls bearing inscriptions (comp. p. 96). The *Maria-hilf* chapel affords a good survey of the valley: to the W. rises the barren grey Bätzberg, in the background the Furka with its inn, to the left the Mutthorn; a few paces beyond the chapel, the Six-Madun, or Badus (see below), is visible; to the E. in long zigzags ascends the road over the Oberalp (R. 93).

From Andermatt over the *Oberalp* to *Coire*, see R. 93; over the *Furka* to the *Rhone Glacier* in the Upper Valais, see R. 42.

The **Six-Madun**, or *Badus* (9616'), the huge outpost of the Oberland of the Grisons, is often ascended from Andermatt ($4\frac{1}{2}$ –5 hrs.; guide necessary; ascent from Tschamut easier and shorter, p. 357). The traveller may descend to the Toma-See (p. 357) and the valley of the Vorder-Rhein. The summit, which consists of blocks of gneiss, commands innumerable peaks of the Alps of the Grisons, Bern, and the Valais, and the whole of the Vorder-Rheintal. — The *Gurschenstock* (9423'; 4 hrs.) and *Gamsstock* (9728'; $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), both of which afford fine views, may also be ascended from Andermatt (guide necessary). — Over the *Unteralp Pass* to *Airolo* (8 hrs.), see p. 134.

Between Andermatt and Hospenthal the *Glacier of St. Anna* is seen rising high above the brow of the mountain to the left.

27½ M. **Hospenthal** (4800'; **Meyerhof*, R. 3, D. 4, A. 1 fr.; **Löwe*, moderate) derives its name from a hospice which formerly stood here. The tower on the hill is a relic of a castle said to have been built by the Lombards. The magazine (*Sust*) at the end of the village is now disused. The Furka road diverges here to the right (R. 42).

The St. Gotthard road now ascends in numerous windings through a desolate valley, on the left bank of that branch of the Reuss which flows from the Lake of Lucendro and unites with the Realper Reuss (p. 139) below Hospenthal. A short-cut diverges to the left by the second house beyond the bridge over the Reuss. Pleasant retrospects of the Ursern-Thal and the jagged peaks of the Spitzberg (p. 139), as far as the Galenstock to the W. To the left of the bleak (3 M.) *Gamsboden* opens the precipitous *Guspis-Thal*, at the head of which are the small *Guspis Glacier* and the *Pizzo Centrale* (see below). At a bend in the road, ½ M. farther, stands the first *Cantoniera* (5876'); to the right rise the slopes of the *Winterhorn*, or *Piz Orsino* (8747'). The road now enters Canton Ticino, and crosses the Reuss for the last time, near its source in the *Lake of Lucendro* (not visible), by the (3 M.) *Rodont Bridge* (6621'), ¼ M. below the second *Cantoniera*.

A visit to the ***Lake of Lucendro** (6834') forms an easy digression of ½ hr. only. The path diverges below the Rodont Bridge (on the left bank), leads over masses of rock to the (10 min.) beautiful green lake, environed with snow-peaks and glaciers, and skirts its N. bank. To the S. rises the imposing *Piz Lucendro* (9708'), to the W. the *Yערberhörner* (9265'), the *Piz dell' Uomo* (8819'), etc. — The path crosses the Reuss at its exit from the lake, and rejoins the St. Gotthard road on the top of the pass.

On the (1 M.) **Pass of St. Gotthard** (6936') the road passes between several small lakes.

The St. GOTTHARD is not a single peak, but a considerable mountain-group, with a number of different peaks, extensive glaciers, and about thirty small lakes. The pass itself is a lofty and barren valley, destitute of view, bounded on the E. by the precipitous *Sasso di S. Gottardo* (8235'), and on the W. by the rocks of the *Fibbia* (8996') and the *Pizzo la Valletta* (8334'). The principal peaks of the St. Gotthard are: E., the *Prosa* (9883') and *Pizzo Centrale* (9849'; see below); W., the *Piz Lucendro* (9708'), *Yערberhorn* (9265'), *Piz dell' Uomo* (8819'), and *Winterhorn* or *Piz Orsino* (8747'); then, more to the W., the *Leckhorn* (10,069'), *Mutthorn* (10,184'), *Pizzo di Pesciora* (10,250'), *Pizzo Rotondo* (10,489'), *Kühbodenhorn* (10,081'), etc.

35½ M. **Albergo del S. Gottardo** (6867'), ¼ M. to the S. of the culminating point, a large, gloomy Italian inn. Opposite to it is the **Hôtel de la Prosa* (R. 2-3, D. 4, L. & A. 1, pens. 8 fr.), the post and telegraph-office. Adjoining it is the *Hospice*, erected by Canton Ticino, containing nine beds for poor travellers, who are received gratuitously. St. Gotthard minerals are sold here. A little to the S. of the hotel, on the old road, is the *Mortuary Chapel*, now disused.

EXCURSIONS (guides at the *Hôtel Prosa*). The ascent of the ***Pizzo Centrale**, or *Trithorn* (9849'), an admirable point of view, is free from

difficulty and abundantly repays the fatigue (3½ hrs.; guide 10 fr.). Beyond the hospice we cross the brook to the left, and ascend the slope of the Sasso San Gottardo over detritus to the entrance of the Sella valley, through which the route leads. The *Prosa* (see below) soon becomes visible above us, to the left; farther on, the *Sella Lake* (7320') is seen far below. A snow-field is finally crossed to the base of the peak, which consists of crumbling hornblende. The space on the summit is very limited. The ^{**}View is one of striking magnificence, embracing almost all the highest mountains in Switzerland (excellent panorama by A. Heim). — The *Monte Prosa* (8983') may also be ascended from the hotel without much difficulty (2½ hrs.; guide 5 fr.). By the hut above the *Sella Lake* (1¼ hr.) we diverge to the left from the path to the Pizzo Centrale, and ascend across poor pastures and patches of snow to the (½ hr.) saddle (8520') between the *Prosa* and *Blauberg*. We then turn to the left again and traverse the arête, and lastly pick our way over sharp rocks to (½ hr.) the summit. The W. peak, 41 ft. higher than the E., is separated from it by a chasm about 20 ft. deep. The view is inferior to that from the Centrale.

The *Fibbia* (8996'), a gigantic rock which commands the St. Gotthard road on the W. and descends precipitously to the Val Tremola, may also be easily ascended from the hotel in 2½ hrs. (guide necessary). Excellent survey of the St. Gotthard group, the valley of the Ticino, &c. — The *Pizzo Lucendro* (9708'), a splendid point of view, and the *Leckhorn* (10,069') present no unusual difficulty; but the *Pizzo Rotondo* (10,489'), the highest peak of the St. Gotthard, is very difficult (comp. p. 282).

Ascent of the *Sorescia* (7349'), a pleasant short excursion (1 hr.). We descend the road to the S. as far as the Ticino bridge, and beyond it ascend by a narrow path to the left. Fine view, especially of the Alps of Ticino, the *Cristallina*, *Campo Tencia*, *Basodino*, etc. Descent to the Sella valley unadvisable, as there is no bridge over the Ticino, which is pretty broad here.

Lake of Lucendro, see above. — OVER THE ORSINO PASS TO REALP (4 hrs.), not difficult (mountaineers may dispense with a guide). The route ascends N.W. from the Lucendro lake over grass slopes, past the *Orsirova Lake* (8058') to the summit of the pass (about 8530'), on the S.W. side of the Pizzo Orsino (see above). It commands a striking view (S.) of the St. Gotthard range from the Furka to the Fibbia, (N.W.) of the Finsteraarhorn and Agassizhorn, and, to the right of these, of the Galenstock and Dammastock range as far as the Sustenhörner and Titlis. Descent to Realp across pastures and brushwood.

OVER THE LECKI PASS TO THE FURKA (10 hrs., with guide), fatiguing, but very interesting. From the Prosa Hotel the route leads through the *Valletta di S. Gottardo*, between the *Fibbia* and the *Pizzo la Valletta*, to the *Passo di Lucendro* (8330') and the glacier of that name. It then passes to the N. of the *Piz Lucendro* (see above; not difficult to ascend) and leads into the *Wytenwasser-Thal* and to the *Cavanna Pass* (p. 139). Crossing the *Wytenwasser Glacier*, and passing the *Hühnerstock*, it at length reaches (6½-7 hrs.) the *Lecki Pass* (9556'), lying to the N. of the *Leckhorn* (10,069'; see above; easily ascended from the pass in ½ hr.). Descent across the *Mutt Glacier*, past the *Mutthörner*; then an ascent between the *Thierberg* and *Blauberg* to the small *Schwärze Glacier*, and descent thence to the (3½ hrs.) *Furka Hotel* (p. 140).

From the Hospice to Airolo is a walk of 1½-2 hrs. (by short-cuts); in the reverse direction on foot or by diligence 3 hours. In winter and spring the snow is often piled up on the road-side in heaps 30-40' high, and sometimes remains unmelted throughout the summer (comp. p. 126). Snow-storms and avalanches are most prevalent on the S. side.

About ½ M. to the S.E., below the hospice, the road crosses that branch of the *Ticino* which issues from the *Sella Lake* (see

above). Near the first house of refuge, the *Cantoniera S. Antonio* (6375'), the road enters the **Val Tremola**, a dismal valley $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, into which avalanches often fall, and descends past the *Cantoniera S. Giuseppe* (6010') in numerous windings, which are avoided by the old bridle-path at the bottom of the valley, following the telegraph-wires. At the third refuge, the *Cantoniera di Val Tremola* (5564'), the Val Tremola ends and the *Val Leventina* (p. 135) begins, and a fine *View of the latter as far as Quinto is obtained. To the right opens the *Val Bedretto* (p. 282), from which the main branch of the *Ticino* descends. Below the road, on the right, before Airolo is reached, is the S. end of the *St. Gotthard Tunnel* (3756'), with large engine-houses and workshops.

44 M. **Airôlo** (3868'; **Posta*, moderate; **Hôtel Airolo*), the first Italian village, on the *Ticino*, was almost entirely destroyed by a fire in 1877, but has since been rebuilt.

Bridle-path through the Val Bedretto over the *Nufenen Pass* to Obergestelen in the Valais in 8 hrs., see p. 282; or from *All' Acqua* over the *S. Giacomo Pass* (7572') to the Falls of the Tosa in 7 hrs., see p. 246. Travellers bound for the Val Bedretto need not descend to Airolo, but quit the road below the *Cantoniera di Val Tremola* (see above), at the angle of the first great bend which it takes in the direction of that valley. The path descends to the right, and at *Fontana* (p. 282) joins the road leading from Airolo to All' Acqua. One hour is thus saved, — Through the *Val Maggia* to Locarno, see p. 417. — Through the *Val Canaria* over the *Unteralp Pass* to Andermatt (7 hrs.), fatiguing, and very steep on the S. side (p. 131).

FROM AIROLO TO DISENTIS THROUGH THE VAL PIORA (10 hrs., guide unnecessary). Descending the St. Gotthard road for $\frac{3}{4}$ M., we cross the *Canaria* brook to the left, and ascend to (20 min.) *Madrano* (4109'). After $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more the path ascends the slope to the left to (20 min.) *Brugnasco* (4548'). It then runs on nearly at the same level, overlooking the picturesque Val Ticino, and afterwards passing through wood. At ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Altanca* (4567') we turn to the left and ascend in zigzags past a small chapel to (40 min.) *Valle* (a spring by the wayside). The rock below it bears a very ancient inscription. In the gorge to the right are several picturesque waterfalls. Fine retrospect of the Alps of Ticino. We next cross a rocky saddle to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) sequestered **Lake Ritom** (6001'; **Hôtel Piora*, on a hill to the left, well sheltered, and suitable for some stay). Pine-woods close to the hotel. Several good points of view in the neighbourhood (*Fongio*, *Pian' Alto*, *Camoghè*, *Punta Nera*, etc.). In secluded basins lie six small lakes (and there are four others just beyond the ridges in the direction of the Val Cadlimo). Great variety of geological formations and of plants. — The path leads round the lake, to the left. By the (20 min.) *Ritom Chalets* we ascend the slope to the left by a narrow path to the (25 min.) chapel of *S. Carlo*. Crossing the brook, and passing a cross on the right (leaving the small lake of *Cadagno*, with its summer hamlet to the left), we reach ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Piora*, a poor hamlet, and (20 min.) *Murinascio*, a group of huts. The path, indicated by crosses, leads straight on for $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., and then ascends to the left. Farther on it always bears to the left. (The last huts of *Piano de' Porci* lie to the right, below us. Persons bound for Olivone may from this point cross direct by a pass between the *Piz Scai* and *Piz Columbe* to the Casaccia hospice; p. 359.) We ascend the secluded *Val Termine*, with the *Piz dell' Uomo* (9022') rising on the left, to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) summit of the **Uomo Pass** (7257'; 10 min. before reaching which we pass a good spring by a heap of stones, with its abandoned hut. The path descending on the other side is marshy at places. Before us to the right rises the *Scopi*, to the left in the distance the *Todi*

chain. The ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Hospice of St. Maria*, see p. 358. Thence to *Disentis*, or across the *Lukmanier* to *Olivone*, see R. 94.

Below *Airolo* opens the *Val Canaria*, interesting to geologists. The road enters the *Stretto* (defile) *di Stalvèdro*, which in 1799 was defended by 600 French soldiers against 3000 Russians for 12 hrs. (comp. p. 130). The ruins of a marble tower of Lombard origin (*Casa dei Pagani*) command the mouth of this picturesque ravine on the right. On the left bank of the *Ticino* four parallel ridges of rock descend to the river, through which four openings have been cut for the road. The railway crosses the *Ticino* above the defile, and follows the right bank of the river to *Piotta*, beyond which it runs parallel with the road as far as *Dazio Grande*.

The road, now nearly level, next passes (3 M.) *Piotta*, ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ambri* (to the right the *Piz Massari*, 9062'), opposite *Quinto*; then ($1\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Fiesso* and the hamlet of ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Dazio Grande* (3110'). Immediately beyond the poor inn the road enters a second rocky *Ravine. The *Ticino* has forced a passage for itself through the *Monte Piottino*, or *Platifer*, and forms a series of *Waterfalls in the gloomy gorge. The road descends close by these falls, and crosses the river several times. The railway effects a more gradual descent by means of two circular or loop-tunnels, one on the left, and the other on the right bank. To the right, near *Faido*, the *Piumogna* descends in a picturesque fall into the *Ticino*.

54 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Faido*, Ger. *Pfäid* (2365'; **Angelo*, charges according to bargain; *Prince of Wales*; *Hôtel Vella*), the capital of the *Leventina*, is a village of thoroughly Italian character.

The *Valle Leventina*, or Valley of the *Ticino*, formerly belonged to Canton Uri, and was governed in the most despotic manner by bailiffs, who purchased their appointment from the *Landsgemeinde*, as was the custom in almost all the democratic cantons, as well as in the republics of antiquity. A revolt broke out in 1755, but was suppressed with the aid of the Swiss troops; the leaders were executed, and their heads suspended from the chestnut-trees. The French put an end to this mode of government in 1798. Canton Uri endeavoured to re-establish the original constitution in 1814, but the Congress of Vienna decided that the *Leventina* and the other seven Italian districts belonging to the twelve old Swiss cantons should together constitute the new canton of *Tessin* or *Ticino*.

From *Faido* over the *Predelp Pass* to the *Lukmanier*, see p. 359.

The road passes through beautiful scenery; the numerous *campanili* in the Italian style, crowning the hills, have a very picturesque effect. $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Chiggiogna*, with an old church. On the right and left several cascades fall from the cliffs, the veil-like fall of the *Cribiasca*, near (2 M.) *Lavorgo*, being the finest. Huge masses of rock lie scattered about, between which handsome chestnut-trees have taken root. Vines and mulberry-trees begin to appear. Where the road descends in windings to the bottom of the valley (passing two loop-tunnels of the railway, close together to the left), the *Ticino* forms another fine fall.

61 M. *Giornico* (1325'; *Cervo*; *Corona*), a considerable village, picturesquely situated, possesses an old Lombard tower and remains

of fortifications near the church of *S. Maria di Castello*. The well-preserved church of *S. Niccolò da Mira*, in the earliest Romanesque style, is supposed to occupy the site of a heathen temple. Beyond Giornico, to the right, is the fine waterfall of the *Cramosina*.

64½ M. **Bodio** (1086'; *Posta*). Beyond *Polleggio* (978') the *Brenno* descends from the *Val Blegno* (p. 359). The valley of the *Ticino* now expands and takes the name of *Riviera* down to the mouth of the *Moësa*. Luxuriant vines, chestnuts, walnuts, mulberries, and fig-trees now remind the traveller of his proximity to 'the garden of the earth, fair Italy'. The vines extend their dense foliage over wooden trellis-work supported by stone pillars, 6-10' in height.

68 M. **Biasca** (**Hôtel de la Gare*, at the station, R. 3, B. 1½, D. 4, L. & A. 1 fr.; **Grand Hôtel Biasca* and *Unione*, in the village; *Rail. Restaurant*), with an old Romanesque church on a hill (1112'), is at present the terminus of the St. Gotthard Railway. The station is 1 M. to the S. of the village (two-horse carriage to Andermatt 100, to Flüelen 150 fr.). A series of oratories near the station ascends to the *Petronilla Chapel*, loftily situated, near which is the magnificent **Froda* or *St. Petronilla Waterfall*. — To *Olivone*, and over the *Lukmanier* to *Disentis*, see R. 94.

The RAILWAY skirts the base of the rich E. slopes of the valley of the *Ticino*, which is very hot and dusty in summer. 72½ M. *Osogna* (964'; *Posta*) lies at the foot of an abrupt rocky hill with a rounded summit. Near *Cresciano*, to the left, are the picturesque *Boggera Falls*. — 75 M. *Claro* (1027') lies at the base of the *Pizzo di Claro* (8921'), one of the most beautiful and fertile mountains in Switzerland, and on the hill-side stands the monastery of *S. Maria* (2074'). Beyond (77½ M.) *Castione* the train passes the mouth of the *Val Mesocco* (p. 369) and crosses the *Moësa*. *Arbedo* (p. 369) lies to the left. We now approach Bellinzona, with its lofty walls and turrets, and its three castles, which present a very picturesque appearance.

80 M. **Bellinzona**, Ger. *Bellenz* (761'; **Poste et Pension Suisse*; *Hôtel de la Ville*; **Angelo*, moderate; *Rail. Restaurant*), on the *Ticino*, the capital of Canton Ticino, with 2436 inhab., has all the characteristics of an Italian town. It was strongly fortified in the middle ages, and regarded as the key to the route from Lombardy to Germany. The fortifications have been partly restored of late. The possession of the town was frequently contested by the Swiss and the Milanese, but from the beginning of the 16th to the end of the 18th cent. the former remained in undisturbed possession. The *Abbey Church* is a fine building in the Italian style of the 16th cent.

The three picturesque **Castles** were the residences of the three Swiss Bailiffs (comp. p. 135), in whom the judicial and executive authority was vested. Each castle possessed a small garrison and a few cannons. The largest, the *Castello Grande*, on an isolated eminence to the W., which affords a magnificent view, belonged to Uri; it is now used as a prison and arsenal (visitors admitted; fee). Of the other two, towards the E., the

lower, the *Castello di Mezzo*, belonged to Schwyz; the upper, the *Castello Corbario* or *Corbé* (1502'), now in ruins, to Unterwalden. The loftily situated pilgrimage-chapel of *S. Maria della Salute* is another admirable point of view.

From Bellinzona to *Lugano* and *Como*, see p. 411.

The lower valley of the Ticino is a broad plain, enclosed by lofty mountains, which are clothed with vines at their bases, and with chestnut and walnut-trees higher up. 82½ M. *Giubiasco*. At (85 M.) *Cadenazzo* the high-road to Lugano ascends the *Monte Cenero* to the left (p. 411), while a road leads straight on to *Magadino* (p. 416). — Below *Cugnasco* the Ticino is crossed, and beyond (89½ M.) *Gordola* the *Verzasca*, which bursts forth from a narrow ravine on the right. We now approach the *Lago Maggiore*.

93 M. (116 M. from Lucerne) *Locarno*, see p. 416.

41. The Maderaner Thal.

Comp. Map, p. 128.

The *Maderaner Thal* (4 hrs. from Bristen to the Hüfi-Glacier), a picturesque valley enclosed by lofty mountains (N., the *Great* and *Little Windgelle*, the *Great* and *Little Ruchen*, and the *Scheerhorn*; S., the *Bristenstock*, *Weitenalpstock*, *Oberalpstock*, and *Düssistock*), and watered by the turbulent *Kärstelenbach*, is worthy of a visit. Bridle-path (shaded in the early morning) from Amsteg to the (3¼ hrs.) *Hôtel Alpenclub* (3032' above Amsteg). Interesting return-route by the *Staffeln* (see below) in 5½-6 hrs. (guide 6 fr.).

Amsteg (1758'), see p. 128. We diverge from the St. Gotthard road on the left bank of the *Kärstelenbach* and ascend by a good zigzag path to the *St. Antons-Kapelle*, and then over gently sloping pastures shaded with fruit-trees to (50 min.) the hamlet of *Bristen* (cabaret opposite the church). The path then descends a little, crosses (5 min.) to the right bank of the foaming *Kärstelenbach*, and again ascends. After 7 min. we avoid a bridge to the right, leading to the narrow *Etlzthal* (see p. 139). After 20 min. the path recrosses to the left bank (fine view from the bridge), and leads to the (5 min.) houses *Am Schattigen Berg*. It then ascends rapidly to the (40 min.) inn on the *Lungenstutz*, and in 8 min. more to a *Cross*, which commands a fine view. It next crosses the *Griesbach*, and leads, partly through pine-forest, to the chalets of *Stössli* (3904'); it crosses the brook at a *Saw-mill*, passes the houses (40 min.) of *Balmwald* on the left, and in 20 min. more reaches the **Hôtel Alpenclub* (4790'), which was almost entirely burned down in 1880, but has been rebuilt. Fine view from the terrace in front of the house. Pleasant wood-walks in the vicinity.

To the **Hüfi Glacier*, an interesting walk (¾ hr., guide unnecessary). From the inn a good path, at first through wood, skirts the grassy slopes on the N. side of the valley (passing opposite the fall of the *Lammernbach* and the **Stäuberbach Fall*; several fine waterfalls farther on) and crosses the (½ hr.) *Seidenbach* to a (¼ hr.) rocky height (5230'), overlooking this vast ice-cataract, from which the *Kärstelenbach* issues.

The return-route to Amsteg by the **Staffeln* (5½-6 hrs.; guide 6 fr.), the lofty pastures on the N. side of the valley, is recommended. We proceed, as above, to the height overlooking the Hüfi Gla-

cier ($3\frac{1}{4}$ hr.); then an ascent of 1 hr. to the *Alp Gnof* (6234'), and ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Staffel-Alp* (6289'), commanding a magnificent *View of the Hüfi Glacier, Clariden Pass, Düssistock, Tschingel Glacier, Oberalpstock, Weitenalpstock, Crispalt, Bristenstock, Galenstock, Spitzli-berg, the Windgellen, and Ruchen. The path then passes the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Alp Bernetsmatt*, and descends rapidly to the pretty *Golzern-See* (4636') and the (1 hr.) *Golzern-Alp* (good drinking water), and lastly in zigzags through underwood to the hamlet of ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Bristen* (see above). — Or (fatiguing and 1 hr. longer, but interesting) we may ascend from *Bernetsmatt* (see above) to the beautiful pastures of *Oberkäsern* and *Rück*, in full view of the Bernese Alps, the Titlis, Maderaner Thal, and Tödi, and descend thence to Amsteg via *Waldiberg* and *Frenschenberg*.

EXCURSIONS FROM THE HÔTEL ALPENCLUB. (*Ambr. Zraggen, Jos. Mar. Trösch, Jos. Furgger, and A. Baumann* are good guides; for ordinary excursions, 6 fr. per day.) The ascent of the *Düssistock* (*Dispetüs* or *Piz Val Gronda*; 10,703'), 6-7 hrs., is difficult, and for mountaineers only (guide 20 fr.). The path leads up the *Brunnithal* to the (2 hrs.) *Waltersfirren Alp* (6332'), ascends to the left to the (2 hrs.) *Tschingel Glacier* and crosses it; we then clamber to the top over precipitous rocks in 2 hrs. more. The view is admirable. — The *Oberalpstock* (or *Piz Tgietschen*; 10,925'), which presents no serious difficulty, is another striking point of view (guide 20 fr.). We either proceed from the Alpenclub Hotel to the *Brunni Pass* (see below) in 4-5 hrs., and ascend over the *Brunni Glacier* to the summit in 2-2½ hrs.; or cross from Amsteg to the upper part of the *Strimthal* by the *Kreuzli-Pass* (see below), and ascend across the *Strim Glacier*, reaching the summit from the E. side (7-8 hrs., from Sedrun 1 hr. less). — The *Weitenalpstock* (9872'), 7 hrs., very toilsome. — The *Bristenstock* (10,089'), see p. 128. — The *Piz Cambriales* (10,540'), 4-5 hrs. from the Hüfi Alp (see below), not difficult for practised climbers. — The *Grosse Windgelle* (10,463') and the *Grosse Scheerhorn* (10,814'), both very difficult, require experience and thorough steadiness (guide 25 fr.). Ascent of the *Grosse Ruchen* (10,295'), less difficult, but extremely fatiguing (via *Alp Gnof*, 6-7 hrs.; guide 20 fr.).

PASSES. To STACHELBERG over the *Clariden Pass* (9843'), 11 hrs. from the Alpenclub Hotel, a grand and very interesting expedition, presents no serious difficulty to mountaineers (able guides necessary, 30-35 fr. each). The route ascends the W. slopes of the Düssistock (see above), on the left bank of the *Hüfi Glacier*, to the (2½ hrs.) *Club Hut* on the *Hüfi Alp* (5906'), where the night should be passed. Then a steep ascent, and after 40 min. down to the *Hüfi Glacier*, the extensive snow-fields of which are ascended gradually and without great difficulty to the (3-3½ hrs.) Pass at the S. base of the *Claridenstock* (10,348'). We then descend straight across the *Claridenfirn* (to the N. of which is the *Bocktschöngel*, a rock with an aperture in the middle) to the *Allenorenalp*, the *Auengüter* (p. 87), and (5 hrs.) *Stachelberg*; or to the right across the Sandfirn to the *Upper Sandalp* (p. 88) in 2, and thence in 2½ hrs. to the *Hôtel Tödi* (p. 87). — Over the *Hüfi Pass* (9646') to Linththal or Disentis, also interesting. The pass lies N.E. of the *Catschavaults* (10,046'). — Another pass to Stachelberg is the *Scheerjoch* (9268'), lying between the *Scheerhorn* (10,814') and the *Kammli-stock* (10,610'), 12-14 hrs. from the Alpenclub Hotel to Stachelberg, for experts not very difficult. The descent lies over the crevassed *Gries Glacier* to the *Kammli Alp* and the *Klausen Pass* (p. 89).

To UNTERSCHÄCHEN over the *Ruchen Pass*, 8-9 hrs., laborious. From the *Alp Gnof* (see above) the ascent lies over precipitous grass slopes, rock, and glacier to the top of the pass, W. of the *Grosse Ruchen* (10,295'); steep descent into the *Brunnithal* and *Schächenthal* (p. 89).

To DISENTIS over the *Brunni Pass* (8875'), 8-9 hrs., interesting, but fatiguing (guide 20 fr.). The *Brunnithal* is ascended by *Rinderbühl* and

Waltersfirren (see above) to the (3 hrs.) *Brunni-Alp* (6988'), whence the *Brunni Glacier* is crossed to the (2 hrs.) pass, to the right of which rises the *Oberalpstock* (see above). Descent through the wild *Acletta-Thal* to (3 hrs.) *Acletta* and (1/4 hr.) *Disentis* (p. 354).

FROM AMSTEG OVER THE KREUZLI PASS (7645') TO SEDRUN, 8 hrs., fatiguing. Through the *Etzlithal* to the pass, 5 1/2 hrs.; thence down the *Strim-Thal* to *Sedrun* (p. 355), 2 1/2 hrs.

42. From Andermatt to the Rhone Glacier.

The Furka.

Comp. Map, p. 128.

21 M. DILIGENCE in summer twice daily in 4 3/4 hrs. (8 fr. 50, coupé 10 fr. 20c.); between Andermatt and Brieg once daily in 12 1/2 hrs., halting for dinner at the Rhone Glacier (21, coupé 25 fr.). — Horse from Realp to the Tiefenbach Refuge 5, Furka 8 fr. — One-horse carriage from Andermatt to the Furka Hotel 15 (from Realp 10), two-horse carr. 25 fr.; to the Rhone Glacier 25 or 40 fr.

The *FURKA ROAD*, constructed chiefly for military purposes, commands striking views of the Rhone Glacier, the Galenstock, Spitzberg, etc., and is recommended to pedestrians. The bridle-path is shorter, but destitute of view.

Andermatt (4738'), and thence to (2 M.) *Hospenthal* (4869'), see pp. 131, 132. By the 'Löwe', at the upper end of *Hospenthal*, the road diverges to the right from the St. Gotthard route, ascends a little, and then skirts the level right bank of the *Realper Reuss* in the bleak *Urserenthal* (p. 131). On each side rise steep grassy slopes, furrowed by numerous brooks, and overshadowed on the N. by the jagged pinnacles of the *Spitzberge* (10,053'). 2 M. *Zumdorf* (4965'), a group of huts with a chapel. After a straight stretch of road, we cross the Reuss and the *Lochbach*, the E. discharge of the *Tiefengletscher* (see below), and soon reach —

5 1/2 M. *Realp* (5059'; *Hôtel des Alpes*; *Inn* 'beim Hospiz', the post-station), a poor hamlet at the W. end of the Urseren Valley.

Over the *Alpiglen-Lücke* to the *Geschenen-Alp*, see p. 129; *Orsino Pass* to the *St. Gotthard*, see p. 133. — From Realp to *Villa* in the *Val Bedretto* (p. 282) by the *Cavanna Pass* (8566'), between the *Piz Lucendro* and *Hühnerstock*, 5 hrs., uninteresting.

Beyond Realp the road begins to ascend in long windings, which pedestrians avoid by following the old road to the right, 50 paces beyond the second bridge, 1/2 M. from Realp. (Those descending from the Furka quit the new road a few hundred paces beyond the 50th kilometre stone, and descend a few steps to the left.) Farther up we obtain a fine retrospective view of the broad Urserenthal, with the zigzags of the Oberalpstrasse in the background, above Andermatt (p. 357); on the left are the Wyttengewasserthal with the glacier of that name, the Ywerberhörner, and the Piz Lucendro. On the (3 3/4 M.) *Ebneten-Alp* (6831') the windings terminate. About 1 M. farther is the —

10 M. *Tiefenbach-Schirmhaus* (6790'; **Inn*), or 'refuge', where the diligence halts some time.

A bridle-path leads hence in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the end of the **Tiefengletscher**, imbedded between the Galenstock and the *Gletschhorn* (10,850'), where beautiful crystals (12-15 tons) were found in 1868 (p. 33). — Over the *Tiefensattel* to the *Rhone Glacier* (*Grimmel, Trift Glacier*), see p. 151. — Over the *Winter-Lücke* (9449') to the *Geschenen-Alp* (p. 129), 6 hrs.; the descent to the *Winter Glacier* is very steep.

The road traverses the *Tiefentobel* and ascends, running high up on the N. slope of the mountain. The old bridle-path in the *Garschenthal* is on the left, far below. On the right lies the *Siedeln-Gletscher*, the discharge of which forms a fine waterfall by the road-side; and to the right of the glacier rise the pinnacles of the *Bielenstock* (9670'). In front of us rises the *Furkahorn* (see below). We next reach ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) the summit of the —

14 M. **Furka** (7992 ft.; *Hôtel de la Furca*, D. 4 fr.), a saddle descending abruptly on both sides, and rarely quite free from snow. Magnificent *VIEW of the Bernese Alps with the imposing *Finsteraarhorn*, the *Oberaarhorn*, *Sidelnhorn*, *Wannehorn*, etc.; farther to the right the *Fiescherhörner* and the *Eiger*. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther on we obtain a view of the Upper Valais and the Alps of Valais (*Mischabelhörner*, *Matterhorn*, *Weisshorn*, etc.); immediately to the S. the *Mutthorn* (see below).

The ascent of the ***Furkahorn** (9935'; $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), across pastures, detritus, and patches of snow, presents no difficulty (guide 4 fr.). Admirable panorama of the Alps of Bern and Valais, the Galenstock, and the St. Gotthard group. Not advisable to descend direct to the *Rhone Glacier*.

The **Galenstock** (11,805'), 5 hrs., is for mountaineers only, with an able guide (18 fr.). By the *Galenhütten* (see below) we descend to the *Rhone Glacier*, ascend its left margin, and climb a steep snowy slope to the right; then follow a difficult arête of rock, and lastly mount very steep *névé* to the snow-clad summit. View exceedingly grand.

The ***Mutthorn** (10,170'), S. of the Furka, 3 hrs., with guide, not difficult.

From the Furka over the *Lecki Pass* to the *St. Gotthard Hospice* (10 hrs., with guide), see p. 133; over the *Triftlimmi* to the *Trifthütte*, see p. 150.

TO THE GRIMMEL HOSPICE (p. 191). Walkers may descend from the Furka Inn to the upper part of the *Rhone Glacier* in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., cross it above the ice-fall, and proceed over *Nägeli's Grättli* (8471'; *View) to the Hospice (4 hrs., with guide). The path descends to the N. end of the small lake (p. 192).

The road follows the slope to the right as far as the (1 M.) *Galenhütten* (7900'). It then descends in long zigzags (on the first of which there is a new *Inn*), high above the immense ***Rhone Glacier** (p. 281), which comes down on the right, and affords admirable views of its fantastic ice-masses. At the bottom of the valley it crosses the *Muttbach*, the discharge of the *Gratschlucht-Gletscher*, which flows under the *Rhone Glacier*. It then gradually descends the slope of the *Längisgrat*, and again describes several long bends which the old bridle-path cuts off. Crossing the infant *Rhone*, we now reach the (6 M.) —

21 M. *Rhone Glacier Hotel*, in the '*Gletsch*' (5753 ft.; p. 281).

From the *Rhone Glacier* to *Brieg*, see R. 78; over the *Grimmel* to *Meiringen*, see R. 59.

43. From Lucerne to Altorf by Stans and Engelberg. The Suränen.

Comp. Maps, pp. 100, 128.

STEAMBOAT 4 times daily from Lucerne to Stansstad in 40 min., fare 1 fr. 40 or 80 c. (see p. 145). — DILIGENCE from Stansstad to (14 M.) Engelberg twice daily in 3 hrs. 20 min.; fare 4 fr. 60, coupé 6 fr. 40 c. (to Stans 6 times daily in 20 min., fare 60 c.); carriage with one horse to Engelberg 15, with two horses 25 fr. (one-horse carr. from Beckenried to Engelberg 18, two-horse 30 fr.; see p. 102). — Walkers should dismiss their vehicle at Grafenort (9 M. from Stansstad, a drive of $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr., one-horse carr. 10 fr.), beyond which the road is so steep that diligence-passengers usually alight and walk. — From Engelberg to Altorf over the Suränen, a picturesque route, steep at places (bridle-path, $8\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide, 12 fr., may be dispensed with in settled weather; persons coming from Altorf require a guide to the summit of the pass at farthest, 6 fr.).

To *Stansstad*, see p. 145. The road leads round the S. base of the *Bürgenstock* (p. 145), through orchards and pastures. To the right, the *Stanserhorn* (see below).

2 M. *Stans*, or *Stanz* (1502'; *Krone*, R. 1, B. 1 fr.; **Engel; Rössli; Pension Mettenweg*), the capital of *Nidwalden*, the E. half of Canton Unterwalden, with 2208 (Rom. Cath.) inhab., lies in a rich and fertile valley, on which from 11th Nov. to 2nd Febr. the sun shines for one hour only in the morning, between the *Hohe - Brisen* (7894') and the *Stanserhorn* (see below). Adjacent to the handsome *Parish Church* is the **Monument of Arnold von Winkelried* (p. 45), a fine group in marble by *Schlöth*, but placed in an unpleasing niche. A tablet by the *Burial Chapel* in the churchyard, on the N. side of the church, commemorates the massacre of a number of the inhabitants in 1798 by the French, who were exasperated by the obstinate resistance they met with here. The *Town Hall* contains portraits of all the mayors from the year 1521; below them is a collection of Unterwalden flags; also two French banners of 1798; a picture by the blind artist Würsch, who perished in 1798; another by Volmar, representing Brother Klaus taking leave of his family (p. 147). In the *Arsenal* is preserved the coat of mail of Arnold von Winkelried. Fine view from the *Knieri*, above the *Capuchin Monastery*.

The *Stanser Horn* (6231'; *View) is ascended from Stans by the *Blumattalp*, or from Kerns (p. 146) viâ *Wysserlen* ($3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs.; guide not indispensable). — The *Buochser Horn* (5934'; $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) is less interesting.

The road to Engelberg (12 M. from Stans) traverses the valley of the *Engelberger Aa*, between the *Stanser Horn* on the right and the *Buochserhorn* on the left. In the background rises the *Titlis* (p. 143). Near *Thalwyl*, or *Dallenwyl*, the church of which stands on a mound of detritus at the mouth of the *Steinbach* to the right, the road crosses the Aa. High above us on the left is the finely situated health-resort of *Nieder - Rickenbach* (3830'; **Kurhaus zum Engel*, pens. 5-6 fr.), to which a good bridle-path ascends.

$6\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Wolfenschiessen* (1709'; *Kreuz*; *Eintracht*); then, $2\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther —

9 M. *Grafenort* (1886'), which consists of a chapel, an *Inn, and a farm belonging to the Abbey of Engelberg. A little beyond *Grafenort* the road ascends through beautiful woods. To the right, below the road, flows the impetuous Aa. Leaving the wood, we pass (3 M.) the small inn 'Im Grünen Wald', far below which, in the valley to the right, a brook descending from the Trübsee (p. 150) falls into the Aa. After another slight ascent, the road turns to the left, and suddenly affords a view of the **Engelberger Thal*, a green Alpine valley, 6 M. in length and 1 M. in width, bounded on three sides by lofty, snow-clad mountains. The *Titlis* with its ice-mantle stands forth majestically, and to the left rise the *Great* (10,515') and *Little Spannort* (10,382'), the rocky pinnacles of which rise from amidst snow and ice; to the left, in the foreground is the *Hahnenberg* or *Engelberg* (8567'). About 2 M. farther on, we reach —

14 M. **Engelberg** (3314'). — *HÔTEL SONNENBERG, finely situated, R. from 2½, D. 5, L. & A. 1¾, pens. 8½-11 fr.; *ZUM TITLIS, R. 2½, D. 4, L. & A. 1, pens. 7-10 fr.; *ENGEL, pens. 5½-7 fr.; private apartments at *Dr. Cattani's*, adjacent, but without board; *PENS. MÜLLER, 6½-9 fr.; *FRAU DR. MÜLLER'S PENSION, adjacent; *HÔTEL ENGELBERG; HÔTEL DES ALPES. Rooms at several other houses; usual charges, R. 1½, B. 1, D. 2 fr.; whey also procurable.

Guides: the brothers *Feieraben*; *Jos.* and *Mich. Amrein*; *Jos. Imfanger*; *Eugen, Jos.*, and *Karl Hess*; the saddler *Cattani*; *Jos. Kuster*, father and son.

Engelberg, being loftily and prettily situated and sheltered from the N., is a favourite health-resort, and is specially recommended to nervous patients. The whey-cure also attracts a number of visitors. At the upper end of the village rises the handsome Benedictine Abbey of the name, founded in the 12th cent., and named *Mons Angelorum* by Pope Calixtus XI. The present building was erected after a fire in 1729.

The *CHURCH contains modern pictures by *Deschwanden*, *Kaiser*, and *Würsch* (p. 141). High altar-piece an Assumption by *Spiegler*, 1734. In the chapter-house two transparent pictures by *Kaiser*, the Conception and the Nativity. The LIBRARY (20,000 vols., 210 MSS.), which was pillaged by the French in 1798, contains a good relief of the Engelberg Valley. Permission to visit the monastery must be obtained from the abbot, to whom a visiting-card is sent with a request that he will fix the hour. — The school connected with the abbey is well attended. The farm-buildings, with the labourers' dwellings, are very extensive, and several thousand cheeses are frequently stored in the cheese-magazine at one time. The revenues of the abbey, which formerly exercised sovereign rights over the entire district, were considerably reduced by the French in 1798.

Opposite the Abbey, to the S., on the left bank of the Aa, are pleasant shady walks, which are reached in 10 minutes.

EXCURSIONS. *Oberschwand* (4300'; Inn), affording a delightful survey of the valley and the neighbouring mountains, is reached by a path ascending gradually by *Unterschwand* in 1½ hr., or by a steep path ascending direct in 1 hr. — Pleasant walk, passing the church on the left, to the (¾ hr.) **Tätschbachfall*, which descends from the *Hahnenberg*. (A little to the left of this path is the *End der Welt*, a rocky basin at the upper end of the *Horbisthal*. It may be reached in ½ hr.; 10 min. from the church, beyond the bridge over the *Horbisbach*, the path ascends to the left by the café '*Zur neuen Heimath*.') About ½ hr. beyond the *Tätschbachfall* is the dairy-farm of *Herrenruti* (3497'; horse there and back 5 fr.), the property of the Abbey, affording a good survey of the *Firnalpeli* and

Grassen glaciers. — The *Wangalp* (4113'; 1 hr.) affords a good view of the Engelberger Rothstock and Urirothstock. — *Fürrenalp* (6073'; 2½ hrs.); the path ascends to the left before reaching the Tätschbachfall, and then skirts the slope above (beautiful view of the Titlis).

ASCENTS. The *Rigithalstock* (8514'), 4½ hrs., the last hour only laborious, fine panorama (guide 9 fr.); the *Geissberg* (8904'), 5 hrs. (guide 8 fr.); the *Widderfeld* (7723'), 4 hrs., less fatiguing (guide 8 fr.). — *Engelberger Rothstock* (9252'), by the *Alp Obhaag*, the *Plankenalp* (occupied from the end of July to the middle of August only), and the *Rothgrättli* (p. 106) in 5 hrs. (guide 8 fr.), interesting, and not difficult. — *Uri-Rothstock* (9620'), 8 hrs. (guide 15 fr., with descent to Isenthal 20 fr.), an interesting but somewhat laborious expedition. By the *Alp Obhaag* and *Plankenalp* (see above) to the pass on the S. of the Engelberger Rothstock (5 hrs.); thence across snow to the depression by the Schloss-Stock (*Schlossstock-Lücke* or *Porta*), 1 hr.; then a rather steep descent to the *Blümlisalp-Firn*, which is ascended to the arête separating it from the Kleinthal; following the arête in a W., and finally a N. direction, we at length reach the top (2-2½ hrs.; comp. p. 106). — The *Hutstock* (8789'), ascended by the *Juchli* (p. 147) in 6-7 hrs. (guide 10 fr.), presents no difficulty to mountaineers. — The *Gross-Spannort* (10,582') is ascended from the new *Spannort*hütte (see below), by the *Schlossberg-Lücke* and the *Glattenfirn*, in 3½ hrs., a most interesting, though laborious expedition (guide 30 fr.).

The **Titlis* (10,627'), rising to the S.E., may be ascended (with guide, 12 fr. and a gratuity) in 7-8 hrs. from Engelberg (or from the Engstlen-Alp in 5 hrs., see p. 149). It is advisable to go on the evening before the ascent to the (2½ hrs.) *Obere Trübsee-Alp* (5873'; riding feasible thus far; horse 10 fr.), in order not to have the steep *Pfaffenwand* (p. 150) to ascend at first starting. (Inn, see p. 150.) From this point it is usual to start next morning at 2 a.m., in order that on the return-route the snow may be traversed before the heat of the day. From the top of the Pfaffenwand the path ascends over turf and débris to the (2 hrs.) *Stand* (8033'), where a short rest is taken; it then mounts a steep slaty acclivity in zigzags, over rock and detritus, to the (¾ hr.) *Rothegg* (9030'), where the glacier is reached. We now ascend the glacier, at first gradually, and then more rapidly, step-cutting being sometimes necessary; and if the snow is in good condition we reach the (1½-2 hrs.) summit, called the *Nollen* (room for 20 persons) without material difficulty. The view, which is highly picturesque and imposing, embraces the entire Alpine chain from Savoy to the Tyrol, N. Switzerland, and S. Germany. The ascent of the Titlis, though requiring perseverance, is perhaps the least difficult glacier-excursion of the kind. Mountaineers may descend direct to the Jochpass (and to the Engstlenalp); comp. p. 149.

FROM ENGELBERG TO ERSTFELD (p. 128) over the *Schlossberg-Lücke* (8635'), a fatiguing, but interesting walk (10 hrs.; guide 20 fr.). This route has been much facilitated by the erection (1880) of the *Spannort*hütte (8075'), 4½ hrs. from Engelberg, and ½ hr. below the pass. Practised climbers, by sleeping here, may combine the ascent of the *Gross-Spannort* (see above) with this route. — Erstfeld may also be reached by crossing the *Spannortjoch* (9610'), between the Gross and the Klein-Spannort, in 10-11 hrs., toilsome. — To WASEN over the *Grassen Pass* (*Bärengrube*, 8917'), 10 hrs., difficult (guide 18 fr.). — To THE STEINALP over the *Wenden-Joch* (8694'), 10-11 hrs., fatiguing, but very interesting.

From Engelberg over the *Joch Pass* to *Meiringen* (guide, not indispensable for the experienced, to Engstlen 7, to Im Hof 12 fr.), see R. 45; over the *Storegg* or the *Juchli* to the *Melchthal* (guide to Sarnen 10 fr.), see p. 147; over the *Rothgrättli* to the *Isenthal* (guide 15 fr.) see p. 106.

The route from Engelberg to the Surenen Pass leads past the Tätschbachfall to (1¼ hr.) *Herrenrüti* (see above), and then follows the right bank of the Aa. In 25 min. we reach the frontier of Canton Uri at *Nieder-Surenen* (4134'), and after a moderate ascent the

($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Stöffli*. Then a steep ascent to the (50 min.) **Stierenfall* (best viewed from a point near its foot). Having reached the top of the hill, we cross (5 min.) the brook, and after 40 min. more recross it to the *Blackenalp* (5833'), where there is a chapel. The path then ascends gradually towards the E., leading in early summer across patches of snow, which melt in July, to the summit of the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Suränen Pass*, or *Suränen-Eck* (7562'), on the S. side of the *Blackenstock* (9587').

The *Tittlis* increases in grandeur as we ascend, and a long range of peaks and glaciers, particularly the *Klein-* and *Gross-Spannort* and the *Schlossberg*, extends as far as the *Suränen*. On the other side we survey the mountains enclosing the *Schächenthal*, on the opposite side of the *Reuss*, the *Windgelle* being the most conspicuous. In the extreme distance the horizon is bounded by the snowy crest of the *Glärnisch*. On the E. side of the *Suränen* the snow never entirely melts, but it is crossed in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. in the height of summer. We now descend a steep slope to the (1 hr.) *Waldnacht-Alp* (4754'), which is visible from the height in the long valley below. At a stone bridge ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the road divides. The very steep path in a straight direction leads to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Altorf* (p. 126). That to the right, crossing the bridge, leads to (2 hrs.) *Erstfeld* (p. 127). By the latter, we reach the (5 min.) *Bockitobel*, containing the picturesque falls of the *Waldnachtbach*, descend through wood into the valley, traverse the pastures to the village, and cross the *Reuss* to the *Klus*, the post-station for *Erstfeld* on the *St. Gotthard* road. (Travellers accompanied by a guide should not dismiss him till they have reached the lower end of the *Bockitobel*.)

44. From Lucerne over the Brünig to Brienz (and Meiringen).

Comp. Maps, pp. 100, 162.

36 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. STEAMBOAT from *Lucerne* to (11 M.) *Alpnach-Gestad* 4 times daily in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; DILIGENCE from *Alpnach-Gestad* to (25 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Brienz* 3 times daily in 6 hrs., and also to (21 M.) *Meiringen* once daily in 6 hrs. (passengers for *Meiringen* change carriages at *Lungern*). From *Brienz* by steamboat, corresponding with the diligence, to *Bönigen* (*Interlaken*), and thence to *Darjogen* and *Thun*, so that the journey from *Zurich* to *Interlaken*, or that from *Lucerne* to *Bern* may be accomplished in one day (railway, see p. 152). Tickets to *Interlaken* are obtained at the post-office (branch-office next door to the *Engl. Hof*) at *Lucerne* (in which case the coupé may be secured), or on board the steamboats: from *Lucerne* to *Brienz* 10 fr. 90 c., coupé 12 fr. 90 c.; to *Interlaken* 13 fr. 85, coupé 16 fr. 40 c.; from *Alpnach-Gestad* to *Brienz* 8 fr. 50 c., coupé 10 fr. 50 c.; to *Meiringen* 8 fr., coupé 9 fr. 90 c. Seats are assigned to the diligence-passengers in the order in which their tickets have been issued. Late comers, who have failed to secure the coupé, will therefore be more likely to obtain a seat in one of the open supplementary carriages if they delay booking until shortly before the time of starting. Those who are first on the conductor's list are invariably consigned to the 'intérieur,' from which little or no view is obtained.

CARRIAGES. With two horses, from *Lucerne* to *Brienz* or *Meiringen*

45-50, to Interlaken 60 fr. — From *Stansstad* to *Sachseln* one-horse 8, two-horse 15 fr.; to *Lungern* 15 or 25 fr. — From *Alpnach-Gestad* to *Lungern* one-horse 15, two-horse 25 fr.; to *Brienz* or *Meiringen* one-horse 25, two-horse 40 fr.; the latter, for 4-5 persons, pleasanter and not dearer than the diligence.

FROM ALPNACH-GESTAD TO VITZNAU (for the Rigi): through-tickets cost 1 fr. less than if the traveller books to Lucerne and thence to Vitznau.

THE ROAD FROM LUCERNE TO ALPNACH-GESTAD runs inland. At first it follows the rapid *Kriensbach*, and then leads by *Horw* (1673'), with its picturesquely situated church, to *Winkel* (*Stern, plain), a village on a bay of the Lake of Lucerne, described below, and along the bank of the lake to *Hergiswyl* (see below). The road now skirts the base of the *Lopper* (see below) close by the lake, and at the *Acherbrücke* (see below) reaches the *Lake of Alpnach*, on the N.W. bank of which it leads to *Alpnach-Gestad* (see below).

THE DISTANCES in the following route are reckoned from *Alpnach-Gestad*.

Beyond the central point of the lake (see p. 101), the steamer passes the country-seat of *Tribschen*, the prettily situated *Pension Stutz*, and the *St. Niklauscapelle* on a promontory, and enters the bay of *Stansstad*. To the left rises the *Bürgenstock*, with its precipitous N. slopes, on which, high above us, stands the *Kurhaus* (see below). To the right the promontory of *Spisseneegg* extends far into the lake, forming a bay on the W. side which extends to the N. to *Winkel*. The steamer steers to the S.W. to *Hergiswyl* (**Rössli*, unpretending; ascent of *Pilatus*, see p. 116), and then to the E. to *Stansstad* (1444'; *Hôtel Winkelried*, board 6 fr.; **Freienhof*; *Rössli*; *Schlüssel*), the harbour of *Stans* (*Stad* signifying harbour). The square pinnacled *Schnitz-Thurm* was erected by the Swiss in 1308 for defence against the Austrians, whose yoke they had recently shaken off.

From *Stansstad* a good road, diverging to the left from the *Stans* road (p. 141), leads, chiefly through pleasant wood, in 1½ hr. to the *Hôtel Bürgenstock* (2855'; R. from 4, B. 1½, D. 4, pens. 8½-12½ fr.; carr. with one horse from *Stansstad* 6, with two horses 12; hotel carr. 8 or 14 fr.), a favourite health-resort, with extensive and shady grounds. Resident physician. The hotel and several points in the environs, which are easily reached, command beautiful views. Thus to (½ hr.) *Honegg*. A somewhat steep path (unpleasant in wet weather) ascends in 1 hr. to the *Hammetschwand* (3721'), the summit of the *Bürgenstock*, which descends almost perpendicularly to the Lake of Lucerne, whence we obtain a striking view of the greater part of the lake, of the lakes of *Sarnen*, *Sempach*, *Baldegg*, *Hallwyl*, and *Zug*, of the *Rigi*, *Pilatus*, *Mythen*, *Weissenstein*, and of the Alps of *Glarus* and *Unterwalden*, and part of the *Bernese Alps*.

The *Lopper*, the E. spur of *Pilatus*, which extends far into the lake, is skirted by the above-described road from Lucerne to *Alpnach*. The brook opposite, which falls into the lake at *Stansstad*, has considerably narrowed the channel between the Lake of Lucerne and the *Lake of Alpnach* with its alluvial deposits, and the strait is now crossed by an embankment and a bridge (*Acherbrücke*, constructed in 1861), which is opened to admit of the passage of the steamboat (on the right the Inn '*Zur Acherbrücke*'). Within the Bay of *Alpnach* rises the *Rozberg* (2214'; *Roz*, *Ross*, akin to *Roche*, rock), separated from the *Plattiberg* by the *Rozloch*, a narrow ravine, in which the *Mehlbach* forms several waterfalls and turns the water-wheels of a paper-mill. The **Hôtel-Pens. Rozloch* (pens. 5 fr.),

with a sulphur-spring and pleasant grounds, is situated on the lake here. On the slope of the Rozberg, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the E., is the **Pens. Rozberg* (Kenel-Christen), and 10 min. beyond it the *Pens. Burg Rozberg* (Engelberger).

WALK FROM STANSSTAD TO SACHSELN. The path skirts the lake for a short distance, then enters the Rozloch, and at *Allweg* (Inn), 2 M. from Stansstad, where there is a chapel in memory of Winkelried (pp. 45, 111), joins the *Stans and Sarnen Road* (no diligence). This road leads us past the W. base of the *Stanserhorn* (p. 141), and by *Rohren* to (2 M.) *St. Jacob*, a village with an old church (where the *Mehlbach* is crossed), and through the *Kernwald* to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Kerns* (=Krone; Hirsch; Rössli), a pleasant village with a handsome church, and to (2 M.) Sarnen. Or we may take the direct road from Kerns to (2 M.) Sachseln, which does not pass through Sarnen, but crosses the entrance of the Melchthal (see below), and is $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. shorter.

Alpnach-Gestad (1443'; **Hôtel Pilate* or *Post*, on the lake, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; **Rössli*; *Stern*) is the harbour for the village of ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Alpnach** (1529'; *Schlüssel*; *Sonne*). The church of Alpnach with its slender spire was erected with the proceeds of the sale of timber from the forests of Pilatus, which were rendered accessible by a wooden slide, 8 M. long, and were cut down in 1811-19. — Ascent of *Pilatus*, see p. 117.

The road to (3 M.) Sarnen follows the left bank of the *Aa*, which descends from the Lake of Sarnen to that of Alpnach. Near Alpnach and *Kügiswyl* (Post) the *Kleine* and the *Grosse Schlierenbach* are crossed by means of covered wooden bridges, and near Sarnen the *Aa*.

$4\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Sarnen** (1630'; *Obwaldner Hof*; *Sarner Hof*; **Adler*; *Schlüssel*; *Post*; *Metzger*, moderate; *Pens. Landenberg*, see below; *Pens. Niederberger* on the 'Boll', $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the E.), with 4029 inhab., the capital of Obwalden, the W. part of Canton Unterwalden, and the seat of government, lies on the *Sarner Aa*, and possesses a nunnery and Capuchin monastery. The *Town Hall* contains portraits of all the magistrates of Obwalden from the year 1381 to 1824, and one of St. Nikolaus von der Flüe (see below), and a relief-map of Unterwalden and Hasli. The most conspicuous buildings are the church, on a hill, the cantonal hospital and the large poor-house at the S. end of the town, and the arsenal on the *Landenberg* (1667'), a hill which commands a fine view of the Sarnen and Melch valleys (Pension).

At the head of the *Schlieren-Thal*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. W. of Sarnen, lies the sequestered *Schwendi-Kaltbad* (4737'), with a chalybeate spring, and whey-cure. A road from Sarnen ascends the slope of the *Schwendiberg*, to the W., as far as ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Stalden*, high above the Lake of Sarnen, whence a good path, partly through wood, leads to Schwendi. (Thence to the *Schimberger Bad*, see p. 153.)

To the E. of Sarnen opens the **Melchthal**, a romantic valley, 15 M. in length, studded with numerous chalets. At the upper end is the *Melchsee* (6427'), whose waters are lost in a cleft of the rock, and 3 M. below reappear as the *Melch-Aa*. At the entrance of the valley is *St. Niklausen* (2752'), or *St. Klaus*, the first Christian church erected in this district. The ancient tower adjoining it is locally known as *Heidenthurm* ('heathens' tower). Nearly opposite, 3 M. from Sarnen, is the *Kauf* ('brow of the

mountain'), formerly a barren wilderness, with the hermitage of St. Nikolaus von der Flüe, part of the woodwork of which, and of the stone which served him for a pillow, have been carried away by relic-hunters. The saint derived his name from the 'Flüe', or rock, near which he lived. In his fiftieth year he is said to have left his family of ten children, and for upwards of 20 years from that time to have subsisted solely on the sacramental elements, of which he partook monthly. After the successful termination of the war against Charles the Bold of Burgundy in 1482, the Federal deputies assembled at Stans disagreed about the division of the spoil, but through the intervention of the venerable hermit the dispute was soon amicably settled. After his death (1487) he was canonised. His memory is still revered by the people, and there is scarcely a hut in the Forest Cantons of Unterwalden that does not possess a portrait of Brother Klaus.

A good road leads by *St. Niklausen* to the (7 M.) village of *Melchthal* (2933'); good quarters at the curé's and the (2 M.) *Balm Matt* (3150'), at the foot of the precipitous *Ramistuh*; thence to the Melchsee by a bridle-path in 2½ hrs. (see below). From Melchthal a somewhat fatiguing path crosses the *Storegg* (5709') to Engelberg (p. 143) in 4½ hrs.; another, more interesting, leads thither over the *Juchli* (7119') in 5-6 hours. From the *Juchli* the *Nünalphorn* (*Juchlistock*, 7831'; fine view of the Titlis and the Bernese Alps) may be ascended in 1 hour. The view is still more extensive from the *Hutstock* (8789'), reached by active climbers from the *Juchli* in 2 hrs. — From the *Melchsee* (Hôtel-Pens. Frutt, pens. 6 fr.) an easy pass crosses the *Tannenalp* (6818') in 1¾ hr. to the *Engstlen-Alp* (S. 149); another, laborious, leads over the *Laubergrat* (8068') to (4½ hrs.) *Meiringen* (p. 185).

The road crosses the *Melch-Aa*, which has recently been conducted into the *Sarner See* (1552'), a lake 4 M. long, and 1-1¼ M. broad, and well stocked with fish. The *Valley of Sarnen*, though without pretension to Alpine grandeur, is pleasing and picturesque.

At *Sachselsn* (1598'; **Kreuz*; *Engel*; *Rössli*), a village on the E. bank of the lake, 1½ M. from Sarnen, is a large church, erected in 1663, containing the bones of St. Nikolaus and other relics.

The village of (4 M.) *Giswyl* (1801'; *Krone*, unpretending), situated between the lakes of Sarnen and Lungern, was partly destroyed in 1629 by inundations of the *Laubibach*. A lake was thus formed, and 130 years later was drained into the Lake of Sarnen. Fine view from the churchyard. On the slope to the left are the ruins of a château of the *von Rudenz* family.

The *Brienzer Rothhorn* (p. 187) may be ascended from Giswyl in 6 hrs.; path for the first 3 hrs. good, afterwards steep and disagreeable.

The road now ascends the *Kaiserstuhl* (2306'), and at (2 M.) *Bürglen* reaches the *Lake of Lungern* (2162'). The three peaks of the Wetterhorn become visible to the S. The road skirts the E. bank of the lake for 1½ M., at a considerable height above it, and next reaches (1½ M.) the large village of —

15 M. *Lungern* (2293'; *Löwe*; *Hôtel Brünig*), situated in a basin at the foot of the Brünig and near the S. end of the lake, one-half of which was drained into the Sarner See in 1836. Lungern and the neighbouring *Ober-Seewies* are the last villages in the valley. The *Dundelsbach* forms a picturesque fall on the W. slope.

The post-road over the Brünig ascends to the left in long windings through wood, affording occasional views, enters Canton

Bern, and reaches ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the summit of the **Brünig Pass** (3396'), beyond which is the *Hôtel Brünigpass*.

Fine prospect from the *Wyler Alp* (4856'), $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. N.W. of the Brünig; more extensive view from the *Wylerhorn* (6581'), 3 hrs. from the pass.

The road to ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Meiringen* diverges to the left about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. beyond the summit of the pass, leading through the hamlet of *Brünigen*. (A path, descending to the left near the inn, cuts off the angle formed by the roads.) The pleasant road to Brienz (7 M.) winds down the hill, occasionally under overhanging rocks. Opposite to us the *Engelhörner* (p. 185) become visible. To the left we overlook the valley of Meiringen as far as the *Kirchet* (p. 189), and Meiringen itself; at the foot of the mountain-range to the S., the lower fall of the *Reichenbach* (p. 185) is visible; opposite is the fall of the *Olterschibach* (p. 186); below us the river *Aare*, and to the right a portion of the Lake of Brienz. The road, the windings of which may be avoided by short-cuts, descends by *Brienzwylér* (Bär), a village situated among pastures and orchards, to the *Bridge of Brienzwylér* over the *Aare* (1890'), where it unites with the high-road from Meiringen to Brienz. From this point to — $25\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Brienz*, see p. 187.

45. From Meiringen to Engelberg. Joch Pass.

Comp. Map, p. 128.

$9\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.: Im Hof $1\frac{1}{4}$, Engstlen-Alp $4\frac{1}{2}$ (descent 1), Joch $1\frac{1}{2}$ (descent 1), Trübsee $\frac{1}{2}$ (ascent 1), Engelberg $1\frac{1}{2}$ (ascent $2\frac{1}{2}$) hrs. — Carriage-road to Imhof, beyond it a bridle-path. Horse 32, guide 18 fr. (unnecessary); from the Engstlen-Alp to Engelberg horse 17, guide 6 fr. — If the traveller can devote two days to this interesting journey, he should sleep on the Engstlen-Alp, where an afternoon may be pleasantly spent.

From Meiringen to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Im-Hof* (2054'), see p. 190. Two routes lead thence to the Gentelalp. We may either follow the Susten route (p. 150) as far as *Mühlethal*; then, beyond the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) bridge, cross the *Gentelbach*, and ascend to the left through wood to the (1 hr.) *Gentelalp* (see below). Or we may diverge to the left from the Susten route at *Wyler*, 20 min. from Im-Hof, and cross the *Gadmenbach*, turn to the left again after 5 min., and then ascend rapidly through pastures and wood. Near the (1 hr.) chalets of *Lauenen* (3802'), where the direct path from Meiringen is joined (see below), begins the **Gentelalp**. The path approaches the *Gentelbach*, and skirts its right bank as far as a bridge ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; tavern on the left bank), where it unites with the path from *Mühlethal* mentioned above.

A route shorter by $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., but unsuitable for persons inclined to giddiness (guide advisable), ascends from Meiringen to the left, and skirts the brow of the *Hastli Berg*, affording a striking view of the valleys which unite at Im-Hof far below. The path ('*Hundschüpfli*') is very narrow at places.

We now gradually ascend the somewhat monotonous valley. Behind us rise the *Wetterhörner* and the *Hangend-Gletscherhorn* at the

end of the Urbachthal (p. 190). In 20 min. we pass the *Gentelhütten* (3993'), on the left bank of the brook, and after a slight ascent reach (1 hr.) the *Schwarzwaldhütten* (4596'; small Inn).

The valley now becomes more interesting. From the precipices of the *Gadmer Flühe* (9750') on the right, which become grander as we proceed, fall a series of cascades, varying in volume according to the state of the melting snow; and we at last come to eight of these falls close together (*Achtelsassbüche*). The *Engstlenbach*, as the brook is named above this point, also forms several considerable falls. The path crosses the stream and ascends, often steeply, through beautiful wood, commanding a retrospect of the Bernese Alps, which gradually increases in magnificence, to (1½ hr.) the **Engstlen-Alp* (6033'; **Inn*, R. 2½, L. & A. 1¼, D. 4, pens. 6½ fr.), one of the most beautiful of mountain pastures, with fine old pines and 'cedars of the Alps'. (Excellent drinking-water, temperature 40-42° Fahr.) **View* to the S.W., of the majestic Wetterhorn; to the left the Schreckhörner; to the right, farther distant, the Blümlisalp; to the N. the Graustock; to the E. the Wendenstöcke and the Titlis.

The *Wunderbrunnen* ('miraculous spring'), near the inn, is an intermittent spring which only flows in wet weather and in spring during the melting of the snow, usually about noon.

**WALK TO MELCHSEE-FRUTT* (2 hrs.; guide unnecessary). From the inn we proceed to the N.W. across pastures to the waterfall and ascend rapidly on the right side, soon obtaining a splendid view of the Bernese Alps (among which the Finsteraarhorn comes in view to the left of the Schreckhörner). At the top we round the grassy *Spicherfluh* (6690'), pass a small lake, and reach the (1 hr.) *Tannenalp* (6503'), a large Alp with numerous chalets. We next traverse beautiful level pastures, pass two other small lakes, and reach the (1 hr.) *Hôtel Melchsee-Frutt* (6510'). Thence down the Melchthal to Sarnen, see p. 147. — Ascent of the *Erzegg* (7140') from the Tannenalp, 1 hr., easy and repaying.

ASCENTS FROM THE ENGSTLEN-ALP. *Schafberg* (*Gwärtler*; 7950'; 2 hrs.) and *Geissberg* (8713'; 2½ hrs.), not difficult; *Graustock* (8737'), fatiguing. *Wendenstock* (9990'; 4 hrs.), difficult, for mountaineers only; imposing view.

The ascent of the **Titlis* (p. 143) is shorter from the Engstlenalp than from Engelberg. From the (1½ hr.) Jochpass we ascend to the right over rocks, débris, and snow, and reach the top after a steep and fatiguing climb of 3½ hrs. more. This route joins that from Engelberg (p. 143) on the snow near the summit. Guide from the inn 10 fr. (charged in the bill) and gratuity (with descent to Engelberg 20 fr.). The start should be made not later than 2 a.m. with lanterns.

**OVER THE SÄTTELI TO GADMEN*, 3½-4 hrs. (guide 6 fr. and fee). At the W. end of the Engstlensee (see below) we cross the Engstlenbach to the *Alp Scharmadtläger*, and ascend a narrow path on the slope of the Gadmer Fluh to the (2 hrs.) *Sätteli*, which commands a splendid view of the Gadmenthal, the Trift Glacier, and the Bernese Alps. Then a long and steep descent to (1½-2 hrs.) *Gadmen* (p. 151). A still finer view is obtained from the **Achtelsassgrat* ('Grätli'), ½ hr. beyond the Sätteli and a few hundred feet lower.

For ½ hr. the path to (3½ hrs.) Engelberg skirts the *Engstlen-See* (6076'), a lake 1½ M. long, abounding with trout, and then ascends, in view of the *Wendenstöcke*, with the *Pfaffen* and *Joch Glaciers* on the right, to the (1 hr.) *Joch Pass* (7244'; view limited). A tolerable path now descends over rock and detritus, to the

($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Obere Trübsee-Alp* (*Zum Alpenclub, R. 2 fr.), on the S.E. side of the small green and turbid *Trübsee* (5794'). On the right are the snows of the *Titlis*, which is usually ascended from this point (p. 143).

The *Bitzistock* (6230'), easily ascended from the inn in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., affords an excellent survey of the *Titlis*, *Spännörter*, *Schlossberg*, and *Engelberger Thal*.

The path leads to the N.E., traversing the flat and marshy floor of the valley (with the *Trübsee* on the left), and crosses the brook which descends from the glaciers of the *Titlis*. It descends the steep *Pfaffenwand* in zigzags for $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., leads over the *Gerschni Alp* (4125') towards a clump of pines, enters a wood, crosses the *Engelberger Aa* at the foot of the hill, and reaches (1 hr.) *Engelberg* (p. 142).

46. From Meiringen to Wasen. Susten Pass.

Comp. Map, p. 128.

11 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.: *Im-Hof* 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, *Gadmen* 3 (descent 2), *Am Stein* 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ (descent 1 $\frac{1}{2}$), *Susten-Scheideck* 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ (descent 1 $\frac{1}{2}$), *Meien* 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ (ascent 3 $\frac{1}{2}$), *Wasen* 1 (ascent 1 $\frac{1}{2}$). Horse 35 (or, for two days, 40), guide 21 fr. (unnecessary).

In 1811, when Napoleon annexed to France (p. 2-8) the little republic of the *Valais*, which he had founded in 1801, and established a tariff of customs on the *Simplon* route, it became desirable to send the produce of *Canton Bern* to Italy over the *Susten* and the *St. Gotthard*. The *Susten* route was accordingly converted by the cantons of *Bern* and *Uri* into a kind of military road, 10-12' wide, but two years later, circumstances having changed, it was abandoned.

From *Meiringen* to *Im-Hof* (2054'), 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., see p. 190. The *Susten* route diverges here to the E. from the *Grimsel* route. It traverses pleasant meadows and wooded slopes, and skirts the winding *Gadmenbach*. At one time the *Wetterhorn*, *Weilhorn*, and *Engelhörner*, at another the *Schwarzhorn* group form the background towards the W.

The lower part of the valley is called the *Mühlethal*, above which is the *Nessenthal*. Beyond (20 min.) *Wyler* the path to the *Engstlen-Alp* (p. 148) diverges to the left. The road crosses (10 min.) the *Gadmenbach*, and at the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) old iron-foundry the *Gentelbach*, on the left bank of which a second path to the *Engstlen-Alp* diverges. At ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Mühlestalden* (3050') the narrow *Triftthal* opens towards the S.E., with the extensive *Trift Glacier* in the background.

Triftthal (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs. to the club-hut; guide necessary; *Joh.* and *Andr. von Weissenfuh* of *Mühlestalden* and *Ant.* and *Joh. Moor* of *Gadmen* are recommended). The path ascends on the left bank of the *Triftbach* and on the left side of the ice-fall to the (3 hrs.) *Windegg* (6237'; chalet). We now cross the glacier, here tolerably level, and mount the steep rocks of the *Thältistock* to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Club Hut* (*Trifthütte*, 8250'), affording a good survey of the upper basin of the *Trift Glacier*. — From the club-hut over the *TRIFT-LIMM* (10,171') and the *Rhone Glacier* to the *Furka* (p. 140) or to the *Grimsel Hospice* (p. 191), 9 hrs., fatiguing, but interesting. — The *DAMMASTOCK* (11,920'; splendid view) is ascended without serious difficulty from the club-hut in 4-5 hrs. (descent by the *Rhone Glacier* and *Nägeli-grati* to the *Grimsel* in 7 hrs.). — The *Schneestock* (11,667'). *Thieralplistock*

(11,175'), and *Diechterhorn* (11,119') may also be ascended from the club-hut without difficulty. — Passes to the *Geschenen-Alp* over the *Winterberg Range* (*Maasplankjoch*, *Damma Pass*, *Winterjoch*) difficult (comp. p. 130); over the *Kehlenjoch*, see p. 130. — Over the *Tiefensattel* (about 10,820') and the *Tiefen Glacier* (p. 140) to the *Furka*, interesting, and in certain states of the snow not very difficult. — Interesting passes also cross the *FURTWANG-SATTEL* (8392') to *Guttannen* (a steep ascent of 3 hrs. from the *Windegg*; descent by the *Steinhaus-Alp* to *Guttannen* in 2 hrs.), and the *STEIN-LIMMI* (8970') to the *Stein Inn*. The latter route leads from the chalet of *Graggi*, opposite the *Windegg* on the right side of the glacier, in 3 hrs. to the col, between the *Giglistock* and *Vorder-Thierberg*, and descends over the *Steinlimmi Glacier* and round the slopes of the *Thaleggli* to the (2 hrs.) *Stein Inn* (see below). By combining the two last-named passes, a good walker may reach the *Stein-Alp* from *Guttannen* in a single day (11-12 hrs.).

The road crosses the *Gadmenbach* and ascends by *Schaftelen* to (1 hr.) *Füren* (3848'), where the beautiful *Gadmenthal* begins, and (20 min.) the village of *Gadmen* (3960'; *Inn*, moderate), consisting of the hamlets of *An der Egg*, *Bühl*, and *Obermatt*. (Path over the *Sätteli* to the *Engstlen-Alp*, see p. 149.) The green valley with its fine old maple-trees contrasts strikingly with the barren and perpendicular *Gadmer Fluh* (9750'; see p. 149). To the E., on the slope of the *Urastöcke* (9544'), lies the *Wenden-Gletscher*.

After a level stretch, the road ascends through wood in numerous windings to the chalets of *Feldmoos* (4934'), and then traverses a wild rocky region ('*Hölle*') to the (2½ hrs.) *Gasthaus am Stein* (6122'), at the foot of the huge **Stein Glacier*.

OVER THE SUSTEN-LIMMI TO THE GESCHENEN-ALP, 9 hrs., laborious. We ascend the slopes of the *Thaleggli* (on the W. side of the *Stein Glacier*), and cross the *Steinlimmi Glacier* to the *Thierbergli*; we then traverse the névé of the *Steingletscher* to the *Susten-Limmi* (10,180'), lying S.E. of the *Gletscherhorn* (11,457'). Descent over the *Susten Glacier* to the *Kehlen-Alp* (7562') and across the *Kehlen Glacier* to the *Hipere Rötze* and *Geschenen-Alp* (p. 129). — A similar pass is the *THIERBERG-LIMMI* (about 10,500'). The route ascends from the *Stein Inn* across the *Steingletscher* to the *Joch*, which lies between the *Steinberg* and the *Hinter-Thierberg*, and descends across the *Kehlen-Gletscher* to the *Geschenen-Alp*. Ascent of the *Brunnenstock* (11,519'), the highest of the *Sustenhörner*, arduous, but highly interesting (guide 30 fr.).

Over the *Steinlimmi* to the *Trift-Gletscher* (5 hrs. as far as the *Graggi-Alp*), see above. To *Engelberg* over the *Wendenjoch*, see p. 143.

Leaving the *Stein Inn*, the road leads above the moraine, and ascends the hill, making a long circuit to the right (which a path cuts off). It then winds upwards, overlooking the grand *Stein Glacier*, environed by the *Sustenhörner*, *Sustenlimmi*, *Gwächtenhorn*, *Vorder-* and *Hinter-Thierberg*, and *Giglistock*, to the (1¼ hr.) *Susten-Scheideck* (7421'). The view from the pass is limited, but we enjoy an admirable survey of the imposing mountains which bound the *Meienthal* on the N.

The road, now uninteresting, winds down to the *Meienbach*, which emerges from the *Kalchthal*, a wild gorge on the right, into which avalanches are frequently precipitated from the *Stücklistock* (10,856') and the *Sustenhörner* (see above). The *Susten-Alp* (5767') is passed on the right, and the (1 hr.) *Guferplatten-Alp* (5725') on the left. The road, now level, traverses the stony valley of the

Meien-Reuss, which consists here of several different branches, and crosses the brook twice. It next crosses the deep ravine of the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Gorezmettlerbach* (5137'), and passes the *Gorezmettler-Alp*. Several brooks issue from the *Rütifirn* on the right.

The first group of houses (20 min.) is *Fernigen* (4787'; Inn, poor); then (40 min.) the village of *Meien* (4331'; Inn near the chapel), consisting of several hamlets (*Dörfli*, *Hüsen*, &c.). Above Wasen the road passes the *Meienschanz* (3599'), an intrenchment commanding the entrance to the Meienthal, erected in 1712 during the Religious War (p. 83), and destroyed by the French in 1799. Descending rapidly for a short distance, and crossing the St. Gott-hard Railway, we at length reach (1 hr.) *Wasen* (p. 129).

47. From Lucerne to Bern. Entlebuch. Emmenthal.

59 M. RAILWAY (*Jura-Bern-Lucerne*), 3-4 hrs. (11 fr., 7 fr. 50, 5 fr. 30 c.).

Lucerne, see p. 96. — The train passes under the Gütsch, diverges, near the Reuss bridge, to the left from the Zürich line (p. 95), and enters a tunnel under the *Zimmeregg*, 1248 yds. long, beyond which we enter a broad, grassy valley, watered by the *Kleine Emme* (see below). 3 M. *Littau*, at the base of the wooded *Sonnenberg* (p. 97); $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Malters* (1693'; Kreuz), with a handsome church.

A good road leads hence to (3 M.) *Schwarzenberg* (2759'; *Weisses Kreuz*; *Pension Fuchs*; *Kurhaus Matt*), a pleasant summer resort, situated on the hill to the S.

From *Schachen* (see below), the old *BRAMEGG ROAD* leads past the (2 M.) *Furnbühler Bad* (2310'), a well-organised Kurhaus, with a spring impregnated with iron and soda, and over the *Bramegg* (3366') to (5 M.) *Entlebuch*.

Above *Schachen*, which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. of Malters, the valley contracts. The train approaches the Emme, and crosses it near *Werthenstein* (on the left), with its handsome old monastery, now a deaf-and-dumb asylum. Beyond a short tunnel we reach (12 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Wohlhausen* (1873'; *Rössli*; Kreuz), a considerable village, divided by the Emme into two parts (*Wohlhausen-Wiggern* on the left bank, and *Wohlhausen-Markt* opposite). — About 6 M. to the W., at the foot of the *Napf* (see below), lies the *Kurhaus Mensberg* (3314').

We now enter the *Entlebuch*, a pretty valley, 15 M. in length, with rich pastures, and enclosed by wooded mountains. The inhabitants, a vigorous race, both physically and mentally, are chiefly engaged in the cattle-trade and in cheese-making. The train recrosses the Emme, passes through a tunnel (*Wohlhausen-Markt* lying on the right, see above), and ascends the E. side of the valley (several embankments and three short tunnels). Beyond a longer tunnel we observe the brawling Emme, in its deep rocky gorge on the right.

$17\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Entlebuch* (2224'; **Hôtel du Port*; *Drei Könige*; **Dr. Kägg's Pension*), a well-built village, picturesquely situated.

The *Napf* (4619'), to the W. of Entlebuch, a splendid point of view, is frequently ascended (in 2½ hrs.) from Entlebuch, or better from Trubschachen (see below), passing the village of *Trub* (Inn), 40 min. to the N.E., to which there is a carriage-road.

In the *Entlethal*, on the W. side of the *Schimberg* (see below), 8 M. to the S., is the favourite *Schimberger Bad* (4677 ft.), with an alkaline sulphur-spring. Road from Entlebuch to (6 M.) the *Entlenbrücke*; thence by a bridle-path. (Carriage to the bridge 8, for two persons 10 fr.; horse to the bridge 7, to the Baths 10 fr.). The *Kurhaus*, the property of *Dr. Schiffmann*, is well fitted up (about 100 rooms; R. 1-1½, board 5½ fr. per day). Close to the house are pleasant wood-walks with charming views towards the N.; and a good path ascends in 1 hr. to the top of the *Schimberg* (5967 ft.), which affords an admirable Alpine panorama. Interesting longer excursions to (1½ hr.) *Heiligkreuz* (see below); to the (2½ hrs.) *Feuerstein* (6700 ft.), an excellent point of view; to the (2½ hrs.) *Schwendi-Kaltbad* (p. 146), etc.

The train crosses the rapid *Entlenbach*, which here falls into the *Emme*, passes the village of *Hasle*, prettily situated on the left, and next stops at —

22 M. *Schüpheim* (2388'; *Adler*; *Rössli*), the capital of the valley, rebuilt after a fire in 1829. To the E. (1½ hr.) is *Heiligkreuz* (3701'; with a rustic inn), a summer resort, with a fine view.

A road (diligence twice daily) leads from Schüpheim to the S. through the valley of the *Kleine Emme*, the upper part of which is rocky and narrow, and past the prettily situated village of *Flühli* (Inn), to (11 M.) *Sörenberg* (3812'; Inn), in the highest part of the *Emmenthal*, or *Marienthal*. Guide thence to the (4 hrs.) summit of the *Brienzer Rothhorn* (p. 187), from which a bridle-path descends to (2 hrs.) *Brienz*. Comp. p. 187.

Above Schüpheim the train crosses the *Kleine Emme*, which rises on the *Brienzer Rothhorn*, and ascends the wooded valley of the *Weisse Emme* to —

26 M. *Escholz matt* (2815'; **Löwe*; *Krone*), a scattered village, on the watershed between the Entlebuch and *Emmenthal*. The train now descends to (29 M.) *Wiggen* (2601'; *Rössli*), follows the right bank of the *Ilfis*, traversing a pleasant valley with picturesque groups of rocks, and reaches (32½ M.) *Trubschachen* (2396'), at the confluence of the *Trubbach* and *Ilfis*, the first village in Canton Bern. (Ascent of the *Napf*, see above.) To the right, farther on, we observe the hospital of *Bärau*, a very large old timber building.

35½ M. *Langnau* (2244'; **Hôtel Emmenthal*; **Hirsch*; *Hôtel Bahnhof*; *Löwe*), a thriving village with 7028 inhab., the capital of the *Emmenthal*, a valley about 30 M. long, 12-15 M. wide, watered by the *Ilfis* and the *Grosse Emme*, and one of the most fertile in Switzerland. It is famous for its wooden houses, which are sometimes exported, and for its cheese. The carefully kept meadows, the fine breed of cattle, and the comfortable dwellings with their pretty gardens, all bear testimony to the industry and prosperity of the *Emmenthalers*. A monument at Langnau has been erected to the Bernese who fell in the War of the Separate League (1847).

Beyond Langnau the train crosses the *Ilfis* and the *Emme*. 38 M.

Emmenmatt, 40 M. *Signau* (Bär), 44 M. *Zäziwyl*, thriving villages. It then skirts the *Hörnberg* in a wide curve. Stations *Konolfingen*, *Tägertschi*, and (51 M.) *Worb* (Sonne; Löwe), a large village with an old Schloss. Pleasing view of the Stockhorn chain to the left. From (54 M.) *Gümlingen* (Hôtel Mattenhof) on the Bern and Thun line (change carriages for Thun, p. 157) to (59 M.) Bern, see p. 30.

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Time. Travellers whose time is limited may obtain a glimpse at the surpassing beauties of the Bernese Oberland in four days. (Suitable places for passing the night are indicated by *Italics*.) 1st Day. From Bern by railway to Thun in 1 hr., steamboat to Därligen in 1¼ hr., railway to Interlaken in 10 min. — 2nd Day. Drive in 1½ hr. to Lauterbrunnen, walk over the Wengernalp and Little Scheideck to *Grindelwald* (6 hrs.). — 3rd Day. Walk over the Great Scheideck to *Meiringen* (6¾ hrs.). — 4th Day. Drive to Brienz (1½ hr.), take steamboat to the Giessbach, and return to Interlaken and *Bern*. — Most travellers, however, will proceed from Meiringen over the Brünig to Lucerne, or over the Grimsel to the Rhone Glacier, etc. (Those who come from Lucerne generally cross the Brünig to Meiringen and proceed thence to Grindelwald, Lauterbrunnen, and Interlaken.) In any case the Giessbach merits a visit (excursion of an afternoon from Interlaken). Another day or two may be very pleasantly spent in visiting Mürren, and in ascending the Faulhorn and the Schynige Platte. — Those who prefer it may omit the Wengernalp, and drive from Interlaken to Grindelwald (p. 175). Thence to Meiringen and the Grimsel there is a bridle-path only.

Guides, Horses, Carriages. The charges are given in the respective routes. Where there is no fixed tariff, the charge per day for a carriage with one horse is usually 15fr., with two horses 30fr.; guide 6-8fr.; horse or mule with attendant 15fr., donkey 9fr. For the usual route by Lauterbrunnen, Grindelwald, the Scheideck, Meiringen, the Grimsel, the Furka, and Andermatt, no guide is necessary; on fine days the route is much frequent and cannot be mistaken. On the other hand a guide sometimes affords useful information, and will relieve the pedestrian of his knapsack. The principal headquarters of the guides are Interlaken, Lauterbrunnen, Grindelwald, and Meiringen.

The traveller in the Bernese Oberland should possess a considerable fund of patience and of the smallest coin of the realm. Contributions are levied upon him under every possible pretence. At every gate he passes through there is a group of children, who expect to be paid for their superfluous services. He is assailed by vendors of strawberries, flowers, and crystals, and he has no sooner escaped their importunities than he becomes a victim to the questionable attractions of a chamois or a marmot. His admiration must not be entirely engrossed by a cascade or by a glacier; the urchin who stands on his head or turns somersaults for the tourist's amusement must have his share of attention. Again, if the route happens to pass an echo, a pistol-shot reverberates in one's ears, and payment is of course expected. Swiss damsels, neither young nor pretty, next appear on the scene, and the ebbing patience of the traveller is again sorely tried by the national melodies of these ruthless songsters. Then there are the Alpine horn and the Ranz des Vaches, which, although musical when heard at a distance, are objectionable when performed close to the ear. These annoyances had at length become so serious that the attention of government was directed to them, and commissioners were sent to inquire into the matter. Their advice is, 'Give to nobody'; and the remedy therefore lies principally with travellers themselves.

48. From Bern to Thun.

Comp. Map, p. 163.

19½ M. RAILWAY (*Centralbahn*) in 1 hr. (fares 3 fr. 10, 2 fr. 20, 1 fr. 55 c.). — View of the Alps on the *right* as far as Münsingen, and thence to Uttigen on the *left*. Travellers bound for Interlaken direct should take through-tickets at Bern. In this case the train takes them to the *Scherzigen* terminus (see below), ½ M. beyond Thun, where they embark without detention.

The train crosses the Aare bridge (p. 30) and passes the Botanic Garden and the Schänzli (p. 35). In the Wyler Feld the line to Bienne (p. 11), Herzogenbuchsee, and Bâle (p. 30) diverges to the left. Beautiful view of the Alps to the right. 3 M. *Ostermündingen*; 5 M. *Gümlingen* (Hôtel Mattenhof), junction for Lucerne (p. 154); 8 M. *Rubigen*; 10 M. *Münsingen* (*Pens. Montandon-Balsiger). On the right rise the Stockhorn chain and Niesen (p. 160), the extreme spurs of the High Alps, and to the left the Mönch, Jungfrau, and Blümlisalp. 12½ M. *Wichtrach*; 14½ M. *Kiesen*. Near (15½ M.) *Uttigen* the train crosses the Aare, and (4 M.) reaches the *Thun* station, on the left bank of the Aare, near the lower bridge. Passengers proceeding direct to Interlaken keep their seats until they reach the *Scherzigen* terminus and steamboat-pier (p. 161), ½ M. from the Thun station.

19½ M. **Thun.** — **Hotels.** **THUNER HOF*, a large new hotel, beautifully situated on the Aare, R. from 3, B. 1½, L. & A. 2, D. 4½-5 fr.; **BELLEVUE*, also beautifully situated, with extensive grounds, R., L., & A. from 3, B. 1½, D. 4½-5, board 7 fr.; **FRIENHOF*, by the steamboat-quay, moderate; **FALKE*, with terrace on the Aare, R. 2-3, D. 3 fr.; **KREUZ*, R. 2, D. 3 fr.; *HÔTEL-PENS. BAUMGARTEN*, R. from 2, pens. from 6 fr.; **KRONE*, adjoining the Town Hall, unpretending. *Pension Itten*, on the Amsoldingen road, well spoken of (6½ fr.); *Pension Eichbühl*, near Hiltlingen, 2 M. to the S.E.

Cafés. *Frienhof*, on the ground-floor of the hotel (see above). *Café du Casino*, on the way to the Bellevue. Beer at the *Steinbock*, opposite

the Kreuz (see above), and at the *Café du Pont*, on the way to the railway-station.

Telegraph Office opposite the Post-office.

Money Changer. *A. Knechtlenhofer.*

Baths in the Aare, on the N. side of the town, well fitted up ($\frac{1}{2}$ fr.).

Boat on the lake, according to tariff at the Bellevue, 3 fr. per hour, 2 hrs. 5 fr., 3 hrs. 7, $\frac{1}{2}$ day 8, whole day 10 fr.; the terms of the boatmen themselves are less exorbitant. — **Carved Wood** at *Kehrli-Sterchi's*, near the steamboat-quay, and at *J. Kofler's*, in the garden of the Bellevue.

English Chapel in the grounds of the Bellevue.

Thun (1844'), with 5130 inhab., charmingly situated on the Aare, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. below its efflux from the lake, forms a fitting introduction to the beauties of the Oberland. The principal street is curious. In front of the houses projects a row of magazines and cellars, 10-12' in height, on the flat roofs of which is the pavement for foot-passengers, flanked with the shops. Thun is the centre of the trade of the Oberland.

Near the bridge a covered way of 218 steps (and farther up a road without steps) ascends to the *Church*, erected in 1738. *View from the churchyard, embracing the old-fashioned town, the two arms of the rapid river, the fertile and partly wooded plain, and the Niesen, beyond which the snow-fields of the Blümlisalp are visible. — Near the churchyard rises the large square tower of the old *Castle of Zähringen-Kyburg* with a turret at each corner, erected in 1182, and within the walls of the castle is the *Amts-Schloss*, or residence of the bailiffs, erected in 1429. By the tower we obtain a beautiful view, particularly towards the N.E. A road, ending in a covered flight of steps, descends hence to the market-place.

Thun is the seat of the *Federal Military School* for officers and sergeants, chiefly of artillery and engineers, and contains the federal manufactories of ammunition. Military manœuvres take place here annually on the 'Almend', or common. The *Keramic Museum* contains a fine collection of terracottas, majolica, etc.

***Walks.** Above the town on the right bank of the Aare, through the *Bellevue* grounds to the **Pavillon St. Jacques* (*Jacobshübeli*, 2388'), which commands the lake, the Alps, Thun, and the valley of the Aare. Higher up (8 and 10 min.) are two other 'pavillons', the higher of which affords a charming survey of Thun and the valley of the Aare. A few paces farther is the Goldiwyl road, which soon reaches the path descending through the *Kohleren-Schlucht* (see below).

Another walk is by the road on the right (N.) bank of the lake across the *Bächimatt* to the (20 min.) *Chartreuse* (the property of Mmc. de Parpart). Here we turn to the left, passing the *Bächthölzli*, cross (10 min.) the *Hünibach*, and follow a new path through the picturesque **Kohleren-Schlucht*, where the brook forms several small falls. This path ascends to the *Grüsisberger Wald* (see below) and the Goldiwyl road ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), by which we may return to Thun (see below; after a few minutes a finger-post indicates the way to the *Jacobshübeli* to the left). Or we may continue our excursion (1 hr.) by *Eichholz* and *Heiligenschwendi* to the **Haltenegg* (3287'), which affords a magnificent view of the lake and the Alps.

On the Bern road, about 3 M. to the N.W. of Thun, lies *Heimberg*, with its extensive potteries. — About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of the town is the considerable village of *Steffisburg* (brewery), whence we may ascend in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the small *Schnittweyer-Bad*, with its mineral spring. — A charming walk may also be taken on the new *Goldiwyl Road*, which diverges to

the right from the Steffisburg road, at the 'Hübeli', a few hundred yards to the N. of the town. The beautifully wooded **Grisisberg*, which the road ascends, is intersected with good paths, furnished with finger-posts. The finest points of view are the *Rabenfluh* (3844') and the *Brändlisberg*. The village of *Goldiwyl* (Zysset's Inn) is $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Thun. The most picturesque way back is through the *Kohleren-Schlucht* (see above); or we may ascend the *Blume* (p. 161), and return by *Sigriswyl* and *Guntlen* (p. 161).

The handsomest of the villas on the lake is *SCHADAU*, the property of M. de Rougemont, a modern Gothic building, charmingly situated between the left bank of the Aare and the lake. The sculptures in sandstone with which it is decorated deserve inspection. On Sundays the garden is open to the public. — Farther distant, on the right bank, is the château of *HÜNEGG*, in the French Renaissance style, the property of Mme. de Parpart. Beautiful view from the terrace. Apply to the gardener, who lives on the road, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. nearer Thun. No fee.

Longer Excursions. *Thierachern* (1867'; Löwe), with a beautiful view, 3 M. to the W.; 3 M. farther W., *Bad Blumenstein* and the *Fallbach*; thence through wood in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the *Gurnigel-Bad* (see below). The *Baths of Schwefelberg* (2½ hrs. W. of Blumenstein, beyond the *Gantrist Pass*), see p. 204. — *Burgistein* (2690'), a village and castle with fine view, 9 M. N.W. of Thun. *Amsoldingen* (Roman tombstones), $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. S.W., and the ancient tower of *Strättligen* (p. 203), $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. S. of Thun. The undulating district between the Stockenthal and Thun abounds with walks and pleasing mountain-landscapes. — *Stockhorn* (from Blumenstein or Amsoldingen $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), see p. 203.

TO THE GURNIGEL-BAD from Thun a walk of $2\frac{1}{2}$, or drive of 4 hrs. (carr. with one horse from the station 30, with two horses 60 fr.; cheaper in the town), or from Bern direct by diligence (twice daily in 5 hrs.; fare 7, coupé $8\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; distance $20\frac{1}{2}$ M.). The road from Bern leads by *Wabern* and *Kehrsatz*, and (leaving *Belp* on the left) follows the W. side of the Gurbethal, soon affording a fine view of the Bernese Alps. At ($12\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Kirchenthurnen* it ascends to the right to the large village of *Riggisberg* (Sonne), beyond which we follow a road to the left to the *Dürrbach Inn* and ascend steeply through the *Laaswald* to the (8 M.) **Gurnigelbad* (3783'), a favourite health-resort, with a spring impregnated with lime and sulphur, situated on a broad plateau (500 beds, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -6, pens. 6 fr.). Extensive wood-walks in the environs: to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Seftigschwend* (Inn); past the *Laashöfe* to the (1 hr.) *Längenei-Bad*; to the (1 hr.) *Obere Gurnigel* (5070'), an admirable point of view; to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Seelibühl* (5750'), etc. — Over the *Gantrist* to *Bad Weissenburg* (5-6 hrs.), see p. 203. — From *Wattenwyl*, 5 M. W. of Thun and 3 M. S.W. of stat. *Uttigen* (p. 157), a pleasant path, which cannot be mistaken, ascends to *Bad Gurnigel* in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

To *Saanen* through the valley of the *Simme*, see R. 63.

49. The Niesen.

Comp. Map, p. 162.

Three good and clearly defined bridle-paths lead to the summit: (1st) on the N. side from *Wimmis* (the best route) in $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 (down in 3) hrs.; (2nd) on the E., from the *Heustrich-Bad* (p. 194), in the same time; (3rd) on the S. side, from *Frutigen* (p. 194) in 5-6 hours. Travellers ascending in the morning are recommended to start from Wimmis; in the afternoon the path from the Heustrich-Bad is better shaded.

From Thun to Wimmis by the road 7 M. (one-horse carr. in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr., 8 fr.; diligence as far as Brothüsi, see p. 162). Steamboat to Spiez (p. 203); thence by Spiezwyler to Wimmis $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. (one-horse carr. 4, to the Heustrich-Bad 6 fr.). — Omnibus from Thun to the Heustrich-Bad daily at 4 p.m. ($2\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; from the Heustrich-Bad at 9 a.m.); one-horse carr. in 1 hr., 8 fr. — Diligence from Spiez to Frutigen twice daily in $2\frac{1}{3}$ hrs. (comp. p. 194).

Horse to the top of the Niesen, and back on the same day, from Wimmis, Frutigen, or the Heustrich-Bad 17 fr. (starting before 10 a.m.); if a night be spent on the summit, 25 fr. — From Frutigen to Wimmis or the Heustrich-Bad over the Niesen in one day 30, two days 35 fr. — *Guide* (unnecessary) 6-8 fr. — Chair-porters 10-12 fr.

From the post-station *Brothüsi* (p. 203) a path descends to the left to the deep, stony bed of the *Simme*, and crosses it by a wooden bridge to (12 min.) Wimmis. The road is longer by $\frac{1}{2}$ M.

Wimmis (2080'; **Löwe*), a pretty village in a very fertile district, lies at the E. base of the *Burgfluh* (5072'), overlooked by an old castle of the once powerful Barons of Weissenburg, which is now occupied by a school and the local authorities. The church is said to have been founded by King Rudolph II. of Burgundy in 933, but is mentioned in ancient documents as early as 533.

ASCENT OF THE NIESEN FROM WIMMIS. The path ascends on the S. side of the *Burgfluh*. After 35 min. (from the *Löwe* inn) it crosses the *Staldenbach*; a few minutes later, by a gate, it ascends to the left (finger-post), beyond which there can be no mistake. The N. slopes of the *Bettfluh* are next ascended. Refreshments at the first inhabited chalet on the 'Bergli'. About halfway, by the chalets of *Unterstalden*, the path crosses to the right bank of the *Staldenbach*, and winds up the sunny slopes of the Niesen, past the chalets of *Oberstalden*. The prospect first unfolds itself beyond the *Staldenegg* (6347'), a sharp ridge connecting the *Bettfluh* (7924', also called *Fromberghorn* or *Hinter-Niesen*) with the Niesen, and the vast snow-fields of the *Blümlisalp* and *Doldenhorn* become visible.

FROM THE HEUSTRICH-BAD (p. 194), the bridle-path ascends the grassy slopes behind the baths in windings (whenever the path divides, the steeper branch must be selected), as far as a large lime-tree ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.); then through wood to a bench ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.), where the distances are given; lastly, in numerous windings, to the (3 hrs.) Niesen Inn. This route affords numerous and diversified views, but the upper part of it is in bad condition for riding. (Drinking water scarce; milk at the two upper chalets.)

FROM FRUTIGEN (p. 194) the bridle-path is inferior to the others (5 hrs.; guide unnecessary). It diverges to the left near the end of the village, leads over the meadows to *Winkeln* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), crosses a brook, and ascends in windings through the wood for $\frac{1}{2}$ hour. Then a gentle ascent across meadows to the *Sentigraben* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), to the *Niesenegg* (20 min.), and the *Niesen Chalet* ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.). The path unites on the *Staldenegg* (1 hr.) with that from Wimmis. This route in the reverse direction affords a beautiful view of the *Kanderthal* and the Alps.

INN, 5 min. from the summit, R. 3, B. 2, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, L. & A. 1 fr.; 40 c. charged for fire in the dining-room.

The ***Niesen** (7763'; Rigi 5906'; Faulhorn 8803'), the conspicuous N. outpost of a ramification of the *Wildstrubel*, and like *Pilatus* considered an infallible barometer (see p. 117), rises in the form of a gently sloping pyramid. The rocks at the base are clay-slate, those of the upper part sandstone-conglomerate. The summit affords space for about 50 persons. The Alps are seen to greater advantage than from the Rigi; and the view is scarcely inferior to that from the *Faulhorn*. While the group of the *Wetterhörner*, etc. forms the foreground of the view from the latter, the Niesen commands an unimpeded prospect of the broad snow-fields of the *Blümlisalp*, rising at the head of the *Kienthal*.

VIEW. The most conspicuous of the snow-mountains are the following: in the distance to the E. the *Titlis*; nearer, the *Wetterhörner* and *Schreckhörner*, the *Eiger*, *Monch*, *Jungfrau*, *Gletscherhorn*, *Ebneshorn*, *Mittaghorn*,

Grosshorn, Breithorn, and Tschingelhorn; towards the S. the Frau or Blümlisalp, the Doldenhorn, Balmhorn, and Altels; to the W., the Wildhorn, appearing between two black peaks; to the left of these the pinnacles of the Mont Blanc group; finally the two peaks of the Dent du Midi, forming the last snow-group towards the W. The entire Lake of Thun is visible, and part of that of Brienz. The thickly peopled valleys of the Simme, Engstligenbach, and Kander, and the Kienthal may be traced for a considerable distance. Towards the N. the course of the Aare, and the hilly country of Bern, as far as the Jura, complete the prospect (comp. Dill's excellent Panorama at the inn). The most favourable light is towards sunset. During the day the plains alone are seen to advantage.

50. From Thun to Interlaken. Lake of Thun.

Comp. Map, p. 162.

STEAMBOAT 4-5 times daily in 1¼ hr. from Thun (*Scherzligen*; comp. p. 157) to Därligen; stations *Oberhofen*, *Gunten*, *Spiez*, *Faulensee*, *Merligen* (for Beatenberg), *Leissigen* (the last three not always touched at). — RAILWAY from Därligen to Interlaken in connection with the steamboats in 10 min., fare 80 or 40 c. (1st class from Thun to Interlaken 2 fr. 95 c.); from Interlaken to *Bönigen* (p. 188) in 12 min., fare 80 or 40 c. — ROAD on the S. bank to Interlaken (18 M.), a pleasant drive; on the N. bank there is a road to (9 M.) *Merligen* (p. 162), from which a path leads to (2 hrs.) Beatenberg and Interlaken.

The ***Lake of Thun** (1837') is 11 M. long, and 2 M. broad; its greatest depth is 1844'. The banks are at first studded with picturesque villas and pleasant gardens, but further on, the N. bank becomes precipitous. The steamboat starts from the quay near the Freienhof hotel (p. 157), ascends the Aare, stops at the Bellevue hotel, and then at *Scherzligen*, the railway-terminus (see p. 157). To the left lies the picturesque *Chartreuse* (p. 158); to the right, where the Aare emerges from the lake, *Schloss Schadau* (p. 159). The Stockhorn (7195'), with its conical summit, and the pyramidal Niesen (7763') rise on the right and left of the entrance to the valleys of the Kander and Simme (p. 203). On the left of the Niesen the three peaks of the Blümlisalp; on the right, at the head of the Kanderthal, the Freundhorn, Doldenhorn, Balmhorn, Altels, and Rinderhorn gradually become visible (from left to right). In the direction of Interlaken appear successively (from right to left) the Jungfrau, Mönch, Eiger, Schreckhorn, and Wetterhorn.

The steamer skirts the N.E. bank, which is clothed below with vineyards, and higher up with woods, and passes the pleasant village of *Hilterfingen* (Pension des Alpes); to the left the château of *Hünegg* (p. 159). It touches at *Oberhofen* (*Pensions* **Moy*, *Zimmermann*, *Oberhofen*, and *Beaurivage*), which has a picturesque old château of Countess Pourtalès, recently restored, and then at *Gunten* (*Weisses Kreuz*; **Pens. du Lac*, 5 fr.; *Hôtel Hirsch* and **Pens. Graber*, on the lake; *Pens. Schöenberg*, beautifully situated on the hill, 10 min. from the lake).

A road ascends from Gunten to (¾ hr.) *Sigriswyl* (2621'; *Pens. Bär*, rustic), a prettily situated village. The *Blume* (4577'), ascended hence in 2 hrs. viâ *Schwanden* (or from Oberhofen by *Aeschi*, *Tschingel*, and *Schwanden* in 3½ hrs.), is an excellent point of view. Another is the

Unter-Bergli (2½ hrs.), a peak of the *Ralligstöcke* (see below). The ascent of the *Sigriswyler Rothhorn* (6737'; 3 hrs., with guide), the highest point of the *Sigriswyler Grat*, is fatiguing; magnificent view. On the steep slope of the *Sigriswyler Grat* towards the *Justisthal* (see below) is the *Schafloch*, an imposing ice-cavern, which may be reached from the *Rothhorn* by a giddy path in 1 hr. (guide and torches necessary; not entirely free from danger).

The steamer now crosses the lake at the broadest part, towards the S., to *Spiez* (**Spiezer Hof*, at the landing-place, with garden on the lake, pens. 6-8½ fr.; **Pens. Schonegg*, ¾ M. from the lake, pens. 6-7 fr.), a small village on a promontory on the S. bank, with a picturesque old château, which has belonged to the Von Erlach family for three centuries. From this point two black peaks are visible for a short time towards the E., above the S. bank of the Lake of Brienz; that to the right is the *Faulhorn*, the broader to the left the *Schwarzhorn*.

To *Aeschi*, see p. 194; ascent of the *Niesen*, p. 160; diligence to *Fru-tigen*, see p. 194; to *Zweisimmen*, see p. 202.

The next station is *Faulensee*; on the hill, 20 min. above the village, is the **Faulensee-Bad* (pens. 7½ fr.), with a mineral spring, commanding a beautiful view.

On the left, as the steamboat proceeds, we observe the abrupt *Sigriswyler Grat*, with the bold *Ralligstöcke* (5453') and the *Sigriswyler Rothhorn* (6737'). Beyond stat. *Merligen* (Löwe), at the mouth of the *Justisthal*, a rocky headland called the *Nase* stretches into the lake. A little further, on the N. side, rises the *Beatenberg*, with the *Cavern of St. Beatus* (Beatenhöhle, 2782'; p. 167). The stream which rises in the cavern frequently increases rapidly, fills it, and bursts forth with a roar like thunder. St. Beatus, the first preacher of Christianity in this district, is said to have dwelt in the cave. Farther on is the ravine of the *Sundgraben*, above which we observe the village of *Beatenberg* (p. 166; a somewhat steep bridle-path ascends from Merligen in 2 hrs. to the Kurhaus, 25 min. from the church; 20 min. above Merligen, it turns to the left; farther up, where the path divides below a meadow, to the left again).

The next place on the S. bank is *Krattigen* (Stern); then *Leissigen* (Steinbock), at the base of the *Morgenberghorn* (p. 169), pleasantly situated among fruit-trees. On the N. bank is the small château of *Leerau*. The steamboat stops at *Därliigen* (**Pens. Schärz*), the terminus of the 'Bödeli Railway,' which conveys passengers to Interlaken in 10 min. Opposite to it, on the N. bank, lies *Neuhaus*, the old landing-place of the steamers.

The RAILWAY at first skirts the lake, passing under a viaduct. To the left, at the influx of the Aare, is the ruin of *Weissenau* (p. 165). To the right, farther on, we have a picturesque view of the *Mönch*, *Eiger*, and *Jungfrau*. The station for Interlaken is at the village of *Aarmühle*, ¼ M. from the beginning of the *Hüheweg*.







51. Interlaken and its Environs.

Hotels and Pensions. On the Höhweg at *Interlaken* (in the direction from the railway-station to the Lake of Brienz): *HOTEL RITSCHARD (Pl. 1), R. 3-4½, B. 1¾, L. & A. 1¼, D. 5, pension 9-12 fr.; *VICTORIA (Pl. 2), similar charges; beyond it the small PENSION VOLTZ (Pl. 13); *JUNGFRAU (Pl. 3), R. from 3, L. & A. 1, D. 4½ fr.; *SCHWEIZERHOF (Pl. 4); *BELVEDERE (Pl. 5), by the Kursaal, R. from 3, D. 5 fr.; *HÔTEL DES ALPES (Pl. 6); *HÔTEL DU NORD, formerly *Casino* (Pl. 7), R. 3, L. & A. 1¼, D. 4 fr.; *HÔTEL INTERLAKEN (Pl. 8); *HÔTEL BEAURIVAGE (Pl. 9), R. from 3, L. & A. 2, D. 4½-5 fr. — HÔTEL DU LAC (Pl. 10), 2nd class, R. 2½, D. 3 fr. — At the village of *Aarmühle*: *HÔTEL OBERLAND (Pl. 12), R. 2, D. 3 fr.; opposite to it, RÖSSLI (Pl. 26); *WEISSES KREUZ (Pl. 11); *HÔTEL ELMER (Pl. 14); *HÔTEL BERGER (Pl. 28), moderate; HÔTEL-PENS. KREBS (Pl. 27), moderate; HÔTEL DE LA GARE (Pl. 29), the last three near the station. — Near the lower bridge over the Aare: *BELLEVUE (Pl. 15), pens. 5½-6½ fr. — On the small island of *Spielematten*: *HÔTEL DU PONT, or *Alte Post* (Pl. 16), R. 3, L. & A. 1 fr. — At *Unterseen*: *HÔTEL UNTERSEEN (Pl. 17); *BEAUSITE (Pl. 18), pens. 6-8 fr. — On the road from Aarmühle to *Matten* (Gsteig, Grindelwald, Lauterbrunnen, etc.): DEUTSCHER HOF (Pl. 20), R. 2½-3, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. 7-9 fr.; *HÔTEL WYDER (Pl. 19); *HÔTEL REBER (Pl. 22), pens. 6 fr.; *HÔTEL OBER, or the 'Schlösschen' (Pl. 23), pens. 8 fr.; *HÔTEL JUNGFRÄUBLICK (Pl. 22), situated on a spur of the wooded *Kleine Rügen* (p. 164), commanding an unbroken view, with pleasant grounds, and comfortably fitted up; baths, whey, etc.; pension before 1st July and after 15th Sept. only, 9-12 fr., R. from 5, B. 1½, D. 5, L. & A. 2, omnibus 1½ fr.; *HÔTEL-PENS. MATTENHOF, prettily situated close to the *Kleine Rügen*, pens. 6½ fr. — MRS. SIMPKIN'S ENGLISH PENSION, well spoken of. — Furnished rooms in the *Villa Bischofberger* (near the Hôtel Ober), pleasantly and quietly situated, R. 2, B. 1 fr.; also in the *Villa Choisy, Ritschard*, in the château, etc. — At *Wilderswyl* (p. 169): *HÔTEL SCHÖNBÜHL, pens. 5-6 fr.; *BÄR, pens. 4½-5½ fr. — At *Gsteigwyl* (p. 167): PENS. SCHÖNFELS, moderate. — A little farther from Interlaken, beyond the bridge which crosses the Aare near the Hôtel du Lac, and on the road to Brienz, is the (¾ M.) PENS. FELSENEGG, 5½ fr. — At *Bönigen* (p. 188) on the S. bank of the Lake of Brienz, 1½ M. E. of Interlaken: *PENS. VOGEL, PENS. BÖNIGEN, and *CHALET DU LAC, moderate. — At *Beatenberg* (p. 166): *KURHAUS ST. BEATENBERG (*Dr. Müller*), R. 2½-5, D. 5, board 6½ fr. (often full); *HÔTEL DES ALPES, pens. 6 fr.; PENS. JUNGFRAU; BELLEVUE, pens. 6-8 fr.; ALPENROSE (6-8 fr.); *PENS.-CHALET VICTORIA (6-8 fr.); Pension of the curé; *PENS. BEATRICE (6-8 fr.).

Kursaal on the Höhweg, with reading, concert, and ball-rooms, etc.; music daily 7.30 to 8.30 a.m., and 3.30 to 5 and 8-10 p.m.; whey-cure 7-8 a.m.; admission for one day 50 c., for 2-3 days 1 fr., for a week 2 fr. or for families 1½ fr. each person. (The hotel-keepers make visitors pay these charges, whether they visit the Kursaal or not.) — A *Fremdenliste* is published three times a week.

Restaurants. *Indermühle*, adjoining the Hôtel Beaurivage; *Berger* and *Krebs*, at the railway-station; *Oberländer Bierhalle*. — Confectioner: *Vogel-Spiegelberg*, near the Hôtel Beaurivage.

Money Changers. *Disconto-Casse*, near the Kursaal; *Ebersold*, near the railway-station. — **Druggist:** *Seewer*.

Carriages, Horses, Guides, see pp. 168, 169, 175, etc. — *Donkeys*, 1½ fr. per hour.

Post and Telegraph Office at Aarmühle, by the Oberländer Hof.

English Church Service in the old Convent Church. Presbyterian Service (Scotch Free Church) in the Sacristy of the Schloss at 11 and 4.

The low land between the lakes of Thun and Brienz, which are 2 M. apart, is called the '*Bödeli*'. These lakes probably once formed a single sheet of water, but were gradually separated by the de-

posits of the *Lütschine* (p. 187), flowing into the Lake of Brienz, and the *Lombach*, which falls into the Lake of Thun. These accumulations, first descending from the S., out of the valley of *Lauterbrunnen*, and then from the N. out of the *Habkären* valley, account for the curve which the *Aare* has been compelled to describe. On this piece of land, 'between the lakes', lies **Interlaken** (1863'), which, with the adjacent village of *Aarmühle* and the small town of *Unterseen*, extends nearly as far as the Lake of Brienz (total pop. 4080).

The principal resort of visitors is the **HÖHEWEG*, a handsome avenue of walnuts, extending from the village of *Aarmühle* to the upper bridge over the *Aare*, and flanked with large hotels and tempting shops. From the centre of the avenue, which is open towards the S., a beautiful view of the *Lauterbrunnen*-Thal and the *Jungfrau* is obtained. On the N. side is the *Kursaal*, a building in the Swiss style, with garden, reading-room, verandah, etc., the entrance to which is between the *Schweizerhof* and *Belvedere* hotels (music, see above). A little farther, on the S. side, rises the old monastery and nunnery of *Interlaken*, founded in 1130, and suppressed in 1528, surrounded by beautiful walnut-trees. The E. wing of the monastery has been used as a hospital since 1836; the rest of the building, with the *Schloss* added in 1750, is occupied by government-offices. The nunnery has been converted into a prison. The choir of the monastery-church is fitted up as an *English Chapel*. A small chapel is used by a French Protestant and a Scotch Presbyterian congregation. The nave of the church is a Roman Catholic place of worship. To the left, at the upper end of the *Höheweg*, the road to Brienz crosses the *Aare* by a handsome new bridge, immediately above which are the railway-bridge and the *Zollhaus* station of the *Bödeli Railway* (p. 188).

Towards the W. the *Höheweg* is continued by the busy street which leads through the village of *Aarmühle* (containing with *Interlaken* 2085 inhab.), and past the *Post Office* (see above), to the railway-station. To the right are three bridges (view from that in the centre) crossing the island of *Spielmatten* to the small town of **Unterseen** (1995 inhab.), which consists chiefly of wooden houses darkened with age, with a large square and a wooden church. Large manufactory of *parqueterie*.

Interlaken attracts numerous visitors in summer, chiefly German, English, and American, and is noted for its mild and equable temperature. The whey-cure is an inducement to some, while others select it as a starting-point for excursions, or as a resting-place. To those who have ample time at command it is recommended as headquarters for exploring the mountains and valleys of the *Oberland*.

WALKS. The **Kleine Rugen* is a beautiful wooded hill to the S. of Interlaken, on the *Wilderswyl* road. The principal path, pro-

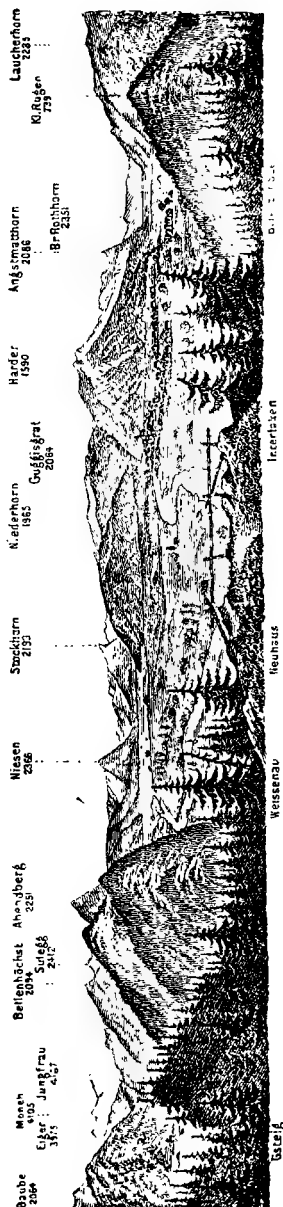
vided with benches, ascends by the *Hôtel Jungfraublick* in a straight direction, leading round the hill to the left, and affording a number of pleasant views of the Bödeli and the valley of Lauterbrunnen. In $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. we reach the *Trinkhalle*, with a terrace commanding the Jungfrau, Mönch, and Schwalmern. A little before the *Trinkhalle* a path diverging to the right ascends to the *Tanzboden* (a level spot in the wood) and the (20 min.) *Rugenhöhe* (2424'), a pavilion with a view of the Jungfrau and the lakes of Thun and Brienz. Beyond the *Trinkhalle* the main path leads to the left, round the hill, passing the *Waldgletscher* pavilion, with a view of the Abendberg and the Lake of Thun, and the *Kasthoferstein* (see below), beyond which it leads past the reservoir and back to the *Hôtel Jungfraublick* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). Many other paths, with benches in shady nooks and points of view, ramify from the main walk in every direction. About the beginning of the century the hill was planted by the chief forester Kasthofer with specimens of the principal trees which grow in Switzerland. The stone above mentioned bears an inscription to his memory. — Just beyond the *Trinkhalle* a path diverges to the left, and by a (3 min.) bench descends to the right to the *Wagnërenschlucht* (see below). Another leads straight past the bench, skirting the wood and keeping to the left, to the (10 min.) *Café Unspunnen* (see below.)

The **Heimweh-Fluh* (2218') is easily ascended in $\frac{1}{2}$ hour. From the station, from Aarmühle, and from Matten roads lead to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) entrance to the *Wagnërenschlucht*, to the W. of the Kleine Rugen. We ascend this ravine for about 300 paces, and diverge by a path to the right, which ascends, passing a fine point of view on the right, in 20 min. to the *Restaurant*. The terrace here commands a charming view of the Bödeli and the lakes of Thun and Brienz; and the Jungfrau, Mönch, and Eiger are visible from the small belvedere higher up (comp. Panorama, p. 166). — Path from the *Trinkhalle*, see above.

The ruined castle of *Unspunnen* (2 M.), affording a fine view of the Lauterbrunnen valley, the Jungfrau, and Mönch, is reached by a path diverging to the right from the Lauterbrunnen road between Matten and Wilderswyl, beyond the Kleine Rugen; or through the *Wagnërenschlucht* (at the end of which on the left, is the **Café Unspunnen*, with a beautiful view).

The ruined castle of *Weissenau* (2 M.), situated on an island in the Aare near its influx into the Lake of Thun (p. 162), is reached by the old road from Matten, or by the road from Unterseen to Thun.

To the *Hohbühl* (2070'; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), on the right bank of the Aare, a path ascends to the left immediately beyond the new upper bridge over the Aare. (The lower path to the left leads to the *Vogtsruhe* on the Aare, a resting-place and spring.) The pavilion commands a fine view, which is still more extensive from the grassy slopes of



View from the Heimwehfluh. (Heights in mètres.)

the *Untere Bleicki*, a few hundred paces higher. (The footpath leads to the right, crossing a brook after 10 min.) From the *Untere Bleicki* a narrow path, called the *Greierz-Leiter*, descends direct to the *Lustbühl* (see below). Or we may return to the *Hohbühl* and descend thence by steps to the *Vogtsruhe*, skirt the right bank, pass a rifle-ground, and reach the narrow and stony plain of *Goldei*, between the *Harder* and the *Aare*, at the base of the *Falkenfluh*, the upper part of which, seen from the proper point of view, resembles an old man's face (the *Hardermannli*). On a rocky hill below the *Falkenfluh* is the *Lustbühl*, a pavilion commanding another fine view. We may now return to *Interlaken* by the bridge behind the *Kursaal* (in all, $11\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs.).

The **Harder** (5216'; 3 hrs.) should not be ascended without a guide, as several accidents have occurred owing to the precipitous character of its slopes.

The **Thurmberg**, ascended in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from *Goldswyl*, beyond *Felsenegg* on the *Brienzen* road (p. 188), affords a panorama of the lakes of *Thun* and *Brienzen*, the course of the *Aare*, and the small, sombre lake of *Goldswyl*, or *Faulensee*. — A walk may be taken by the same road to (3 M.) **Ringgenberg**, with a picturesque church built among the ruins of the castle (view), and to the *Schudburg* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther), on a spur of the *Graggen*, an unfinished castle of the ancient barons of *Ringgenberg*, a still finer point of view.

***St. Beatenberg** (3767'; $2\frac{1}{2}$

hrs.; one-horse carr. from the station to the Kurhaus 17, two-horse 28 fr.; post-omnibus daily at 3 p.m. in 3 hrs., 5 fr., returning 4 fr.) is reached by a road which diverges, about 1 M. from Interlaken, to the left from the road into the *Habkernthal* (p. 169). It crosses the Lombach and ascends through wood in numerous windings (avoidable by short-cuts), passing a refreshment-stall which affords a fine view of the Lake of Thun. The long village of St. Beatenberg (hotels, see p. 163), a favourite health-resort, lies in a sheltered situation on both sides of the *Sundgraben*, which opens towards the Lake of Thun; the Kurhaus at the W. end is about 2 M. distant from the Hôtel des Alpes. (Bridle-path to *Merligen*, see p. 162). Admirable view of the Alps, from the Finsteraarhorn to the Niesen, including the Eiger, Mönch, Jungfrau, Blümlisalp, Doldenhorn, and Wildstrubel. — A still finer point of view is the **Amisbühel*, which lies about 20 min. to the E. of the Hôtel des Alpes (cabaret at the top). Walkers from Interlaken reach it by diverging to the right by a finger-post, nearly 1 M. below Beatenberg.

Ascent of the *Gemmenalphorn*, ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), see p. 169. — The *Niederhorn* (6447') and *Burgfeldstand* (6782'), each $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs., are also fine points of view.

The *Beatenhöhle* (p. 162), with its (in spring) beautiful waterfall, is reached by a path diverging to the right before *Neuhaus* (p. 162) is reached, passing the *Küblisbad* and the village of *Sundlauenen* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), and at places skirting precipices high above the lake, but without danger.

To the **Giessbach* on the Lake of Brienz (p. 188) a steamer four times daily in summer (comp. p. 186).

Bönigen ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.), *Gsteig*, with a fine view from the churchyard (3 M.), and *Gsteigwyl* ($\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther), with the '*Hohe Steg*' crossing the Lutschine, also afford pleasant walks.

LONGER EXCURSIONS. The **Schynige Platte* (6791') is one of the finest points of view in the Bernese Oberland. There is probably no other spot from which the mountains rising above the valleys of Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald are seen simultaneously from base to summit. (Horse, incl. carriage to Gsteig, 17 fr.; boy to carry luggage 1-2 fr.) From Interlaken to (2 M.) *Gsteig*, see p. 169. Crossing the bridge at the church here, a good road leads to the right to ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Gsteigwyl* (*Pens. Schönfels). In the middle of the village the path ascends to the left, and very soon to the left again; after 12 min. the bridle-path ascends in zigzags to the right, through wood, to the (2 hrs.) *Schöneegg* (4754'; small Restaurant, with a few beds), which overlooks Interlaken and the two lakes. (On the neighbouring *Breitlauenen-Alp* is a new inn and pension.) The path ascends to the (1 hr.) top of the mountain-crest, and crosses its W. extremity, passing on the right a furrowed rock called the '*Ameisenhaufen*' (ant-hill). A few steps more bring us to a striking scene. The Lauterbrunnen valley lies at our feet, its dizzy abysses descending almost perpendicularly to the Lutschine, and to the left towers the majestic Jungfrau. Following

the S. slope of the crest for 35 min., we arrive at the **Hôtel Alpenrose* (R. 3-4, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, L. & A. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. $4\frac{1}{2}$ fr.). The Platte, a crumbling and 'shining plateau' of slate-rock, is a few hundred paces from the hotel. The finest view is obtained from a bend in the path, a few paces before the Platte is reached. The traveller should not omit to visit the *Isellen Alp*, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the N.E., a pasture which supports a herd of 600 cattle, with their pleasant tinkling bells.

In order to enjoy a complete panorama, we walk N.W. from the hotel, skirt the left side of the perpendicular *Gumihorn* (6893'), and ascend the (20 min.) **Daube**, or *Tubihorn* (6772'), whence the survey of the lakes toward the N. is very fine. Towards the S. we enjoy a magnificent view of the Bernese Alps: from left to right, the Wellhorn, Wetterhörner, Berglistock, Upper Grindelwald Glacier, Schreckhörner, Lauteraarhörner, Lower Grindelwald Glacier, Finsteraarhorn, Fiescherhörner, Eiger, Mönch, Jungfrau, Ebne-Fluh, Mittaghorn, Grosshorn, Breithorn, Tschingelhorn, Tschingelgrat, Gspaltenhorn, Weisse Frau, Doldenhorn, and numerous nearer peaks; far below is the Staubbach in the valley of Lauterbrunnen. Late in the afternoon the lakes of Neuchâtel and Bienne are seen glittering in the distance. — The old path from Gsteig to the Schynige Platte over the *Breitlauenen-Alp* is seldom used now. Another path ascends from Gsteig between the church and the inn, to the left; where it divides we keep to the right, and in 20 min. we reach the new bridle-path at the point where it enters the wood, thus avoiding the circuit by Gsteigwyler. — Descent from the Platte by *Gündlischwand* to *Zweilütschönen* in $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. (guide advisable as far as the margin of the wood beyond the Iseltenalp, 2 fr. and fee; no mistake possible farther on).

FROM THE SCHYNIGE PLATTE TO THE FAULHORN (4 hrs). A good bridle-path crosses the *Iselten-Alp* and leads on the S. slopes of the *Laucherhorn* (7333') to the (1 hr.) ridge which bounds the *Sägisthal* on the S.; beautiful views of the Oberland. We then descend slightly to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Sägisthal-See*, with its chalet (6358'), skirt its N. and N.E. banks, and ascend the barren slope of the *Schwabhorn*, a ridge between the lake and the Faulhorn. The summit of the latter, 2445' above the lake, is reached in 2 hrs. more (comp. p. 183).

The **Habkerenthal**, between the *Harder* and *Beatenberg*, may also be explored. Carriage-road to the village of (6 M.) *Habkern* (3501'; rustic inn); one-horse carr. 15, two-horse 25 fr.

Three fine points of view may be visited hence: — (1) The **Gemmenalphorn* (6772') or *Güggisgrat*, is reached by crossing the *Brändlisegg*, or by following the course of the *Bühlbach*, in 4 hrs.; or better from Unterseen, by ascending to the (2 hrs.) *Waldegg-Allmend* (3986'), above and to the E. of Beatenberg, and thence by the *Oberberg Alp* to the summit in 3 hrs. more. — (2) The *Hohgant*

(7215'), reached via *Bohl* (5902') and the *Hagletschalp*, or by the *Alp Bösälgäu* and through the *Karrholen*, in 4 hours. A path to the S.W. of the Hohgant leads over the *Grünenberg* (5095') a pass between *Habkörn* and *Schangnau*, to the Emmenthal in 6 hrs. — (3) The *Augstmatthorn* (*Suggithurm*, 6844'; $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) is ascended via the (2 hrs.) *Bodmi-Alp*.

The **Hôtel Bellevue* (3737'; pens. $5\frac{1}{2}$ -7 fr.), on the **Abendberg**, is reached in 2 hrs. from Interlaken by the bridle-path (horse 10 fr.; a shorter path by the Heimwehfluh in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). Fine survey of the Lake of Thun from the *Siebenuhranne*. A more extensive panorama is enjoyed on the *Rothen-Eck* (6234'), the next peak of this range, which culminates in the *Morgenberghorn* (7385') above *Leissigen*. The path ascends over the *Ausserberg Alp* for $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., reaches the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) ridge of the hill, and leads to the left to the summit in about $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more.

The **Saxetenthal**, between the *Abendberg* and *Bellenhöchst* (6870'), is reached by a new road leading to the ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) village of *Saxeten* (3602'; rooms at the schoolmaster's). About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. higher up are the falls of the *Gürben* and *Weissbach*, and the valley is picturesquely closed by the *Schwalmern* (9137').

The **Sulegg* (7914'; $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide advisable), an excellent point of view, may be ascended from Saxeten. The path ascends by the *Gürbenfall* to the lower (1 hr.) *Nessleren-Alp* (4806'); it then crosses the *Gürbenbach* to the left, and several other brooks descending from the *Sulegg*. Beyond the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Bellen-Alp* (6204'), the path turns to the right between the *Sulegg* and the *Bellenhöchst* (6870'), skirts the E. slope of the *Sulegg*, nearly as far as the *Sulsalp*, for $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., and reaches the top in 1 hr. more. The ascent is easier from *Eisenfluh* (see below), via the *Gummenalp* and *Sulsap* ($3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs.; guide necessary). — From Saxeten over the *Tanzbödeli* or through the *Sulldthal* to (6 hrs.) *Aeschi*, see p. 194 (an interesting route; guide not indispensable).

Interlaken may also be made the traveller's headquarters for many of the following excursions.

52. From Interlaken to Lauterbrunnen. Staubbach.

Comp. Map, p. 162.

8 M. DILIGENCE twice daily in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr., fare 2 fr. 75 c. — CARRIAGE from Interlaken to Lauterbrunnen, or the reverse, with one horse 9, two horses 17 fr.; there and back, with 2 hrs. stay, 11 or 20 fr.; with a longer stay, 15 or 30 fr.; from Interlaken to Zweilütschinen 7 or 12 fr.

The road leads through orchards and meadows to (1 M.) *Matten* (**Mattenhof*), where it divides; that to the right is the shorter, leading to ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Wilderswyl* (**Pens. Schönbühl*, well situated, pens. 6 fr.; **Bär*, pens. 4-5 fr.) and ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Mülinen*; that to the left ($\frac{1}{4}$ M. longer) leads by *Gsteig* (p. 168) to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Mülinen*. To the right rises the *Abendberg*, with the ruin of *Unspunnen* at its

base; farther on are the Schwalmern and Sulegg; to the left is the Schynige Platte. The road crosses the *Saxetenbach*, and soon enters the narrow gorge of the *Lütschine*. To the right rises the precipitous *Rothenfluh*. A spot in this defile, marked by an inscription on the rock ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.), is named the *Bösenstein*, where a baron of Rothenfluh is said to have slain his brother.

Near ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) **Zweilütschinen** (2132'; *Bär*), a village on the right bank of the *Lütschine*, the valley divides. That of the *Black Lütschine* to the left ascends to Grindelwald (p. 175; view of the Wetterhorn in the background), that of the *White Lütschine* in a straight direction to (3 M.) Lauterbrunnen. The valley of Lauterbrunnen, which begins at the *Hunnenfluh*, a rock resembling a gigantic tower, is bounded by precipitous slopes of limestone-rock, 1000-1500' in height. It derives its name (*lauter Brunnen*, 'nothing but springs') from the numerous streams which descend from the rocks, or from the springs which rise at their bases in summer.

Eisenfluh (3602'; refreshm. at the schoolmaster's near the upper fountain) is reached in 1 hr. from Zweilütschinen by the first road diverging to the right from the Lauterbrunnen road and rapidly ascending the W. slope of the valley (shade after 3 p.m.; a second path ascends by the *Sausbach* opposite the *Hunnenfluh*, see above). It commands a magnificent view of the Jungfrau, which is seen to still better advantage on the path from EISENFLUH TO MÜRREN (3½ hrs.; guide as far as the Pletschbach desirable; from Zweilütschinen to Mürren 7 fr.). Near the end of the village, this path turns to the left, leading to the (1 hr.) *Sausbach*, beyond which is the only steep ascent in the walk. (The traveller from Mürren should, on leaving the forest, as soon as the bridge across the brook at the bottom of the valley comes in sight, quit the direct path and descend towards the bridge.) The path, which presents no particular difficulty, commands a fine view of the Jungfrau and its neighbours, especially (2 hrs.) on emerging from the forest, as the Schwarze Mönch does not here intercept the view as at Mürren. The path is generally narrow, and near the *Sausbach* is sometimes completely carried away by the rains, in which case the traveller should cross the meadow above the precipice. — Ascent of the **Sulegg* (7914'), 3½-4 hrs., see p. 169.

8 M. **Lauterbrunnen** (2615'; **Steinbock*, R. 3, L. & A. 1¼ fr.; **Hôtel Staubbach*, with view of the Staubbach; guides, *Ulr. Lauener*, *Friedr. Graf*, *Friedr. Fuchs*, *Joh. Steiner*, and *Peter Lauener* of Schmitzmatten), a picturesque, scattered village, lies on both banks of the *Lütschine*, in a rocky valley ½ M. broad, into which in July the sun's rays do not penetrate before 7 a.m., and in winter not before noon. The snow-mountain to the left is the Jungfrau, and to the right rises the Breithorn. Carved wood good and cheap here.

From the rocky heights in the environs are precipitated upwards of twenty brooks, the best known of which is the **Staubbach* ('dust-brook'), 5 min. to the S. of the *Hôtel Staubbach*. This brook, which is never of great volume, and decreases so much in summer as sometimes to disappoint the expectant traveller, descends from a projecting rock in a single fall of 980', the greater part of it being converted, before it reaches the ground, into minute particles of spray, which bedews the meadows and trees to a considerable distance. In the morning, during sunshine, it resembles a transparent,

silvery veil, wafted to and fro by the breeze, and frequently presenting the varied hues of the rainbow. The best point of view is in a meadow immediately in front of the fall, to the left of a seat indicated by a flag.

Beautiful walk ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. there and back) to the Fall of the *Trümmelbach. We follow the Trachsellaenen road (p. 173) on the right bank of the Lutschine for 3 M., and diverge to the left to the (5 min.) entrance of the narrow gorge (rendered accessible by means of steps and railings on both sides; 50 c. each; left side preferable), where the copious stream, fed by the glaciers of the Jungfrau, is precipitated into a round water-worn cauldron.

53. Upper Valley of Lauterbrunnen. Mürren. Fall of the Schmadribach.

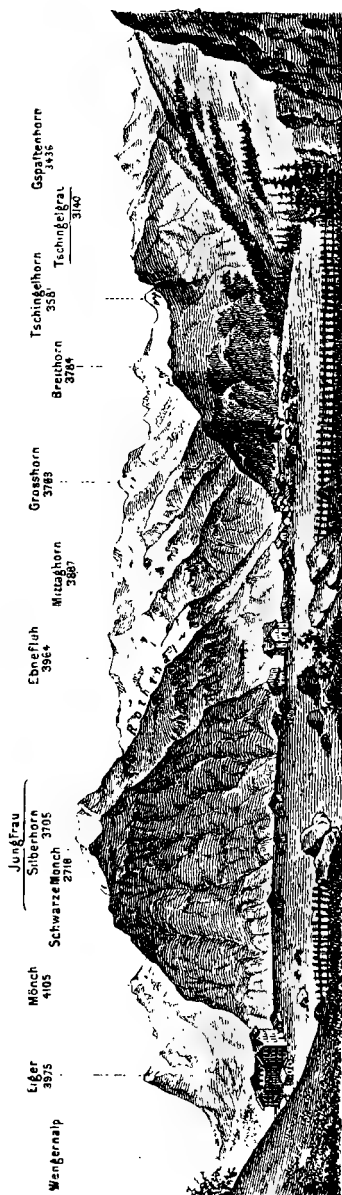
Comp. Map, p. 162.

Bridle-path from Lauterbrunnen to Mürren $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., Trachsellaenen 2 hrs., to the Schmadribach Fall and back 2 hrs., Lauterbrunnen $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. — Horse 12 fr.; Mürren, Trachsellaenen, and back 15 fr.; chair from Lauterbrunnen to Mürren, for each bearer ($\frac{1}{4}$ required) 6 fr.; sledge (not recommended) for 2 pers. from the inn on the Pletschbach to Lauterbrunnen 5 fr.

One of the most beautiful of the excursions from Lauterbrunnen is to Mürren and the Fall of the Schmadribach. The walk takes a whole day, and is somewhat fatiguing if extended to the Upper Steinberg (in which case a boy should be engaged at Trachsellaenen to act as a guide). If the excursion is not extended beyond Mürren, the principal point of interest, it may easily be accomplished, returning by Stechelberg, in 6 hrs. (guide unnecessary). To Mürren, Gimmelwald, and Stechelberg a bridge-path, thence to Lauterbrunnen (5 M.) carriage-road. The view from Mürren being seen to the best advantage by evening light, the traveller may prefer to proceed first to the Schmadribach, and thence to Mürren, where the night should be passed. (The path is in shade early in the morning and in the evening.)

The path from Lauterbrunnen to ($2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) Mürren, which is very muddy after rain, ascends rapidly to the right about 200 paces from the Steinbock Hotel, describes a bend to the right, and crosses the *Greifenbach* twice. Beyond the second bridge (20 min.) it ascends through the wood, crosses the *Fluhbächli*, the (20 min.) *Laubach* (fine waterfall), and the *Herrenbächli*, and reaches (25 min.) the bridge over the small *Pletschbach*, or *Staubbach* (4037'; Inn). Farther up we pass (35 min.) a saw-mill (4923') and cross two branches of the *Spiessbach*, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. beyond which we quit the wood. At this point a magnificent **VIEW of an amphitheatre of mountains and glaciers is suddenly revealed: the Eiger and the Mönch, the Jungfrau with its dazzling Silberhorn, the huge rocks of the Schwarze Mönch rising precipitously from the valley, the wall of the Ebne-Fluh with its conical summit to the left and its mantle of spotless snow, the Mittaghorn, the Grosshorn, the Breithorn, from which the Schmadribach flows, the Tschingelhorn, the Tschingelgrat, and the Gspaltenhorn. This prospect is far more imposing than from the Wengernalp, although the view thence of the Jungfrau itself is unrivalled.

The path, now level, leads across pastures in 20 min. more to



the Alpine village of **Mürren** (5348'; **Grand Hôtel & Pens. Mürren*, united with the *Hôt. Silberhorn*; **Grand Hôtel des Alpes*; charges at both, R. 3-4, B. 1½, D. 5, L. & A. 2, pens. in August 10-12 fr.), where the Wetterhorn also becomes visible to the left, and the Scinfen-Furke to the extreme right (p. 174). A more extensive view is obtained from the **Allmendhubel* (6358'; ¾ hr.), a height to the W. above the village.

The **Schilthorn* (9748'; 3½-4 hrs., guide 7 fr.), which rises to the W. of Mürren, commands a magnificent survey of the Jungfrau, the queen of the Bernese Alps, and an extensive view of the whole chain as far as the Blümlisalp, the Altels, the Rigi, the N. of Switzerland, etc. The path ascends across pastures to the chalets of *Allmend* (on the right, the *Allmendhubel*, see above), and farther up enters the barren *Engethal*, which ends in a rocky basin at the foot of the Schilthorn (to this point, 2½ hrs. from Mürren, riding is practicable; horse 12 fr.). Then a steep ascent across snow, loose stones, and rock, past the monument to Mrs. Arbuthnot, who was killed here by lightning in 1865, to the arête between the *Kleine* and *Grosse Schilthorn*, and without particular difficulty to the (1 hr.) summit.

The descent through the imposing *Sefnen-Thal* (see below), passing the 'Brücke' (a charming point above Gimmelwald), is longer by 1½ hr. than the direct path, but far more interesting (unsuitable for ladies, as there are several awkward places). A shorter descent leads through the *Schillthal*, (past the *Graue Seeli*, at first along precipitous rocky slopes (guide advisable), and afterwards through the beautiful pastures of the *Schillalp*, with constant views of the Jungfrau, etc.

From Mürren the path descends to the left; 10 min., we cross the *Mürrenbach*; 25 min.,

hamlet of *Gimmelwald* (4547'; *Zum Schilthorn, pens. 6 fr.); $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., bridge over the *Seftnen-Lütschine*, then a slight ascent; 5 min., a precipitous place, unpleasant in rainy weather. The Lütschine here forms a fine *Fall to the left. By a bridge, a few minutes farther on, the path divides: that to the left descends to (20 min.) *Stechelberg* (see below), that to the right (finger-post) to (50 min.) *Trachsellauenen* (4144'; *Hôtel Schmadribach*, R. 3, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, L. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), a cluster of chalets on the left bank of the Lütschine. The path, now ill-defined, follows the left bank. It passes (10 min.) a deserted silver-foundry, ascends round the projecting rocks of the *Nadla* and past the chalets ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) of the *Unter-Steinberg*, and crosses the *Schmadribach* and *Thalbach*. Ascending the pastures on the right bank, we pass a waterfall, clamber up the *Holdri*, and reach ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the *Läger-Sennhütte*, in sight of the *Fall of the *Schmadribach*. The stream must be crossed higher up by those who desire a nearer view, but this takes an additional hour, and hardly repays the loss of time. The loneliness of the spot, the grandeur of the cascade, and the magnificent panorama of mountains and glaciers present a very impressive scene. — From the chalet of the **Obere Steinberg* (5794'), which is seen high up on the pastures to the right (ascent $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from Trachsellauenen by a rough path; guide desirable, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), the view of the mountains and glaciers at the head of the Lauterbrunnen valley is still more imposing; the Tschingel Glacier lies close to us on the right. This digression is preferable to a visit to the fall itself, of which the Upper Steinberg affords a good survey. Adjoining the chalet (milk) is a hut with six beds (convenient for the Tschingel expedition, p. 174).

FROM MÜRREN TO THE OBERE STEINBERG, direct (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide 6 fr.). Beyond the third bridge (1 hr.) on the way to Stechelberg, at the point where a finger-post on the right indicates the way 'Zum Hôtel Schmadribach', we diverge to the right, ascend to the right after 5 min. more, and in 20 min. again turn to the right. Passing ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) a deserted shaft, we ascend in zigzags (past a good spring) to (20 min.) a cattle-shed, and cross a gorge which descends precipitously to the valley below. The enclosure opposite marks the beginning of the Obere Steinberg-Alp. In 20 min. more we reach the *Chalet* (see above), and enjoy a superb view. The descent is across pastures and through wood (*Wilde Eek*); then through a narrow ravine, stony and steep, and under two timber-slides, to (1 hr.) the chalets of the *Unter-Steinberg* (see above).

From Trachsellauenen to Lauterbrunnen, a walk of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours. At (25 min.) *Sichellauenen* we cross the *Lütschine*, which dashes wildly down its rocky bed; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., *Bridge of Stechelberg* (3025'; see above), where we reach the bottom of the valley and the carriage-road. Near ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Matten*, a picturesque fall of the *Mürrenbach* to the left. At the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Dornigen-Brücke* the road divides (that on right bank the more interesting). About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther we pass a waterfall of the *Rosenbach*, issuing from a cleft in the rock. To the left (5 min.) is the interesting fall of the **Trümmelbach* (p. 171). Then (3 M.) Lauterbrunnen (p. 170).

FROM LAUTERBRUNNEN OVER THE SEFINEN-FURKE TO REICHENBACH, a bridle-path (10 hrs.; guide 22, horse 30 fr.). From (2¼ hrs.) *Mürren* (see p. 172) the path ascends to the left across the *Schüttalp* and the *Waseneck*, with beautiful view, to the *Alp Boganggen*; thence over slopes covered with débris to the (3 hrs.) *Sefinen-Furke* (8583'), a deep gap between the *Grosse Hundshorn* (9620') and the *Büttlassen* (10,489'). (The bridle-path from *Mürren* by Gimmelwald and through the Sefinenthal is easier, but 1½ hr. longer.) We then descend (fine view of the Blumlisalp) by the chalets of the *Dürrenberg* (6545'; milk, etc., dear) and the *Steinen-Alp* (4856'), to the large (2½ hrs.) *Tschingel-Alp* (3783') in the *Kienthal*, 10 min. from which is the *Dünderfall*. A narrow road leads hence by *Kienthal* to (2 hrs.) *Reichenbach* (p. 194).

FROM LAUTERBRUNNEN TO KANDERSTEG OVER THE SEFINEN-FURKE AND THE DÜDENGGRAT, a long and fatiguing walk (14-15 hrs.; a good guide necessary, 25 fr.). The night may, if necessary, be passed in one of the chalets in the *Kienthal*, or in the club-hut on the *Dündergrat*. Over the Sefinen-Furke to the chalets of the *Dürrenberg* (6½-7 hrs.), see above. We descend into the *Kienthal*, cross the brook (the discharge of the *Gamchi-Glacier*), and ascend pastures, stony slopes, and snow to (3¼-4 hrs. from the Furke) the *Club Hut* on the *Dündergrat* (*Hohthürl* or *Oeschinengrat*, 8875'), which lies between the *Schwarzhorn* (9150') and the *Wilde Frau* (10,692'): superb view of the *Blumlisalp* (12,041') with its roof-like form of dazzling white and its glacier, the *Doldenhorn*, and numerous other peaks extending towards the N. to the Lake of Thun. We now descend by a rough and stony path to the *Upper Oeschinen-Alp* (6470'), and, partly by steps cut in the rock, to the *Lower Oeschinen-Alp*, pass round the W. side of the *Oeschinen-See* (5223'), and reach (4 hrs.) *Kandersteg* (p. 195). — A far more imposing and scarcely more toilsome route is the *Tschingel Pass* (see below).

FROM LAUTERBRUNNEN TO KANDERSTEG OVER THE TSCHINGEL PASS (14-15 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), a grand and interesting route, unattended with danger or serious difficulty to the experienced (though the *Tschingeltritt* is an awkward place for persons liable to dizziness). The night before the expedition had better be spent at *Trachsellauenen*, or on the *Upper Steinberg*. Route to (3 hrs.) *Trachsellauenen*, see above. Then to the *Upper Steinberg* (leaving the hut above to the right) and along the W. slope of the valley, in full view of the magnificent mountains opposite, to the (2¼ hrs.) *Lower Tschingel Glacier*. We toil across the glacier and the left lateral moraine to the (½ hr.) base of the W. rocks, the ascent of which is very steep at first; a nearly perpendicular part, called the *Tschingeltritt*, is about 13 ft. high. Farther up (40 min.) we traverse turf (pleasant; a halt usually made here; superb View). Then again across débris in ½ hr. to the margin of the upper *Tschingelfirn*, an immense expanse of snow; for 20 min. we follow the left moraine, and then take to the glacier, where the rope becomes necessary. A gradual ascent of 1¼ hr. brings us to the top of the *Tschingel Pass* (9267 ft.), where a view of the mountains of the *Gasterthal* is disclosed; behind us towers the most majestic *Jungfrau* with its offshoots to the S., and to the left of it is the *Eiger*. On the right are the furrowed *Gspaltenhorn* and the *Gamchilücke* (pass to the *Kienthal*, 9295 ft.). An additional hour may be devoted to visiting the latter, which affords a very striking survey of the *Kienthal*, the *Niesen*, and the *Bernese plain*. To the left of the *Tschingel Pass* rises the *Muthorn* (9978 ft.). The descent across the snow is easy. (The W. arm of the glacier, bounded on the right by the rocky walls of the *Blumlisalp* and the *Frundenhorn*, and on the left by the *Petersgrat*, is called the *Kanderfirn*.) After 1¼ hr. we quit the snow for the left lateral moraine. The route descends steeply, over loose stones and then over grass, to the *Gasterthal*, passing a spur which overlooks the magnificent ice-fall of the *Kander Glacier* (which has receded greatly of late). We then for a considerable time follow the narrow margin of a huge old moraine, which descends precipitously on the right to the former bed of the glacier, 170-200 ft. below; 1½ hr., bridge over the *Kander*; 6 min., the first chalet (coffee, milk, and two beds); ¼ hr., *Selden* (no inn); 2 hrs., *Kandersteg* (p. 195.)

FROM LAUTERBRUNNEN TO THE LÖTSCHENTHAL OVER THE PETERSGRAT (from Trachsellauenen to Ried 9-10 hrs.), a trying, but exceedingly grand route (guide 40 fr.). To the Tschingelfirn, see above. Immediately on reaching the Firn we keep to the left, and ascend between the *Mutthorn* and the *Tschingelhorn* to the *Petersgrat* (10,516 ft.), a lofty arête commanding a superb view of the Alps of Valais (which are not visible from the Tschingel Pass). Then a steep descent over snow, rocky slopes, and turf to *Wysenried* and *Ried* (p. 199). — The *WETTERLÜCKE* (10,365 ft.), between the Tschingelhorn and Breithorn, and the *SCHMADRIOCH* (10,363 ft.), between the Breithorn and Grosshorn, are difficult and require experience.

FROM LAUTERBRUNNEN TO THE EGGISCHHORN OVER THE LAUNENTHOR, a difficult and hazardous expedition (19 hrs.), through the wild and desolate *Roththal*, and across the vast arête (12,000') connecting the *Jungfrau* (13,671') and *Gletscherhorn* (13,064'), to the *Great Aletsch Glacier* and the *Eggischhorn* (p. 284). — OVER THE ROTHTHAL-SATTEL (12,330'), close to the *Jungfrau* (p. 177), also very difficult and dangerous (19-20 hrs. to the *Eggischhorn*). — OVER THE EBNEFLUJCH (12,300'), between the *Ebnelluh* and *Mittaghorn*, very laborious, but without danger to mountaineers (15-16 hrs.). — It will repay a good walker to go as far as the *Club Hut* (8860') in the *Roththal* (6 hrs. from Lauterbrunnen, crossing the *Stufenstein-Alp*), and to return the same way (a good day's walk; guide 15 fr.).

54. From Interlaken to Grindelwald. Wengernalp.

Comp. Map, p. 162.

Two routes lead from Interlaken to Grindelwald: (1) ROAD by *Zweilütschinen* and through the valley of the *Schwarze Lütschine* (12½ M.; DILIGENCE twice daily in 2½ hrs., fare 4 fr. 30 c.); and (2) BRIDLE PATH over the *Wengernalp*: road to Lauterbrunnen, p. 170; thence to the *Wengernalp* 3 (descent 2), *Little Scheideck* ¾ (descent ½), *Grindelwald* 2½ hrs. (ascent 3½); in all 6¼ hrs. from Lauterbrunnen, or 9 hrs. from Interlaken. The latter route, one of the most attractive and frequented routes in Switzerland, should certainly be chosen in fine weather. — CARRIAGE from Interlaken to Grindelwald and back in one day with one horse 16, two horses 30 fr., in two days 30 or 50 fr.; to Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald and back in one day 20 or 35, in two days 30 or 50 fr.; to Grindelwald via Lauterbrunnen and the *Wengernalp*, the horses being ridden by the travellers over the latter, for one day 20 or 40 fr., for two days 28 or 55 fr.; 6 or 12 fr. are also charged for conveying the carriage from Lauterbrunnen to Grindelwald (or 3 or 6 fr. in the reverse direction); to Lauterbrunnen, Mürren, the *Wengernalp*, and Grindelwald and back in three days, 45 or 80 fr., transport of carr. as above. — HORSE from Lauterbrunnen over the *Wengernalp* to Grindelwald (or the reverse) 20 fr.; *Wengernalp* and back 12, *Little Scheideck* 14 fr. — The ascent may be made on horseback, either from Lauterbrunnen or Grindelwald, but in descending the traveller should dismount at the steep and stony declivity near Grindelwald, as well as at the last precipitous descent into the valley of Lauterbrunnen. Sledge from Wengen to Lauterbrunnen 3 fr. (enquire at the hotels). — Guide (11 fr.) unnecessary. Chaises-à-porteurs at Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald.

i. The ROAD FROM INTERLAKEN TO GRINDELWALD crosses the *Weisse Lütschine* at (5 M.) *Zweilütschinen* (p. 170), and the *Schwarze Lütschine* at *Gündelschwand*, a little farther on, and gradually ascends the picturesque, well-wooded *Lütschenthal*, enlivened with numerous farm-houses. It then (3 M.) crosses the river four times within a short distance, and ascends more rapidly (small restaurant at the top of the hill; fine retrospective view) to (1½ M.) *Burglauenen* (2995'). The Fall of the *Fallbach*, on the right,

is insignificant in summer. About 1 M. farther, beyond a narrow part of the valley, opens the Grindelwaldthal, enclosed by imposing mountains (Eiger, Mettenberg, Schreckhorn, and Wetterhorn). On the right are the grassy and wooded slopes of the Männlichen, with the inn on the top (p. 180). Then (2 M.) *Grindelwald*.

ii. FROM LAUTERBRUNNEN TO GRINDELWALD OVER THE WENGERNALP. We cross the *Lütschine* by the Staubbach Hotel, turn to the left, and after 3 min. ascend to the right. After a steep ascent of $3\frac{1}{4}$ hr. we reach the small *Hôtel Silberhorn* (R. 1-2, pens. 4-6 fr.) on a projecting rock, overlooking the valley of Lauterbrunnen. Farther up, where (20 min.) a finger-post shows the way to the right to the **Pens. Wengen* (pens. 5-5½ fr.), we keep to the left to the (5 min.) *Hôtel-Pens. Mittaghorn*. We then ascend the shady pastures of the village of *Wengen* straight towards the precipitous *Tschuggen* (p. 177), at the base of which (½ hr.) the path turns to the right; it then skirts the slopes of the *Lauberhorn* and enters a pine-wood (marshy at places). On quitting the wood (40 min.) we avoid the broad path in a straight direction (which leads to the Mettlenalp, see below), and ascend to the left over the gently sloping pasture of the **Wengernalp* to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Hôtel Jungfrau* (6184'; R. 3, B. 2, D. 4, L. & A. 1½ fr.; carved wood by A. Zurflüh). Travellers from Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald generally halt here, or at the Scheideck (p. 177), between 10 and 12 o'clock, producing a Babel of tongues, and often severely taxing the energy of the innkeepers. The *Gürmschbühl* (6224'), near the hotel, affords a fine survey of the valley of Lauterbrunnen, with the Staubbach (p. 170), reduced to a mere thread, its upper fall, and the windings of the brook preparatory to its final leap. High above the valley are the large hotels of Mürren.

The **Jungfrau* (13,671'), with her dazzling shroud of eternal snow, flanked by the *Silberhorn* (12,156') to the right, and the *Schneehorn* (11,204') to the left, now appears in all her majesty. The proportions of the mountain are so gigantic, that the eye in vain attempts to estimate them, and distance seems annihilated by their vastness. The highest peak, which is farther to the S., is visible neither from this spot, nor from Lauterbrunnen. The base of the mountain, as far as it is seen, is precipitous.

Avalanches. These terrible and magnificent phenomena are caused by the accumulation of vast masses of snow and ice on the upper parts of the mountains, from which, as the warmer season advances, they slide off by their own weight with irresistible force. On the Wengernalp the traveller will have an opportunity of witnessing the *ice-avalanche*, or fall of portions of the glacier detached under the influence of the summer's sun. Seen from a distance the falling ice, breaking into fragments in its descent, resembles a rushing cataract, and is accompanied by a noise like thunder. These avalanches are most numerous shortly after noon, when the sun exercises its greatest power. Except that the solemn stillness which reigns in these desolate regions is interrupted by the echoing thunders of the falling masses, the spectacle can hardly be called imposing, and often falls short of the expectation. The apparently insignificant white cascade,

however, often consists of hundreds of tons of ice, capable of sweeping away whole forests and villages, but fortunately descending into the uninhabited *Trümleten-Thal*, a deep gorge between the Jungfrau and the Wengernalp.

Between 1811, when the JUNGFRAU was scaled for the first time by the two *Meyers* of Aarau, and 1856 the ascent was only accomplished five times, but since the latter date it has been undertaken frequently, and though extremely fatiguing, is unattended with danger to experienced mountaineers accompanied by good guides (80fr. each; or, if the descent is made on a different side, 100fr.; porter 40fr.). The ascent from Grindelwald has been much facilitated by the erection of the *Berglühütte* (p. 180), 7½-8 hrs. from Grindelwald, where the night is spent; thence over the *Mönch-Joch* and the *Jungfrau* to the *Roththal-Sattel* (p. 175) 4-4½ hrs., and to the top in 1¼ hr. more. (If the ascent is made from the Eggischhorn Hotel, the night is spent in the *Concordiahütte* on the Faulberg, 9417', 5 hrs. from the hotel; thence to the summit 6-7 hrs.) — The SILBERHORN was ascended for the first time, on 4th Aug., 1865, by *Ed. v. Fellenberg* and *Karl Baedeker*, pioneered by P. Michel, H. Baumann, and P. Inäbbit of Grindelwald. The party started from the Little Scheideck (see below) at 4 a.m., traversed the *Eiger* and *Guggi Glaciers*, ascended the *Schneehorn* to the right, and crossing the N. slope of the Jungfrau, attained the summit of the Silberhorn at 4.30 p.m. The next night was passed on the precipitous E. icy slope of the Schneehorn, not one of the party venturing to close an eye. (*Jahrbuch des Schweizer Alpenclubs*, 1864.)

The *Mettlenalp* (5580 ft.), on the N. side of the Trümleten-Thal, also affords a noble survey of the Jungfrau. From the bifurcation of the path, 1 hr. 40 min. from Lauterbrunnen (see above), we reach the Alp in ¾ hr., from which the Jungfrau is visible from base to summit. From the Mettlenalp we may either ascend to the Wengernalp in ¾ hr., or walk round the head of the Trümleten-Thal to the (1 hr.) *Biglenalp* and the *Kühlaueen Glacier*, below which the outlet of the *Guggi Glacier* has formed a fine ice-grotto. From the Biglenalp to the Wengernalp ¾ hr.

The **Little Scheideck**, *Lauterbrunnen-Scheideck*, or *Wengern-Scheideck* (6788'; **Hôtel Bellevue*, R. 3, B. 2, D. 4, L. & A. 1½ fr.; wood-carver *Jean Zurflüh*), the summit of the pass, is attained after a gradual ascent of ¾ hr. from the *Hôtel Jungfrau*. This ridge, which descends abruptly on both sides, affords a striking view of the valley of Grindelwald, bounded on the N. by the mountains which separate it from the Lake of Brienz (to the extreme left is the blunt cone of the Faulhorn with its inn), and on the S. by the giants of the Oberland, the *Mönch* (13,465'), *Eiger* (13,042'), and the more distant *Schreckhorn* (13,386'). The *Finsteraarhorn* (14,026'), the highest of the Bernese Alps, is not visible. The glaciers which environ these mountains and fill the surrounding valleys cover an area of 360 sq. M., the sixth part of all the glaciers of the Alps, and form the grandest uninterrupted sea of ice among these mountains.

The *Lauberhorn* (8120'), a peak rising from the ridge which runs to the N. from the Scheideck to the Männlichen, may be ascended in 1 hr., or from the Wengernalp in 1½ hr. (descent 1 hr.). This ascent is chiefly recommended to those who have not visited the Faulhorn. View extensive and imposing. Travellers from Grindelwald add only 1½ hr. to their walk by taking the route from the Scheideck to the *Hôtel Jungfrau* over the *Lauberhorn*. Guide hardly necessary. — The *Tschuggen* (8278'), which rises to the N. of the Lauberhorn, commands a more extensive, but less picturesque view. Ascent more fatiguing. — Or the traveller may proceed from the Scheideck along the E. slope of the Tschuggen to the **Männlichen*, the N.

summit of this ridge (comp. p. 180). In this case the walk from Lauterbrunnen to Grindelwald will occupy 10-11 hrs.

The **Guggihütte** at the N.W. base of the Monch may be visited from the Scheideck in 13/4 hr. (guide necessary). The furrowed *Eiger Glacier*, having receded of late years, is not now crossed by the route. — An interesting view of the Eiger and Guggi Glacier may be enjoyed by ascending the grassy slopes to the S. of the Scheideck for 1/2 or 3/4 hr.

The path to Grindelwald traverses stony slopes, poor pastures, and scanty clumps of trees, passing the (1/4 hr.) *Chalets of Mettlen* (6250') and (3/4 hr.) those of *Alpiglen* (5287'; Hôtel-Pens. des Alpes, dear), situated on a commanding terrace. Below Alpiglen (3/4 hr.), we leave the bridle-path, which leads straight into a hollow, and descend by the path to the left, through enclosed meadows with scattered cottages to the (20 min.) bridge over the *Lütschine*. The road then gradually ascends to Grindelwald, 1 1/4 M. distant. (Travellers from Grindelwald to the Wengernalp ascend to the right at the bridge.)

From the Little Scheideck to Grindelwald a FOOTPATH, pleasanter than the above route, skirts the left bank of the *Wergisthalbach*, commanding fine views, and leading for 1 hr. through pine-forest. Guide desirable.

Grindelwald (3468'). — *SCHWARZER ADLER, with a garden, dear; HÔTEL DU GRAND EIGER, R. 3, B. 13/4, D. 4 1/2, L. & A. 2 fr.; *BÄR, R. 3 1/2, R. 1 1/2, D. 4, L. & A. 1 1/2, pens. 7-9 fr.; *HÔTEL DU GLACIER, at the W. end of the village, R. 3, B. 1 1/2, D. 4, A. 1, pens. 8 fr.; *HÔTEL-PENS. BURGNER, R. 2, B. 1 1/2 fr.; *HÔTEL-PENS. ALPENRUHE, moderate; *PENSION SCHÖNEGG, small. — GUIDES: *Peter Egger*, *Peter Schlegel*, *Peter Bohren*, (*Christian Almer*, *Ulrich Almer Sohn*, *Hans Baumann*, *Peter Baumann* ('am Guggen'), *Peter* and *Christen Inäbnit*, *Chr. Bohren*, *F. Dutschmann*, *Rud. Kaufmann* (two of the name), *Peter Kaufmann*, *Peter Bernet*. — Carriages and horses at *Chr. Dutschmann's*.

This village (3081 inhab.) properly called *Gydisdorf*, consisting of wooden houses scattered over the valley, affords excellent headquarters for mountaineers; and, as the situation is sheltered and healthful, it is also frequented as a summer resort.

Grindelwald owes much of its reputation to its two **Glaciers**, which descend far into the valley, and are easy of access, though very inferior to the Rhone Glacier and many others in Switzerland, especially as they have considerably decreased of late years. Three gigantic mountains bound the valley on the S., the *Eiger* (13,042'), the *Mettenberg* (10,197'), which forms the base of the Schreckhorn, and the *Wetterhorn* (12,165') at the head of the valley. The two glaciers lie between these mountains and form the source of the *Black Lütschine*.

The **Upper Glacier** (4331' at the base) is more interesting than the lower; the ice is purer, and the ice-grottoes at its base are generally larger. We follow the Great Scheideck path as far as the (1 hr.) *Hôtel Wetterhorn* (p. 183; horse there and back 8 fr.), diverge to the right, cross the Lütschine and the moraine, skirt the rock to the right, and in 1/4 hr. reach the *Glacier Grotto* artificially hewn in the ice (1/2 fr.).

Another way back to Grindelwald (guide not indispensable) is by the new path turning to the left before the bridge over the Lütschine. It

leads to the moraine (chalet with refreshmts.), which affords a good view of the ice-fall, enters the wood to the right, where it is ill-defined, passing between the Mettenberg and the wooded 'Hals', and then, becoming well marked, descends on the left bank of the Lütchine and across the *Sut*z to (1¼ hr.) Grindelwald. — From the moraine we may, by means of ladders (guide necessary; not recommended to novices), ascend several rocks on the N.E. slope of the Mettenberg, pass through the *Milchbachloch* and a natural tunnel (formed by an old glacier-stream), and reach the glacier opposite to the *Schlupf*. We may then return by the same route, or cross the glacier and the *Enge* at the N.W. angle of the Wetterhorn, and regain the Hôtel Wetterhorn by a dizzy path (2½-3 hrs. in all).

The **Lower Glacier** (3543' at the base), the upper part of which is called the *Grindelwalder Fiescher Glacier* (not to be confounded with the Glacier of Fiesch in the Valais) is four times larger than the upper. Owing to the considerable retrogression of this glacier an interesting *Gorge of the Lütchine* has been exposed to view at its base and is accessible on the left bank (½ hr. from Grindelwald; ½ fr.). On the right lateral moraine (bridle-path, ½ hr.) is a hut (refreshmts.), adjoining which is an artificial ice-grotto (½ fr.); and a little farther on are some very interesting marks of glacier-action. (To the left, farther up, is a second hut.) On the left moraine another new bridle-path, crossing the Lütchine below the gorge, ascends through wood to the upper part of the glacier (¾ hr.), where there is another ice-grotto (50 c.), affording a pleasant walk. The glacier may be crossed from this grotto to the other (guide with rope and ice-axe necessary). The excavation of ice, which was carried away by a tramway, has been discontinued.

A visit to the ***Eismeer** ('sea of ice'), the large upper basin of the glacier, is very interesting. A narrow but well-kept path (guide advisable, to Bäregg 7 fr., Zäsenberg 10 fr.; horse to a point ½ hr. below Bäregg 10 fr., not recommended) ascends the slope to the left to the (2 hrs.) small *Inn* on the *Bäregg* (5412'), commanding a fine survey of the glacier, to which a steep flight of steps descends (1 fr., whether the glacier itself is visited or not).

GLACIER EXPEDITION. The following easy walk will make the traveller more familiar with this region. We cross (1 hr.) the Eismeer to the small stone chalet of **Zäsenberg** (6050'), surrounded by pastures, the last human habitation amongst the giants of the Bernese Alps. Vegetation soon disappears. On every side tower huge masses of ice of the wildest and grandest character, and the imposing summits of the Eiger, Schreckhörner, Fiescherhörner, etc., bound the view (guide necessary). If the excursion is not extended beyond the middle of the Eismeer (sufficiently far), the whole may be accomplished from Grindelwald and back in 5 hrs. — The ascent of the ***Zäsenberghorn** (7687'), 1½ hr. from the Zäsenberg, is recommended to good climbers, as it commands a magnificent glacier view (guide 12 fr.). A visit may also be paid to the *Eigerhöhle*, a grotto visible from the Zäsenberg (2 hrs.; fatiguing; guide necessary). Lastly, an interesting round may be made from Bäregg to

the *Zäsenberghorn*, *Fiescher-Gletscher*, *Eigerhöhle*, *Kalli*, and back (5-6 hrs., or from Grindelwald 10 hrs.).

The *Männlichen* (7694'), the extreme N. spur of the *Wengernalp*, is ascended from Grindelwald without difficulty in 4-5 hrs. (horse 15 fr.; guide 10 fr., unnecessary, unless the traveller returns by the pleasant forest-path on the left bank of the *Wergisthalbach*; comp. p. 178). After the *Lutschine* is crossed, the path diverges to the right from the *Scheideck* path, and gradually ascends the *Itramen-Alp* to the summit, which commands an admirable panorama, from the *Uri-Rothstock* and *Titlis* to the *Blumlisalp*. About 20 min. below the summit, on the depression between the *Männlichen* and *Tschuggen* (p. 177), is a small inn (*Hôtel Grindelwald-Rigi*, moderate; 7190'). From the *Little Scheideck* (p. 177) a bridle-path ascends the *Männlichen* in 2 hrs., and a footpath, lying higher, in 1½ hr. (guide advisable). From *Wengen* (p. 176) the ascent may be made by a steep path in 2½ hrs.

The *Mettenberg* (10,197') is recommended to active climbers (ascent laborious, 6 hrs.; guide 25 fr.). The view of the *Schreckhorn*, rising in the immediate vicinity, and of the *Finsteraarhorn*, is peculiarly imposing, and a striking survey is obtained of the *Eismeer* and the valley of Grindelwald.

The *Jungfrau*, p. 176; *Finsteraarhorn*, p. 192; *Wetterhorn*, p. 183. *Gross-Schreckhorn* (13,386'; guide 100 fr.), very difficult; *Mönch* (13,465'; 70 fr.); *Eiger* (13,042'; 80 fr.): all for thorough mountaineers only.

TO THE GRIMSEL HOSPICE (p. 191) a grand and interesting, but difficult pass leads in 15 hrs. (two guides, 40 fr. each) over the *Strahlegg* (10,994'), the saddle between the *Gross-Lauteraarhorn* and the *Strahlegg-horner*, and descends the *Strahlegg*, *Finsteraar*, and *Unteraar* glaciers. The night is passed at the *Bäregg* (see above) or (preferable) in the new *Schwarzegg-Hütte* on the upper *Eismeer*, ½ hr. above the *Kastenstein*, and 5 hrs. from Grindelwald; in the reverse direction at the *Dollfus pavilion* (p. 192). — Over the *Finsteraarjoch* (11,024'), between the *Strahlegg-horner* and the *Agassizhorn*, 15-16 hrs., very trying, but affording splendid views of the *Finsteraarhorn*, etc. (guides 40 fr. each). — The *Lauteraar-Sattel* (10,354'), between the *Schreckhörner* and the *Berglistock* (16-17 hrs. from Grindelwald to the hospice), a fatiguing pass, presents no very serious difficulty to the experienced (guides 40 fr. each). The night is spent in the *Wetterhorn-Hütte* (p. 183); then an ascent of 6 hrs. on the ice to the culminating point; descent precipitous; finally across the *Lauteraar-Glacier* to the (3 hrs.) *Dollfus-Pavilion*, and the (3 hrs.) *Grimsel*. — Over the *Bergli-Joch* and *Wetterlimmi* to the *Dossenhorn-Hütte* (*Rosenlani*, *Urbachthal*), see p. 184.

PASSES FROM GRINDELWALD TO THE EGGISCHHORN (p. 283), for thorough mountaineers only, with trustworthy guides. The *Jungfrau-Joch* (11,089'), between the *Jungfrau* and *Mönch*, leading from the *Wengernalp* to the *Eggischhorn* in 16½ hrs., is difficult, but highly interesting (guide 80 fr.). — The passage of the *Mönch-Joch* (11,910'), 15 hrs. from Grindelwald to the hotel (guide 80 fr.), is facilitated by spending the previous night in the *Bergli Club Hut* (1½ hr. below the pass), or when the journey is made in the reverse direction, in the *Concordia Hut* (pp. 177, 284). This is comparatively the easiest of these high glacier expeditions. From the *Bäregg* we cross the glacier to the opposite moraine, and ascend the precipitous *Kalli* for 2½ hrs. (laborious); then cross the *Grindelwald Fiescher Glacier* to the (7½-8 hrs. from Grindelwald) *Bergli-Hütte* (or *Mönchhütte*: 9745'), commanding an imposing, though not very extensive view of the *Fiescherwand*, *Schreckhörner*, *Wetterhorn*, etc. From the hut in 1½ hr. to the *Lower Mönch-Joch* (11,910'), between the *Mönch* and *Fieschergrat*; thence either to the right over the *Upper Mönch-Joch* (11,929'), between the *Mönch* and *Trugberg*, and across the *Jungfrau-firn* (ascent of the *Jungfrau*, p. 177) to the *Great Aletsch Glacier* and *Eggischhorn*; or, bearing to the left from the *Lower Mönch-Joch*, over the vast *Ewig-Schneefeld* to the *Aletsch Glacier* (the two routes unite at the *Concordia Hut*). — From the *Wengernalp* to the *Mönch-Joch* over the *Eiger-Joch* (*Teufelssattel*, 11,874'), between the

Eiger and Mönch (22 hrs. from the Wengernalp to the Eggischhorn), extremely difficult and hazardous. — The Fiescher Joch (11,700'), between the Kleine and Grosse Fiescherhorn, 22 hrs. from Grindelwald to the Eggischhorn, is very difficult, and deficient in interest.

55. The Faulhorn.

Comp. Map, p. 162.

Ascent of the Faulhorn from Grindelwald $4\frac{3}{4}$ (descent 3) hrs.; from the Faulhorn to the Scheideck 3 (ascent 4) hrs.; from the Scheideck to Grindelwald 2 (ascent 3) hrs. — Ascent of the Faulhorn from Interlaken by the Schynige Platte (p. 168) 8 hrs.; to the Platte 4 hrs. (descent $2\frac{1}{4}$), thence to the Faulhorn 4 (descent 3) hrs. — *Guide* (10 fr., or, if a night be spent at the top, 13 fr.) unnecessary for tolerable walkers. *Chair-carriers* 6 fr. each; if they pass the night on the top, 12 fr. (three are generally sufficient; a bargain should be made beforehand). *Horse* from Grindelwald to the top and back 17 (or with one night out, 25) fr.; to the summit of the Faulhorn and back by the Great Scheideck 30, with descent to Meiringen 35 fr.; from Interlaken by the Schynige Platte to the Faulhorn and back 35, with descent by Grindelwald 45 fr.; from Meiringen to the Faulhorn 25 fr. — *INN* on the summit, tolerable, but dear. If ladies are of the party, beds should be ordered previously. A single traveller is often required to share his room with another.

The **Faulhorn** (8803'; Rigi 5906'; Niesen 7763'), rising between the Lake of Brienz and the valley of Grindelwald, and composed of black, friable, calcareous schist (the name being probably derived from *faul*, 'rotten'), is a very favourite point of view, as it commands an admirable survey of the giants of the Bernese Oberland (see Panorama). To the N. lies the Lake of Brienz, with its surrounding mountains, from the Augstmatthorn to the Rothhorn; and part of the Lake of Thun, with the Niesen and Stockhorn, is also visible; to the N.E., parts of the Lakes of Lucerne and Zug, with Pilatus and the Rigi; then the Lakes of Morat and Neuchâtel. The prospect does not, however, like that from the Rigi, embrace the lower mountains of N. Switzerland, which so greatly enhance the beauty of the scene.

The **PATH FROM GRINDELWALD TO THE FAULHORN** ($4\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.) leads for $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. through enclosed meadows and past detached houses. The ascent begins at the Bear Hotel (p. 178): after 5 min., to the right; 10 min., at a cross-way, straight on; 5 min., to the right; 2 min., to the left past a cottage, after which the direction is generally towards the E. The footpath soon unites with the bridle-path; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. a gate, then a wood, beyond which (10 min.) there is a steep ascent, at the top of which the footpath turns to the left and the bridle-path to the right; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., the beautiful large enclosed pasture of *Ertshfeld* with several chalets, in the middle of which the path enters the wood to the left; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., straight on, not to the left; 20 min., the path divides for persons descending, who here take the path to the left; a little farther, a gate; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. *Rossalp* (*Hôtel Alpenrose), magnificent view. This point is nearly half-way, the other half is less steep. To the left (20 min.) a small fall of the *Mühlbach*, which we cross near the chalets of the *Bachalp* (6496').

The only good drinking-water on the path issues abundantly from the rock, 10 min. further. Then a moderate ascent of $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the *Bachalp-See* (7428'), in a stony basin, bounded on the left by the *Röthhorn* (9052') and *Simelihorn* (9029'), and on the right by the *Ritzengrätli* (8281'). (Near the stone hut the path diverges to the left for travellers descending to the Scheideck, see below.) The Faulhorn is now in view. The path, indicated by stakes for guidance in fog or snow, ascends rapidly for nearly 1 hr. over crumbling slate and limestone. We pass another stone hut, cross the pastures at the foot of the Faulhorn, and reach the top by a zigzag path in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more. The inn (p. 181) lies on the S. side, 35' below the summit.

THE ASCENT OF THE FAULHORN FROM GRINDELWALD by the *Bussalp* is recommended to those intending to return to Grindelwald (guide necessary). Admirable view from the '*Burg*' (7247'), which of itself merits a visit from Grindelwald ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.).

THE PATH FROM THE FAULHORN TO THE SCHEIDECK (3 hrs.) diverges to the left from the Grindelwald path, near the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) hut on the *Bachalp-See*, traverses the stony slopes of the *Ritzengrätli*, where the shrill cry of the marmot is sometimes heard, and keeps the same level for some distance; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., a gate between the *Bachalp* and the *Widderfeld-Alp*; 5 min. farther, to the left, not down the bed of the brook; 10 min., the '*First*', a ridge commanding a magnificent view of the Wetterhorn, Schreckhorn, Finsteraarhorn, Fiescherhörner, with their glacier, the Eiger, and the valley of Grindelwald; 8 min., we keep to the left and cross the brook; 7 min., we descend to the left over black, crumbling slate, and reach a gate where the *Grindel-Alp* begins. The path is now lost at places, but soon becomes more distinct, the direction being slightly to the left of the Wetterhorn; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., a small brook is crossed, beyond which the path is well trodden; 5 min., a brook; 10 min., a natural bridge over the *Bergelbach*; 5 min., the *Chalets of Grindel*, with a spring; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., a gate; here turn to the right by the enclosure, without crossing it, pass through the next gate (12 min.), and make for the top of a hill; 8 min., Scheideck Inn. — (In ascending from the Scheideck, be careful to avoid the turn to the left at the bridge over the *Bergelbach*; further on, where the path is lost on the pastures, again avoid turning to the left, follow a direction parallel with a long enclosure lying a little to the left, and make for the slope of the mountain, at the foot of which the path is regained.)

The view from the Faulhorn is partially intercepted by the neighbouring group of the *Simelihorn* (9029') and the *Röthhorn* (9052'), which rise between the Finsteraarhorn and the Schreckhorn, and, though not without picturesque effect, conceal part of the Alpine chain, the green pastures of the valley of Grindelwald, and the two glacier-tongues. The *Röthhorn*, which owing to its isolated position commands a much finer view of the mountains of Grindelwald than the Faulhorn, is most conveniently ascended on the return route from the Faulhorn to Grindelwald, by diverging to the right at the *Bachalp-See* (see above), and afterwards descending to the *Bachalp*.



Panorama von Faulhorn im Berner Oberland.

Panorama zu Faulhorn.

The view of the Bernese Alps is still grander and more extensive from the *Schwarzhorn* (9613'), which, with the *Wildgerst* (9488'), intercepts the view from the Faulhorn on the E. side (the lakes of Lungern, Sarnen, Alpnach, and Küssnacht are visible hence, all lying in the same line). The ascent is best made from the Great Scheideck by the Grindelalp (see above) in 3½ hrs. (from Grindelwald 6 hrs., from Rosenlaui 5 hrs.; guide necessary, 12 fr.) Active climbers may descend to the small *Blaue Gletscher*, and by the (2 hrs.) *Breitenboden Alp* to *Rosenlaui* (1½ hr.; p. 184).

FROM THE SCHYNIGE PLATTE TO THE FAULHORN, see p. 168. In descending, the path is easily found if the traveller is shown the beginning of the route and follows the direction indicated by the heaps of stones. The only doubtful point is 1 hr. beyond the *Sägisthal-See* (p. 168), and about 10 min. beyond the top of the ridge which bounds the *Sägisthal* on the W., where we keep to the right at the same level, instead of descending to the left.

Ascent of the Faulhorn from the Giessbach, 6 hrs., see p. 189.

56. From Grindelwald to Meiringen. Baths of Rosenlaui. Falls of the Reichenbach.

Comp. Map, p. 162.

6¾ hrs.: From Grindelwald to the Great Scheideck 3 (descent 2) hrs., from the Scheideck to Rosenlaui 1¾ (ascent 2½) hrs., from Rosenlaui to Meiringen 2 (ascent 3) hrs., a good day's walk if ½ hr. be spent at the Upper Grindelwald Glacier, 2-2½ hrs. at the Rosenlaui Glacier, and ½ hr. at the Falls of the Reichenbach. *Guide* (unnecessary) 12 fr., by the Faulhorn and Scheideck 21 fr. — *Horse* 25 fr.; from Meiringen to Rosenlaui 12, Scheideck 15 fr. — The whole route may be performed on horseback, but the Reichenbach Falls must be visited on foot.

The path ascends gradually through rich pastures, passing the (1 hr.) *Hôtel Wetterhorn* (path to the *Upper Grindelwald Glacier*, p. 178). In the foreground towers the magnificent **Wetterhorn* (12,165'), or *Hasli-Jungfrau*, as it is locally called, rising precipitously from the Scheideck.

The W. peak of the Wetterhorn, or *Hasli-Jungfrau* (12,149'), was ascended for the first time in 1844, the E. peak (*Rosenhorn*, 12,110') in the same year, and the *Mittelhorn* (12,165') the following year. The ascent has since been frequently made, and is free from serious difficulty, though requiring perseverance and a steady head. The night is spent in the new *Wetterhorn-Hütte* (7695'), above the *Gleckstein* which was formerly used for the purpose; this hut lies on the arête descending from the Wetterhorn to the Upper Grindelwald Glacier, and is reached in 4½ hrs. from Grindelwald. Thence to the nearer W. peak 5-6 hrs. (guides 60 fr. each). Descent to the *Dossenhorn-Hütte* (and Rosenlaui or Innertkirchen), see p. 184. — From the Wetterhorn Hut over the *Bergli-Joch* to the (5 hrs.) *Dossenhorn-Hütte*, see p. 184. — The *Berglistock* (12,000'), to the right of the pass (4½-5 hrs. from the club-hut), commands a superb view of the Schreckhörner, Wetterhörner, etc.

Avalanches descend in spring from the Wetterhorn in four different directions. The snow frequently extends to the path, and does not entirely melt in summer. The Alpine horn (an instrument 6-8 feet in length, of bark or wood) is generally sounded from the opposite slope as travellers are passing. Its simple notes, reverberating a few seconds later from the precipices of the Wetterhorn, produce a not unpleasant effect.

The (2 hrs.) *Great*, or *Hasli-Scheideck* (6434'; *Inn*, mediocre; horse to the Faulhorn 12 fr., an ascent of 4 hrs.), also called the

Eselsrücken or *Ass's Back*, a rocky ridge nearly 3 M. long and only a few paces wide, commands a striking view towards the W. The smiling valley of Grindelwald, bounded on the S.W. by the pastures and woods of the Little Scheideck, forms a picturesque contrast to the barren precipices of the Wetterhorn, which tower above us to a giddy height. The eye next rests on the conical summit of the Little Schreckhorn, the Mettenberg, the sharp crest of the Eiger, and finally the S.E. snowy slope of the Mönch. High up on the right appears the *Schwarzwald Glacier*, which has greatly decreased of late, between the Wetterhorn and Wellhorn.

Travellers from Meiringen who do not wish to ascend the Faulhorn are recommended to follow the Faulhorn path (p. 182), at least as far as $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the *Grindel-Alp* (p. 182), an almost level walk, in order to obtain a fine view of the mountains, especially of the Schreckhorn, the Upper Grindelwald Glacier, and the Fieschergrat. From the Grindel-Alp the direct descent to Grindelwald (beyond the fountain follow the Faulhorn path for 5 min. more, then turn to left) is not longer than from the Scheideck.

Immediately below the Scheideck the path turns to the left, soon enters a wood, and skirts the base of rocky precipices. This part of the route is attractive and varied, passing several chalets (among those of *Schwarzwald* is an *Inn, where good and cheap wood-carving is sold), and crossing the *Gemsbach* and *Reichenbach*. In a pine-clad dale, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the Scheideck, we approach the latter brook, and the route divides. One path, affording pleasant views of the upper Rosenlauri Glacier and the mountains around it, continues to follow the left bank of the Reichenbach, and leads in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the Gschwandenmad-Alp (see below); the other ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr. longer), entering the forest to the right, leads on the right bank of the Reichenbach, which forms a picturesque fall near Rosenlauri, in 25 min. to the **Baths of Rosenlauri** (4363'; **Hotel and Pension*; portfolios of Alpine plants 4-30 fr.; carved wood by *Jean Zurflüh*).

Before the Baths are reached, at the point where the forest is quitted, a path to the right leads to the **Rosenlauri Glacier** (5263'), imbedded between the *Wellhorn* (10,486') and the *Engelhorn* (9133'). The ice of this glacier is remarkable for its purity, owing to the indestructible nature of the surrounding rock (black limestone), while the dirty appearance of the Grindelwald and other glaciers is due to the detritus of more friable formations. The Rosenlauri Glacier, however, has of late years receded so much that an ascent of at least $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., very rough towards the end, must be taken in order to obtain a survey of it. A visit to it, therefore, cannot be recommended, but the rock scenery on the way to it is striking.

About 6 hrs. above Rosenlauri, and 1 hr. below the Dossenhornspitze, is the new **Dossenhorn-Hütte** (9455'), a visit to which is recommended to mountaineers (reached also from Innertkirchen through the *Urbachthal* in 8 hrs., see p. 190). This grandly situated hut is the starting-point for the *Dossenhorn* (10,303'; 1 hr.), the *Renfenshorn* (10,777'; $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), the *Hangendgletscherhorn* (10,810'; 4 hrs.), and above all for the *Wetterhorn* (12,149'; 4 hrs.), the ascent of which is unattended with serious difficulty. Descent from the Wetterhorn to the ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Wetterhorn Hut* and ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) Grindelwald, see p. 183. — From the Dossenhorn Hut we may cross the *Wetterlimmi* (10,443'), the *Gauli Glacier*, and the *Gauli Pass* (10,260') to the *Grimset*, 10 hrs., fatiguing, but interesting; and with this route the ascent of the *Ewigschneeorn* can easily be combined (p. 193). — Over the *Wetterlimmi* and the *Bergli-Joch* (11,290'), between the *Berglistock* and

the *Rosenhorn*, to the Wetterhorn Hut and Grindelwald, 9-10 hrs., laborious (comp. p. 183). Another route may be taken from the Bergljoch to the S.W., over the upper Grindelwald-Firn, to the *Lauteraar-Sattel* (p. 180) and thence to the Grimsel (see p. 191).

The path to Meiringen now follows the course of the *Reichenbach*. It leads at first through underwood, and then traverses the **Gschwandenmad-Alp*, a plateau of fresh green pasture (the first bridge should not be crossed), enclosed by forest, and enlivened by chalets and herds of cattle, a favourite resort of artists. The barren Engelhörner, the Wellhorn, and the snow-clad cone of the Wetterhorn towering above it, form a very imposing group, which with the beautiful foreground presents a picture unsurpassed in Switzerland. The scene is most striking when approached from Meiringen.

The Reichenbach is crossed for the last time at the end of the Gschwandenmad-Alp, 25 min. from the Baths, and the path now remains on the right bank ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr., a saw-mill and small inn). The descent becomes steep. Pleasant view of the Hasli-Thal and the mountains which surround the Brünig and Susten. On the brink of the slope, 1 hr. from Rosenlaui, is the small inn *Zur Zwirgi*. A path diverges here to the left to a narrow gorge, spanned by a wooden bridge, through which the Reichenbach is precipitated (25 c.). A few paces farther on, another path, descending in steps, diverges from the bridle-path to the **Falls of the Reichenbach*, leading at first through wood, and then to the left across a meadow, to a hut, the best point for seeing the **Upper Fall* (adm. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.); but the conversion of this beautiful work of nature into a peep-show is somewhat annoying. In the morning the sun shines into the gorge and forms innumerable rainbows. The *Central Fall* (*Kessel-fall*) is guarded by another hut (25 c.). At the foot of the mountain is the **Hôtel Reichenbach* (see below) with its dépendance the *Hôtel des Alpes*, whence a good path leads ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) to a bridge, from which a view is obtained of the **Lower Fall* (illumination every evening in summer).

The falls are seen to the best advantage when this route is taken in the reverse direction (from Meiringen to the upper fall $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.). As Rosenlaui is approached, the Wetterhorn and the Wellhorn form a strikingly beautiful background. The path which crosses the bridge near the second fall should be avoided, although it appears the more frequented, and that on the right bank of the Reichenbach followed.

Travellers to the GRIMSEL, who do not intend to visit the Falls of the Reichenbach and Meiringen, save nearly an hour by following the bridle-path for 10 min. beyond the point where the path diverges to the falls, and then turning to the right by a rugged footpath which leads to the village of *Geisholz* (25 min.), hidden among fruit-trees. Here ascend the pastures, and descend the steep slope of the *Kirchet* (p. 189) to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Im-Grund*, or *Hasli-Grund*, and (10 min.) *Im-Hof* (p. 190).

Meiringen (1968'). — **HÔTEL DU SAUVAGE (zum Wildenmann)*, a large new building with a garden; **KRONE*, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr.; *B&R*, near the church; **HÔTEL REICHENBACH*, on the opposite bank of the Aare, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4 fr.; *PENSION ZUM STEIN*, moderate; *PENSION FLUX* (beer). — *English Church*. — **GUIDES:** *Melchior* and *Jac. Anderegg*, *Melchior* and *Jac. Blatter*, *Joh. Tännler*, *Andr. and Caspar Maurer*, *Caspar*, *Joh.*, and *Andr. Jaun*, *Franz Glarner*, *C. Huber*, etc.

Meiringen, with 2807 inhab, the chief village of the Hasli-Thal, partly rebuilt since the fire of 1879, lies on the right bank of the *Aare*, in a level valley 3 M. in width, surrounded by wooded mountains, above which rise several snowy peaks. Three brooks (*Mühlebach*, *Alpbach*, and *Dorfbach*) descend from the *Hasliberg* into the valley at the back of the village, forming considerable waterfalls (illuminated every evening during the season). They often overflow their banks, and cover the whole district with rocks, mud, and the slaty detritus of the *Hasliberg*. In order to afford a sufficient channel for these torrents the *Aare* below *Meiringen* has been converted into a broad canal, on both sides of which there are still extensive traces of their devastations.

The *HASLI-THAL* (or *Hasli im Weissland*) is divided by the *Kirchet* (p. 189) into the *Untere* and *Obere Hasli*. The inhabitants are generally of a slight, but strong and active frame, and are remarkable for their picturesque costume and pure dialect. According to tradition, they are of Swedish or Frisian descent, and the opinions of several modern Swedish savants in favour of this theory are recorded in a book kept at *Meiringen*.

From *Meiringen* over the *Brünig* to *Lucerne*, see R. 44.

On the *Hasliberg*, over which a good path leads to the *Brünig*, is situated, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. above *Meiringen*, the village of *Hohfluh* (3443'; Pens. Bellevue, $5\frac{1}{2}$ -8 fr.; *Frau Willy's Pension*, unpretending), which commands beautiful views. From this point the *Hohenstollen* (8150'), an excellent point of view, may be ascended in 4 hrs. (with a guide).

57. From Meiringen to Interlaken. Rothhorn. Lake of Brienz.

Comp. Map, p. 162.

From *Meiringen* to *Brienz* (8 M.) *DILIGENCE* three times daily in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., fare 2 fr. 30 c., coupé 3 fr.; one-horse carr. 7 fr.; to *Interlaken* 18 (by the road on the N. bank of the lake, see p. 188), two-horse 35 fr. — From *Brienz* to *Bönigen* STEAMBOAT 4 times daily in 1 hr., fare 2 fr. or 1 fr.; luggage additional, 50 c. for each box. From *Bönigen* to *Interlaken* RAILWAY (comp. p. 161) in 12 min., fare 80 c. or 40 c. — Those who intend to put up at one of the hotels at the E. end of the *Höheweg* may alight at the *Zollhaus* station (comp. p. 188). Hotel omnibuses are in waiting at the *Interlaken* station. Through-tickets to *Interlaken* may be obtained at *Lucerne* and *Meiringen*, and on board the steamers.

Beyond *Meiringen* the road crosses the *Aare*. Several cascades fall from the precipices on the left, including the beautiful *Oltschibach*. Below (5 M.) *Brienzen* (p. 148), where the road unites with the *Brünig* route, we again cross the *Aare* (*Hôtel Balmhof*, moderate). The once fertile banks of the Lake of *Brienz*, which now becomes visible to the W., are strewn with rocks. In 1797 a mud-stream destroyed a great part of the villages of *Schwanden* and *Hofstetten*, which belong to *Brienz*.

Tracht (* *Weisses Kreuz*, at the quay, the starting-point of the *Brünig* diligence; *Tell*, moderate), now almost a continuation of *Brienz*, is noted for its wood-carving, which employs about 600 persons (*Flück's* dépôt, on the *Fluhberg*, and others). The *Künzli*, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. above the hotel, commands a fine view of the lake, the *Faulhorn* chain, the *Sustenhörner*, etc.

Brienzen (**Bär*, with garden and bath-house on the lake), a considerable village (2757 inhab.), consisting chiefly of wooden houses, is pleasantly situated at the foot of the *Brüenzer Grat* (see below), which separates the Lake of Brienzen from the Entlebuch. The churchyard affords a fine view of the lake, the Giessbach, the Faulhorn in the background, the fall of the Oltschibach (see above) to the left, and the fall of the *Mühlbach* (1150' high, often dry in summer) behind the spectator. Brienzen is also famed for its wood-carving, the chief repository of which merits a visit.

The *Brüenzer Rothhorn* (7713'), the highest peak of the Brienzer Grat, is a famous point of view. A good bridle-path leads to the summit in 5 hrs. (guide, Melch. Zobrist at Brienzen, 5 fr., unnecessary; horse 15 fr.). The Inn, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the top, has been closed for years. The first third of the route only is fatiguing, the last 20 min. of this part traversing wood, beyond which we reach the (2 hrs.) *Planalp Chalets* (5383'; Restaurant Fluck, with a few beds); the ascent (1 hr.) of the *Planalp*, watered by the *Mühlbach*, and of the last slopes of the mountain (2 hrs.) is gradual. At the top stands the boundary-stone of the cantons of Bern, Lucerne, and Unterwalden. The view embraces the chain of the Bernese Oberland (p. 182), with the Lake of Brienzen in the foreground; a glimpse of the Lake of Thun between the mountains to the right above Interlaken; the Haslithal from Meiringen nearly to the Grimsel; on the other side the small Ey-See, the Lake of Sarnen, a considerable part of the Lake of Lucerne with the Rigi, part of the Lake of Zug, a long strip of the Lake of Neuchâtel, and even the Lake of Constance. This point of view vies with the Niesen (p. 160). The Bernese Alps are partially concealed by the Faulhorn chain, but the chain of the Titlis, and particularly the Titlis itself, stands out very prominently; to the S. of it are the Sustenhörner, the Thierberge, the Winterberge with the Dammastock, etc.; the Glärnisch and the Sentis are also distinctly visible. — Descent by the *Ey-See* to *Sörenberg* in the Kleine Emmenthal, and (6 hrs.) *Schöpfheim*, see p. 153.

From Brienzen over the *Brünig* to *Lucerne*, see R. 44; one-horse carr. to Alpnach-Gestad 25, with two horses 40 fr.

The **Lake of Brienzen** (1857'), 9 M. long, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. wide, near the Giessbach 500', and near Oberried 859' deep, is 20' higher than the Lake of Thun, with which it is supposed to have been once united (p. 163). It is enclosed by lofty wooded rocks and mountains. To the S.E. in the background is the snow-clad Susten; to the right the Thierberge. The insignificant lowest fall of the *Giessbach* only (see below) is visible from the lake; above it is the hotel, and to the right of the landing-place is the tramway station. Beyond the Giessbach is the small wooded *Schnecken-Insel*, and near it, on the S. bank, lies the prettily situated village of *Iseltwald* (*Zur Schweizerheimath; Pens. zur Seebucht*). The steamer then crosses the lake to *Oberried* and *Niederried*, charmingly situated among fruit-trees at the foot of the *Augstmatthorn* (p. 169). Farther on, to the N., rise the ruined castle of *Ringgenberg* (2024'), on an eminence, with the church of that name, surrounded by woods and orchards, and the old tower of the *Church of Goldswyl*, standing very picturesquely on an isolated hill. On the opposite bank is the influx of the *Lütschine*, which descends from the valleys of Grindelwald and Lauterbrunnen. The lake gradually contracts, and at length joins the Lake of Thun under the name of the

Aare. The steamer stops at *Bönigen* (p. 163; Restaur. Muhlemann), the terminus of the *Bödeli Railway* (p. 161), which conveys travellers in 12 min. to the station of Interlaken. The halfway station of *Zollhaus* is at the E. end of the *Höheweg*, where the omnibuses of the neighbouring hotels are in waiting. *Interlaken*, see p. 163.

The ROAD FROM BRIENZ TO INTERLAKEN (12 M.; one-horse carr. 8-10 fr.), on the N. bank of the lake, passes through (1½ M.) *Ebligen*, (2 M.) *Oberried*, and (3 M.) *Niederried*; then, high above the lake, it traverses a rocky tract to (2½ M.) *Ringgenberg*, passes the small *Fautensee* (p. 166), at the base of the hill with the ancient church-tower, and leads through *Goldsayl* (beautiful views) to the upper bridge over the *Aare* at (3 M.) Interlaken.

58. The Giessbach.

Hotels. *HOTEL-PENSION GIESSBACH (*Messrs. Hauser*), a large new building, connected with the old hotel (now the pension) by a covered passage, R., L., & A. from 4, B. 1½, D. 5, pens. 7½-12 fr.; also wheycure. *Post and Telegraph Office* at the hotel. — *HÔTEL BEAU-SITE-GIESSBACH (*Flück*), well situated on the plateau above the older hotel, R. from 1½ fr., L. & A. ¾, D. 3½, pens. 5½-9 fr. — Carved wood sold by *C. Michel* (formerly *Kehrli*).

***Illumination of the Falls**, with Bengal lights, every evening from 1st June till the end of September (inmates of the hotel 1 fr. each, other persons 1½ fr.).

Steamboat to or from *Bönigen* in 50, to or from *Brienz* in 10 min., see pp. 167, 186. On Saturday evenings a train leaves Interlaken for *Bönigen* at 8 o'clock in connection with a steamer to the *Giessbach*, returning after the illumination.

Tramway from the landing-place to the hotel in 6 min. (1 fr., there and back; luggage under 50 lbs. 50 c., over 50 lbs. 1 fr.; articles in the hand free). There are two cars, provided with strong brakes, each holding 46 passengers, and connected by means of a wire rope, running round a wheel or swivel at the top of the hill. One of these ascends, while the other descends, the gravitation of the latter, weighted with water, constituting the motive power. The rails are 1 metre (about 40 in.) apart, and have a toothed rail between them as on the *Rigi line* (rack-and-pinion system).

The ***Giessbach**, one of the prettiest and most popular spots in the Bernese Oberland, was brought into notice in 1818 by the schoolmaster *Kehrli* (d. 1854), who constructed a path to the falls. In 1854-55 it belonged to the brothers *von Ruppard*, then down to 1870 to the Steamboat Co. of the Lakes of *Brienz* and *Thun*, and now to the *Messrs. Hauser*.

The ingenious *Tramway* constructed by *Messrs. Hauser*, 380 yds. long, leads at first through wood, and then ascends by an iron viaduct 200 yds. in length to the terrace of the hotel. The gradient is about 28 : 100. Halfway there is a passing-place for the two cars. — Besides the tramway a good path ascends in windings from the landing-place to the hotel in 20 minutes.

The **TERRACE** with the large new hotel (2166'; 309' above the lake) is the finest point in the grounds. It commands a complete *View of the *Giessbach*, a series of seven cascades falling from rock to rock from a great height (highest point 1148' above the lake),

and framed with dark green foliage. The W. side of the new hotel, with its veranda and lofty flight of steps, commands a charming view of the Lake of Brienz.

The falls are crossed by three bridges. Paths ascend on both sides of the stream to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) second of these, from which to the third bridge ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) there is a path on the right bank only. A wooden gallery enables visitors to pass behind the second fall. Those who have time should, if possible, ascend to the *Highest Fall*, where the Giessbach, issuing from a sombre ravine, is precipitated under the bridge into an abyss, 190' in depth. This fall is best seen from a projecting rock to the right of the bridge. About noon rainbows are formed in the falls.

The **RAUPT* (2460'), a group of wooded rocks, with a pavilion on the top, on the N. side of the valley, and rising 600' almost perpendicularly from the lake, commands a view of the Lake of Brienz, the mouth of the Aare, and the alluvial district of Brienzwyler; above Brienz, opposite, are the long Brienzer Grat and the Brienzer Rothhorn with its inn (p. 187); then, beyond Interlaken, part of the Lake of Thun, overshadowed by the pyramid of the Niesen. A good path leads from the back of the new hotel to the top in 20 min.; another, indicated by finger-posts, from the older hotel in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.

A pleasant walk may be taken to the Alpine hamlet of *Enge*, situated among beautiful pastures. At the point ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) where the road reaches the lake a fine view is obtained. We then descend past the *Näseli* to the *Aare Bridge* and follow the Meiringen road to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Brienz* (p. 187). — About 2 hrs. above the Giessbach lies the *Axalp*, a health resort with an unpretending inn. — From the Giessbach to the ($\frac{3}{2}$ hrs.) *Hinterburg-See* (5000'), a small lake charmingly situated in wood at the base of the *Ott-schikopf*, a beautiful walk.

ASCENT OF THE FAULHORN (p. 181), FROM THE GIESSBACH, 6 hrs., a fatiguing route, especially where it traverses the *Bättenalp*, which is exposed to the morning sun (guide necessary, 6 fr.). To the S. of the Schwabhorn this path unites with the bridle-path from the Schynige Platte to the Faulhorn (p. 168).

FROM THE GIESSBACH TO INTERLAKEN ($\frac{3}{2}$ hrs.). A good path, running high above the lake, and part of the way through park-like grounds, leads to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Iselwald*, from which a road leads to ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Sengg*, (3 M.) *Bönigen*, and ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Interlaken*.

59. From Meiringen to the Rhone Glacier. Grimsel.

Comp. Map, p. 128.

10 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.: Guttannen $\frac{3}{2}$, Handeck 2, Grimsel Hospice $\frac{2}{4}$, summit of the Grimsel 1, Rhone Glacier $\frac{1}{4}$; back in $\frac{8}{2}$ hrs. — Carriage-road to a point 3 M. above Im-Hof (one-horse carr. to Im-Hof 6, two-horse 10fr.; diligence twice daily, 1fr.); then a good bridle-path, guide unnecessary. Horse from Meiringen to the Handeck (and back in one day) 15, Grimsel 25, Rhone Glacier 32, Hospenthal or Andermatt 40 fr.; from the Rhone Glacier to the Grimsel 6, to the Hospice 10, Handeck 15, Meiringen 30 fr.

The road crosses the *Aare* near Meiringen (on the right, the upper fall of the Reichenbach, p. 185), and ascends the *Kirchet* (2313'), a wooded hill, sprinkled with erratic blocks of granite, which divides the valley into the *Lower* and *Upper Haslithal*. At the

top, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Meiringen, a finger-post near the small inn '*Zum Lamm*' indicates the path to the '*Finstere Aarschlucht*' to the left.

Finstere Aarschlucht. From the inn we ascend slightly to the left, and descend by a good path through underwood into the gorge, which has been formed by the erosive action of the stream. The Aare flows here between perpendicular rocks 300' in height (40 min., there and back). A toll of $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. for each person is levied at the inn.

The road descends the Kirchet in long windings, which the pedestrian may avoid, traverses the fertile basin of *Hasli im Grund*, and crosses the Aare near (2 M.; $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Meiringen) **Im-Hof** (2054'; **Hôtel Im-Hof*, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 5-6 fr.; **Hôtel Alpenhof*, R. 2, L. & A. $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr.), the principal village in the parish of *Innertkirchen*, where the Susten (p. 150) and Joch Pass (p. 148) routes diverge.

The picturesque **Urbachthal**, which opens here towards the S.W., with the huge *Gauli Glacier* at the head of the valley, may be explored from Im-Hof. The path ascends to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) narrow mouth of the valley, is then nearly level for 1 hr., and afterwards ascends steeply to the (3 hrs.) *Alp Schrättern* (4940'; accommodation), where the route to the Dossenhorn Hut diverges to the right (see below), and to the (1 hr.) *Mattenalp* (6102'), at the foot of the Gauli Glacier. An ascent of 1 hr. more on the left side of the glacier brings us to the *Urnenalp* (7213'; poor quarters). Thence over the Gauli Pass to the Grimsel, combined with the ascent of the *Ewig-schneehorn*, 8-9 hrs., fatiguing, but very grand (see p. 193). — The *Dossenhorn Hut* (p. 184) is reached from the *Alp Schrättern* (see above), viâ the Alps *Ilmenstein*, *Enzen*, and *Fläschen*, in 4 hrs. (very interesting, and not difficult). Thence to Rosenlauri, ascent of the Wetterhorn, and to Grindelwald, see p. 184. All these expeditions are for adepts only, with good guides.

Beyond Im-Hof the road gradually ascends, being hewn in the rock at places and passing through two short tunnels, to (3 M.) *Innere Urweid* (2461'; Inn), where it terminates at the bridge over the Aare. The road is being prolonged on the right bank, but at present we continue our route by a good bridle-path on the left bank. Refreshments are sold at many of the way-side chalets, but occasionally at exorbitant charges. The path now ascends rapidly, skirting rocks through which it has been hewn. It crosses several torrents, which are covered with avalanche-snow in the early summer. $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. *Im-Boden*, a hamlet on a terrace of the valley (2933'); 5 min., a house, where a shorter path crosses the meadows to the left. 40 min. **Guttannen** (3442'; **Bär*, R. 2, A. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), a poor village, the largest in the Oberhaslithal, situated in a broad basin. The pastures are covered in every direction with heaps of stones, which have been brought down by torrents. (*Furtwang-Sattel*, see p. 151.)

Beyond Guttannen ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) we cross the wild and foaming Aare by the *Tschingelbrücke* (3733'). The valley contracts, and barren black rocks rise on the right. Huge masses of debris deposited on the less precipitous slopes testify to the power of avalanche and torrent. On the right the *Wissbach Glacier* discharges its waters into the valley. Patches of snow are occasionally visible on the mountain-tops. Crossing the Aare by the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Schwarzbrunnenbrücke* (3976'), and ascending a little, we reach (10 min.) a spring of good water on the right. The Aare becomes more rapid,

and here forms a small waterfall. A pine-clad ridge of rock now closes the valley. The paved path ascends over granite rocks, rounded and polished by glacier-friction (see below).

At a bend in the path ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from the last bridge, and 8 min. before the Handeck inn is reached) a short side-path leads to the left through a chalet to a platform with a balustrade ($\frac{1}{2}$ fr.) immediately opposite the ****Handeck Fall**, where the Aare precipitates itself in an unbroken mass into an abyss, 250' in depth. Grand as this spectacle is, it is still finer when viewed from a point reached by proceeding for 5 min. to the E. of the Handeck Inn and then descending, so as to survey the fall from above. The approach is easy and safe. The best point of view is a projecting rock beyond the bridge (adm. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.). Next to the falls of the Tosa (p. 286) and the Rhine (p. 51), this is the most imposing cascade among the Alps, owing to its height, its great volume of water, and the wild surroundings. The stream is so rapid that it falls unbroken halfway to the bottom, and in its rebound forms a dense cloud of spray and vapour, in which rainbows are formed by the sunshine between 10 and 1 o'clock. The silvery water of the *Aerlenbach* falls from a height to the left into the same gulf, mingling halfway down with the grey glacier-water of the Aare. The *Handeck Inn* (4649'; wood-carving by Jaun) is on the left bank, a few hundred paces above the fall.

The sombre pine-forest becomes thinner, and even the dwarf-pines disappear a little above the Handeck. The stony soil is clothed with stunted grass, moss, and rhododendrons. About $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the Handeck the path leads over rounded slabs of rock, called the *Böse Seite* and the *Hähle* ('slippery') *Platte*, both worn by glacier-friction. Opposite them the *Gelmerbach* forms a picturesque fall. It descends from the *Gelmersee* (5968'), a lake worthy of a visit from the Handeck (steep path), situated on the mountain to the left, between the *Gelmerhorn* and *Schaubhorn*.

The valley becomes narrower and bleaker. The path frequently crosses the Aare, now a mere brook, and vegetation disappears almost entirely. Between the Handeck and Grimsel the only two human habitations are the ($\frac{13}{4}$ hr.) two chalets in the *Räterichsboden* (5594'; milk), the last basin below the Grimsel, and probably once the bed of a lake.

The rocky, but well-trodden path ascends for a short distance through a wild defile, and then becomes comparatively level. It again crosses the Aare, turns to the left, and reaches (1 hr.) the **Grimsel Hospice** (6148'; **Inn*, R. & L. $3\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr.), originally a refuge for poor travellers crossing the Grimsel, and now crowded with tourists in the height of summer. The small rooms are separated by very thin wooden partitions. Carved wood by Hans Abplanalp.

This desolate basin, the *Grimselgrund*, lies 955' below the pass (p. 193). Bare rocks, with perpetual snow in their crevices, and

occasional patches of scanty herbage or moss form the surroundings. Beyond the gloomy little lake, which is destitute of fish, lies the *Seemüdtli*, a meagre pasturage, where the cows of the Hospice graze for one or two months only.

The jagged mountain to the W., above the ravine of the Aare, is the *Agassizhorn* (13,120'), the N. pedestal of the Finsteraarhorn, connected with which on the W. is the crest of the Fiescherhörner. The *Finster-Aarhorn* (14,026'), the highest of the Bernese Alps, is not visible from the hospice itself, but from the *Nollen*, a rocky hill a few paces distant. This giant of the Oberland was scaled for the first time in 1829 and twice in 1842, and has frequently been ascended since then. If the ascent is made from the Grimsel Hospice, the night should be spent in the *Rothloch* (9203'), a cave at the S.E. base of the *Walliser Rothhorn* (11,644'), from which the route crosses the *Fiescherfirn* to the W. side of the Finsteraarhorn, and ascends over difficult rocks and steep ice-slopes to the summit in 7 hours. On the ascent from Grindelwald, the *Schwarzegg Hut* (p. 180) affords suitable night-quarters; thence to the top in 11-12 hrs., over the *Finsteraarjoch*, *Agassizjoch*, and *Hugisattel*. If the Eggischhorn be the starting-point, the night is spent in the (5 hrs.) *Concordia Hut* (p. 177), from which the route ascends over the *Grünhornlücke* (10,843') to the summit in 8 hours. The expedition is one for thorough adepts only, with able guides. Even when the ice is in a favourable condition the ascent is difficult and trying.

The Aare is formed by the discharge of two vast glaciers, the *Vorder-Aar*, or *Unter-Aar Glacier*, and the *Ober-Aar Glacier*, to the W. of the hospice. The latter, a crevassed ice-field, separated from the Unter-Aar Glacier by the *Zinkenstöcke*, is 3 hrs. from the hospice. To the foot of the Unter-Aar Glacier (6158') there is a tolerable bridle-path (1½ hr.). The passage of the glacier itself is easy and safe (as far as the *Abschwung* 3 hrs.; guide necessary). This glacier is formed by the confluence of the *Finster-Aar* and *Lauter-Aar* Glaciers, which unite at the foot (8286') of the rock-arête named '*Im Abschwung*', though for a considerable distance below that point they are separated by a huge moraine, 100 ft. high at places. The Finster-Aar Glacier is much crevassed, while the Lauter-Aar Glacier is smooth. — At the foot of the *Abschwung*, whence we obtain an admirable view of the huge Finsteraarhorn from base to summit, the Swiss naturalist *Hugi* in 1827 erected a hut, which in 1840 had descended with the glacier to a distance of 1900 yds. from its original site, and has long since disappeared. On the same glacier the eminent *Agassiz*, then a professor at Neuchâtel, with Desor, Vogt, Wild, and other savants, spent a considerable time in 1841, and published several interesting accounts of their observations, dated from the '*Hôtel des Neuchâtelais*', a stone hut erected under a huge block of mica-slate projecting from the medial moraine. The last observer here was *M. Dollfus-Ausset* of Mulhausen in Alsace, who erected a 'pavilion' (7676') on the N. side of the mountain, opposite the *Abschwung*, now used as a club-hut (3 hrs. from the Grimsel Hospice), where the night is spent by travellers crossing the Strahlegg, Finsteraarjoch, and Lauteraarjoch (comp. p. 180).

The *Kleine Sidelhorn* (9075'), to the S.W., is often ascended in 2 hrs. from the Grimsel Pass (guide necessary, 4 fr.). [The *Grosse Sidelhorn* (9449'), more than double the distance from the hospice, and commanding an inferior view, lies farther towards the S.W.] The path diverges to the right at the bifurcation of the Rhone Glacier and Obergestelen routes. It is generally good, but the last ¼ hr. is fatiguing, as the summit is covered with loose fragments of granite. The view is imposing. Gigantic peaks surround the spectator on every side: to the W. the Schreckhorn, the Finsteraarhorn, and the Fiescherhörner; to the N.E. the Galenstock, from which the Rhone Glacier descends; to the S. the Upper Valais chain with its numerous ice-streams, particularly the Gries Glacier; to the S.W., in the distance, the Alphubel, Mischabel, Matterhorn, Weisshorn, etc. The view of the two glaciers of the Aare with their grand medial moraine is interesting (comp. Dill's *Panorama*).

The ascent of the **Ewig-Schneehorn** (10,929') presents little difficulty to adepts. From the Dollfus Pavilion (see above) across the Lauter-Aar Glacier to the foot of the mountain $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., to the Gauligrat 2 hrs., thence to the summit $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (comp. p. 190). Descent over the *Gauli Glacier* (p. 190) to the *Urbachthal* and *Im-Hof* (p. 190), 6-7 hrs. (guide 35 fr.).

FROM THE GRIMSEL TO FIESCH (or better to the *Eggischhorn*, p. 283), over the **Oberaarjoch** (10,624') and the *Walliser Fiescher Glacier*, an expedition for mountaineers only, 14-15 hrs. (two guides necessary, 35 fr. each). This is an interesting route, though inferior to several others of a similar kind. From the summit of the pass the *Oberaarhorn* (11,953') may be ascended in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. — Over the **Studerjoch** (11,550'), between the Studerhorn and Oberaarhorn, 14-15 hrs. to Fiesch, difficult. Descent from the pass over the *Studerfirn* and *Fiescher Glacier*; or we may cross the *Rothhorn-Sattel* to the *Fiescherfirn*, and then pass over the *Grünhornlücke* and reach the *Concordia Hut* and the *Eggischhorn* (comp. p. 284). — Over the **Unter-Aar Glacier** and the col between the Studerhorn and Finsteraarhorn (about 11,580'), 18 hrs. to Fiesch, also difficult; same descent as from the Studerjoch.

From the Grimsel over the *Strahlegg* and the *Finsteraarjoch* or *Lauter-aarjoch* to *Grindelwald*, see p. 180. — From the Grimsel to the *Furka* direct, over the *Rhone Glacier*, see p. 140; over the *Trift-Limmi* to the *Trift Glacier*, see p. 150.

The bridle-path, partly paved, and indicated by stakes, now winds up the pass of the **Grimsel** (7103'), which connects the valley of Oberhasli with the Upper Valais. Beyond the (1 hr.) summit of the pass (*Hauseck*), the boundary between Bern and Valais, lies the small *Todtensee* ('lake of the dead').

In the summer of 1799 this lake was used as a burial-place by the Austrians and French. The former, with the Valaisians, had entrenched themselves on the Grimsel, having extended their outposts as far as the first bridge over the Aare. All the attempts of the French, who were stationed at Guttannen under *Gudin*, to drive the Austrians from this position were ineffectual. At length, on 14th Aug., a peasant of Guttannen, named *Fahner*, guided a small detachment over *Nägeli's Grätli* (p. 140) to the Grimsel, where they attacked the Austrians, and after an obstinate conflict compelled them to retreat into the Valais or towards the Hospice. The French presented their guide, at his request, with the *Räterichsboden* (p. 191), as a reward for his services, but the government of Bern cancelled the gift a few months later.

Those who have already seen the *Rhone Glacier* (p. 281) may proceed direct from the Grimsel to *Obergestelen* (p. 282) in the Upper Valais by the path diverging to the right before the top of the pass is reached (leaving the *Todtensee* to the left), and descending the wooded slopes to the village in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (in the reverse direction $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs.; guide desirable in foggy weather, 4 fr.).

From the summit of the pass our path leads towards the E., on the N. bank of the *Todtensee*, descends the **Maienwand**, a steep grassy slope 1300' in depth, carpeted with rhododendrons and other Alpine plants, in view of the imposing Rhone Glacier and Galenstock, and in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. reaches the *Rhone Glacier Hotel* (p. 281). Thence to *Brieg*, see R. 78; over the *Furka* to *Andermatt*, R. 42.

60. From (*Thun*) Spiez to Leuk over the Gemmi.

Comp. Maps, pp. 162, 194.

DILIGENCE twice daily from Spiez to (9½ M.) Frutigen in 2 hrs. 20 min.; from Frutigen to (9½ M.) Kandersteg daily in 2½ (back in 2) hrs. — One-horse carriage from Spiez to Frutigen 10, two-horse 18 fr.; to Kandersteg 18 or 35 fr. — FROM THUN to the Heustrich-Bad omnibus daily at 4 p.m. (2½ fr.); one-horse carr. to Kandersteg 20, two-horse 40 fr.

The **Gemmi** is one of the grandest and most frequented of the Alpine passes. There is a good carriage-road as far as Kandersteg (19 M. from Spiez, 23 M. from Thun); thence over the Gemmi to the Baths of Leuk (5¾ hrs.) a good bridle-path (guide unnecessary); from the baths a good road descends to the (10½ M.) Leuk station. — Travellers from Interlaken who intend to walk to Frutigen and Kandersteg should quit the steamer at *Faulensee* (p. 162) and walk through the wood (¾ hr.) *Aeschi* (see below), whereby they will save an hour.

Thun, see p. 157. Steamboat to **Spiez** (**Spiezzer Hof*), see pp. 161, 162; post-office near the landing-place, where carriages also are in waiting. The road, bordered with houses and fruit-trees, ascends the hills on the S. bank of the lake to *Moos*, where it unites with the road from Thun, and (1½ M.) *Spiezwyler*; to the S.W. towers the *Niesen* (p. 160), with *Wimmis* and its château (p. 160; 1½ M. distant) at its N. base, to the right of the entrance to the *Simmenthal* (p. 203).

The road skirts the lofty right bank of the *Kander*. To the left diverges a road to *Aeschi* (see below) situated on a hill. To the right towers the pyramidal *Niesen*. (3 M.) *Emdthal* is the station for the *Heustrich-Bad*, situated on the opposite bank of the *Kander*, with saline and sulphur-baths, much frequented (also a hotel; board 6 fr.; ascent of the *Niesen*, see p. 160). To the left a footpath ascends to (20 min.) *Aeschi* (see below).

Near (½ M.) **Mühlenen** (2264'; *Bär*, moderate; *Hôtel-Pens. Niesen*), the road crosses the *Suldbach*. Road to *Aeschi* 2 M.

FROM SPIEZ BY AESCHI TO MÜHLENEN (6 M.; one-horse carr. from Spiez 6, two-horse 10 fr.), a much more attractive route than the above. Walkers ascend by a somewhat steep path in 1 hr. to *Aeschi* (2818'; *Hôtel-Pens. Blümlisalp*, pension 5-7 fr.; *Zum Niesen*, plainer), a village on the height between the Lake of Thun and the *Kanderthal*, commanding a fine view of the lake, and much visited for the sake of its pure air. Descent to *Emdthal* or *Mühlenen*, ½ hr. — Pleasant excursion from *Aeschi* by *Aeschi-Allmend* to the *Sonnenberg* and the (3 hrs.) *Hutmad-Alp* (5350'), whence the *Morgenberghorn* (7385') is ascended in 2 hrs.; or by a road nearly all the way from *Aeschi* to the (2 hrs.) waterfall in the *Suldtal*, whence a path ascends to the *Renggli-Alp* and leads over the *Tanzbödeli* (9449') to (4 hrs.) *Saxeten* (p. 169). — FROM AESCHI TO INTERLAKEN by *Leissigen* (**Steinbock*) and *Därigen* (p. 162), a beautiful walk or drive of 9 M.

The Gemmi route leads through the pretty village of **Reichenbach** (2336'; **Bär*), at the entrance of the *Kienthal* (p. 174; beautiful view of the *Blümlisalp* to the left), crosses the *Kander*, and, 4½ M. from *Mühlenen*, reaches —

9½ M. **Frutigen** (2717'; *Adler*; *Bellevue*; *Helvetia*; in all, R. 2, B. 1½, L. & A. 1 fr.), a village on the *Engstligenbach*, which falls into the *Kander* lower down. From the church, a beautiful view of the *Kanderthal*, the *Balmhorn*, *Blümlisalp*, and *Altels*, and of the



Ralligstöcke (p. 162) and Beatenberg in the opposite direction. — Ascent of the *Niesen*, see p. 160.

The valley divides here; the S. arm, watered by the Kander, leads to the Gemmi, while to the S.W. diverges the pretty *Engstligen* or *Adelboden Valley*. A narrow road (to Adelboden 4 hrs.; horse 12 fr.) ascends the right bank of the Engstligenbach for 1 hr. and then skirts the E. slope of the valley past (40 min.) an inn and (35 min.) the post-station of *Achselen*, affording beautiful views of the Wildstrubel, Lohner, Bonder Spitz, etc. Beyond *Hirzboden* the path descends to the valley, crosses the brook, and re-ascends to (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the village of *ADELBODEN* (1449'; *Adler*, tolerable), situated on a hill. At the head of the valley (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) is the beautiful **Staubfall*, at the base of the Wildstrubel. From Adelboden a path, marshy at places, leads over the *Hahnenmoos* (near the highest point, 6404' a chalet) in 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to *LENK* (p. 200; guide 6, from Frutigen 15 fr.; horse 12 fr.). Beautiful view, during the descent, of the upper Simmenthal, the Wildstrubel, the Weisshorn, and the Rätli Glacier.

FROM ADELBODEN TO KANDERSTEG, an interesting pass over the *Bonder Krinden* (7831'), 6-7 hrs. (guide 10 fr.). — OVER THE STRUBELECK-JOCH TO SIERRE (p. 288) 12-13 hrs., a difficult glacier-pass, for the skilled only, with good guides.

Our road crosses the Engstligenbach and the Kander, passing the *Tellenburg* on the right, now a prison, and intersects the pleasant and well-peopled *Kandergrund*. The church and parsonage of the valley are at (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bunderbach* (2881'; Hôtel Altels, moderate).

By a finger-post, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. beyond the Hôtel Altels, a road (finger-post) diverges to the right to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Blaue See*, picturesquely embosomed in wood, and remarkable for its brilliant colour (morning light most favourable). **Pension* on the bank of the lake, a pleasant, quiet spot. (Charge for maintenance of the road and use of the boat 80 c.; tickets at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. entitle the visitor to some refreshment, or for 4 fr. he may dine at the table d'hôte.) Travellers proceeding to Kandersteg may take a narrow path through a picturesque rocky wilderness, which in 10 min. joins the high-road farther up, near the Felsenburg (see below).

Near *Mittholz* (3154') the road passes the square tower of the ruined *Felsenburg*; it then ascends the *Bühlstutz* in long windings (short-cut for pedestrians, following the telegraph-wires) and reaches (6 M.) —

19 M. Kandersteg (3839'). — BÄR, R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4, L. and A. 1 fr.; HÔTEL GEMMI, similar charges; both in *Eggenschwand*, at the upper end of the village, near the foot of the Gemmi; HÔTEL VICTORIA, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. lower down, R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2, pens. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. — *Guide* (unnecessary) to Schwärenbach (3, descent 2 hrs.) 5 fr.; to the Gemmi (summit of the pass, 4, descent 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.) 7 fr.; to the Baths of Leuk (5 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.) 10 fr. — *Horse* to Schwärenbach 10, to the Gemmi 15 fr. (the descent on horseback to the Baths of Leuk is prohibited). Carriage to Frutigen, one-horse 10, two-horse 18 fr.; Spiez, 18 or 35; Thun, 20 or 40; Interlaken, 25 or 45 fr. (return-vehicles may often be hired at a cheaper rate).

A grand mountain-panorama is disclosed here: to the N.E. the jagged Birrenhorn; to the E. the glistening snow-mantle of the Blümlisalp or Weisse Frau, the beautiful Doldenhorn, and the barren Fisistöcke; to the S.W., between the Ueschinenthal and the Gasterthal, the lofty Gellhorn. On the W. side of the valley is an old moraine.

To the E. lies the interesting OESCHINEN-THAL, in which lies the **Oeschinen-See* (5223'), a small lake 1 M. in length, enclosed by precipitous rocks, from which waterfalls are precipitated. The path to it (guide 4 fr.,

unnecessary; horse 8 fr.), bad and stony at places, diverges to the left by the *Hôtel Victoria*, and ascends on the right bank of the *Oeschinenbach* to the lake in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (back in 1 hr.). Above the lake tower the *Weisse Frau*, or *Blümlisalp* (12,041'), the *Fründenhorn* (11,030'), and the *Doldenhorn* (11,965'). Boat on the lake/(refreshmts. at the boatman's). The traveller may either row to the upper end of the lake, or walk round it to the left as far as possible, so as to reach a point opposite the glaciers. From this point over the *Dündengrat* (*Hohthürli*) into the *Kienthal* (p. 174), and over the *Sefinen-Furke* to *Lauterbrunnen*, see p. 174 (guide 25 fr.).

A visit to the wild *Gasternthal*, from which the *Kander* is precipitated in picturesque falls, is recommended ($\frac{1}{2}$ -1 hr.). A good path diverging between the *Bär* and *Gemmi* hotels skirts the left bank of the stream and ascends steeply through the *Klus* (p. 200) to the upper part of the valley, which is bounded on the S. by the precipitous slopes of the snow-clad *Altels*.

From *Kandersteg* over the *Bonder Krinden* to *Adelboden*, see p. 196 (guide 10 fr.); over the *Lötschen Pass* to *Gampel* (in the *Valais*), see p. 199 (guide 18 fr.); over the *Tschingel Pass* to *Lauterbrunnen*, see p. 174 (guide 30 fr.). This last route is preferable in the reverse direction, as there are no inns in the *Gasternthal*, and the ascent to the pass is very long and fatiguing. — *Fritz Ogi*, *Christ. Hari*, *G. Reichen*, *Joh. Kuenzi*, guides.

Beyond the *Bär Hotel* (see above), the road contracts to a well-kept bridle-path, and ascends. The brook issuing from the *Ueschinenthal* on the right forms some small falls. The path ascends for $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. in windings at the base of the *Gellihorn* (7530'), on a slope which apparently terminates the valley, and leads through a pine-forest high above the *Gasternthal* (p. 200) on the left, affording fine views of the *Fisistock*, *Doldenhorn*, etc. About $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from *Kandersteg*, we observe the chalets of *Spitalmatt* (6250'), or *Spittelmatt*, to the right. To the E., between the snowy *Altels* (11,922') and the black rocky peak of the *Kleine Rinderhorn* (9852'; adjoining which is the snow-clad *Grosse Rinderhorn*, 11,372'), lies embedded the *Schwarze*, or *Zagen Glacier*. The glacier is drained by the *Schwarzbach*, or *Spittelmatt Dala*. We next traverse a stony wilderness, the scene of a landslip, to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Inn* of *Schwarzenbach* (6775'; ascent from *Kandersteg* 3, descent 2 hrs.; from the inn to the Baths of *Leuk* $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.).

The *Balmhorn* (12,100'), the highest peak of the *Altels* group, is ascended from this point in 5-6 hrs., over the *Zagen Glacier* and *Zagen-Grat* (fatiguing, but free from danger; guide 30 fr.). The magnificent panorama from the summit embraces the Alps of *Bern* and the *Valais*, and extends to *N. Switzerland*. — The ascent of the *Altels* (11,922') is also interesting but more difficult (6-7 hrs.; guide 25 fr.). Owing to the steepness of the snow-slopes the rope and ice-axe are necessary in both cases.

After $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. the path skirts the shallow and muddy *Daubensee* (7238'), a lake $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, fed by the waters of the *Lämmeren Glacier* (see below), with no visible outlet, and generally frozen for seven months in the year. The path leads on the E. bank of the lake, at some height above it, to (10 min. from the end of the lake) the summit of the pass, called the *Daube*, or *Gemmi* (7553'), at the base of the *Daubenhorn* (9449'), the barren limestone-rocks of which rise abruptly to the right. Adjacent, to the right, is the *Lämmeren Glacier* with its huge moraines, overshadowed by the *Wildstrubel*. On a slight eminence to the left is the small *Hôtel Wildstrubel*,

from which we obtain a magnificent *View of part of the Rhone Valley and the Alps of the Valais. The mountains to the extreme left are the Mischabelhörner; more to the right rises the huge Weiss-horn, then the Bruneckhorn, the pyramid of the Matterhorn, and still more to the right the Dent Blanche. At a giddy depth below lie the Baths of Leuk, and beyond them Inden (p. 198). Abundant flora.

About 5 min. below the pass is a stone-hut for sheep, on the brink of an almost perpendicular rock, 1660' in height, down which the Cantons of Bern and Valais constructed one of the most remarkable of Alpine routes, in 1736-41, from this point to Leuk upwards of 2 M. in length, and nowhere less than 5' in width. The windings are skillfully hewn in the rock, often resembling a spiral staircase, the upper parts actually projecting at places beyond the lower. The steepest parts and most sudden corners are protected by parapets. At a point called 'Im Lerch', above a gorge 750' deep, are seen the remains of a wooden hut, now inaccessible, behind which a cavern is said to exist. Distant voices reverberating in this gorge sometimes sound as if they issued direct from its own recesses. Although the path appears so unprotected when seen from below, there is no danger, even to persons inclined to giddiness if accompanied by a guide (descent to the Baths $1\frac{1}{2}$, ascent $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.). The descent on horseback is now prohibited. In 1861 a Comtesse d'Herlincourt fell from her saddle over the precipice and was killed; a small monument, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the top, marks the spot. The openings in the walls of the meadows at the foot of the Gemmi are used for the counting of sheep.

Baths of Leuk (4643'). — *HÔTEL DES ALPES, R. 2-3, D. 4-5, pens. 9-11 fr.; *MAISON BLANCHE, with its dépendance GRAND BAIN; *HÔTEL DE FRANCE; *UNION, R. 2, D. 3, pens. 6 fr.; *HÔTEL BRUNNER, similar charges; GUILL. TELL. — *Horse* to Kandersteg 20, Schwarzenbach 12, Daube 8 fr.; *Porter* to Kandersteg 10, Schwarzenbach 6, Daube 4, foot of the Gemmi 3 fr. — *Post Omnibus* from 1st June to 15th Sept. several times daily from the Baths to the Station of Leuk, descent in 2, ascent $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (5 fr., coupé 6 fr. 50 c.); also hotel-omnibuses. One-horse carr. to Leuk Station 12, two-horse 18 fr.

Bad Leuk, Fr. *Loèche-les-Bains*, a village consisting chiefly of wooden houses, with 655 inhab., situated on green pastures in a valley opening to the S., and watered by the *Dala*, lies 2920' below the Daube (Gemmi), and 2590' above the Rhone. In July and August the Baths, which are locally known as *Ober-Baden*, or *Baden*, are much frequented by French, Swiss, and Italian visitors. The massive embankment on the E. side protects the village against avalanches. In the height of summer the sun disappears about 5 p. m. The huge, perpendicular wall of the Gemmi presents a weird appearance by moonlight.

The **Thermal Springs** (93-123° Fahr.), impregnated with lime, about 22 in number, rise in and near the village, and are so abundant that nine-tenths of the water flow unused into the *Dala*. They are chiefly beneficial in cases of cutaneous disease. They vary in strength and temperature, the

Lorenz Spring being the most powerful. Their sanatory properties appear to depend more on the mode in which they are used than on their mineral ingredients. The 'cure' occupies 25-30 days. The patient begins with a bath of half-an-hour's duration, the time of immersion being gradually increased. From the 6th to the 16th day the whole body is usually covered with an eruption, which gradually disappears between the 18th and the 25th day. After three weeks the daily immersion is prolonged to 4-5 hrs., 2-3 in the morning and 1-2 in the afternoon. After each bath the patient must generally lie in bed for an hour. In order to avoid the tedium of a long and solitary soaking, most of the patients, clothed in long flannel dresses, sit in a common bath for several hours together, during which the water is not changed. Each bather has a small floating table before him, from which his book, newspaper, or coffee is enjoyed. The utmost order and decorum are preserved. Travellers are admitted to view this uninviting, but novel spectacle; on entering they must be careful to shut the door and remove their hats. — The charge for a single bath is 2 fr. — The old bath-house, opposite to the new, contains baths 2½ ft. only in depth, now used by the poorer classes. All the baths are open from 5 to 10 a.m., and from 2 to 5 p.m.

Excursions. A walk, partially shaded, and affording a fine view, leads from the '*Kurpromenade*' to the foot of a lofty precipice (½ hr.) on the left bank of the Dala. The traveller then ascends by eight rude *Ladders* (échelles), attached to the perpendicular face of the rock, to a good path at the top, which leads in 1 hr. to the village of *Albinen*, or *Arbignon* (4252'). Persons liable to dizziness should not attempt the ascent, but the fine view obtained from a projecting rock above the second ladder will repay the climber. The descent is more difficult than the ascent.

Excursions may also be made (guides: *Thom. Grichling* and *Ant. Brunner*) to the *Fall of the Dala*, ½ hr.; *Dala Glacier* (with guide, 5 fr.), 2½ hrs.; to a waterfall on the right bank of the Dala, ½ hr.; to the *Foljeret-Alp*, ¾ hr.; to the *Torrent-Alp*, 1½ hr. — The '*Torrenthorn*' (9679'), which commands a magnificent view of the Bernese and Valaisian Alps, may be ascended on foot (or on horseback nearly to the summit) in 4½ hrs. (descent 2½-3 hrs.; horse 15 fr.; guide desirable, 10 fr.). The route may be varied by descending across the *Maing Glacier* (guide indispensable). Travellers from the Rhone Valley who wish to ascend the *Torrenthorn*, effect a considerable saving by going direct from the small town of *Leuk* (see below) to *Albinen*, and thence with a guide by *Chermignon* to the *Torrenthorn*, from which they may then descend to the Baths of *Leuk*. The *Galmhorn* (8081'), near *Chermignon*, is also frequently ascended. Those who do not care to ascend higher will be repaid by a visit to *Chermignon*, which affords a capital survey of the Rhone Valley and the Valaisian Alps. — **PASSES:** To the *Lötschenthal* (p. 199) over the *Regizzi-Furka*, laborious; by the *Kumen Pass*, the *Resti Pass*, or the *Faldumgrat*, easy. — To *Kandersteg* over the *Dala Pass* or *Flüh Pass*, 9 hrs., interesting and not difficult; to *Adelboden* over the *Therhornli Pass*, 9-10 hrs., and to *Lenk* over the *Lämmeren Glacier*, 11-12 hrs., both trying (comp. p. 201). The *Wildstrubel* (10,715') may be ascended from the *Gemmi* across the *Lämmeren Glacier* (no serious difficulty for adepts; from the Baths to the top and back 9 hrs.; comp. p. 201).

The road to *Leuk* crosses the *Dala* immediately below the Baths, and descends on the right bank to (3 M.) *Inden* (3858'; **Inn*). It then (1½ M.) recrosses the *Dala*, affording fine views of the ravine. Pedestrians effect a great saving by following the old bridle-path which diverges to the left at the *Inn* of *Inden*. The path rejoins the road before the bridge, again diverging from it to the right, beyond a small chapel about 1¼ M. beyond the bridge. By this route the walk from the Baths to the railway-station takes 2½ hrs. (ascent 3 hrs.).

The road quits the *Dala* ravine at a point high above the Rhone

Valley, of which a beautiful view down to Martigny is disclosed. About 5 M. from the Dala bridge we reach —

9 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Leuk**, or *Loèche-Ville* (2608'; *Couronne*), a small town (pop. 1329) on a height $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the Rhone, with a picturesque old castle. The culture of the vine begins here. The road crosses the railway and the Rhone by an iron bridge, just below the railway-bridge, and reaches (1 M.) —

10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Leuk Station* (2044'; **Hôtel de la Souste*), see p. 289.

61. From Gampel to Kandersteg. Lötschen Pass.

Comp. Map, p. 194.

10 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. A steep and rough cart-road leads to Goppenstein; thence to Ried a bridle-path. Guide from Kippel to Kandersteg necessary (15, or from Gampel 20 fr.). The walk is recommended to good walkers only, in fine weather. The *Lötschenthal* itself is worthy of a visit.

From **Gampel** (**Hôtel Lötschenthal*), on the right bank of the Rhone, 1 M. from the station of that name (p. 289), the road ascends the *Lötschenthal*, or gorge of the *Lonza*, at first rapidly, and afterwards more gradually. The chapels of (1 hr.) *Mitthal* and (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Goppenstein* (4068') are periodically swept away by avalanches. Beyond Goppenstein the *Lonza* is crossed (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), and the valley expands. We next reach (1 hr.) *Ferden* (poor inn) and (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) —

3 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. **Kippel** (4659'; bed at the curé's; *Ign. Lehner*, guide), where the Lötschen Pass route diverges (see below). The bridle-path now ascends through larch-wood and pastures to (1 hr.) **Ried** (5710'; **Hôtel Nesthorn*; *Peter, Jos.*, and *Joh. Siegen*, good guides), picturesquely situated at the N.W. base of the *Bietschhorn* (12,966'), and a good starting-point for excursions.

The ascent of the **Bietschhorn* (12,966'; 9 hrs., guide 60 fr.) is extremely laborious, but free from danger for mountaineers. (Club-hut on *Hohwitzen* now building.)

OVER THE PETERS-GRAT OR LÖTSCHENTHAL-GRAT (10,516') TO LAUTERBRUNNEN (11 hrs.; 25 fr.). fatiguing but highly interesting, see p. 175. — *Wetterlücke* (10,365') and *Schmadrijoeh* (10,863'), difficult, see p. 175.

Over the *Lötschenlücke* to the *Eggischhorn*, p. 284; over the *Beichgrat* to the *Bellalp*, p. 291. To *Bad Leuk* (*Regizzi-Furka*, *Kumen Pass*, *Faldumgrat*), p. 198.

FROM RIED TO LEUK (p. 197) OVER THE RESTI PASS, 8-9 hrs., interesting (guide advisable, 12 fr.). The route ascends by the *Restistafel Alp* (two beds) to the pass in 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs., and descends over the *Bachalp* to Leuk or Susten in 3-4 hrs. more. From the top of the pass we may easily ascend the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Laucherspitze* (9400'): admirable view of the Alps of Bern and Valais, the Rhonethal, and the Lötschenthal.

THE PATH TO THE LÖTSCHEN PASS ascends from *Ferden* or **Kippel** to the N.W. through beautiful larch-wood, and then over pastures. Beyond the last huts we ascend a rocky slope and cross patches of snow, which rarely quite melt, to (3 hrs. from Kippel, 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. from Gampel) the top of the **Lötschen Pass** (8796'), commanded on the W. by the lofty *Balmhorn* (p. 196), and on the E. by the *Schildhorn*, or *Hockenhorn* (10,817'; a splendid point of

view, ascended from the pass in 2 hrs.). We obtain the finest *View on the route a little before reaching the pass itself: to the S.E. rises the Bietschhorn, to the S. the magnificent group of the Mischabel, Weisshorn, and Monte Rosa; to the N. are the rocky buttresses of the Doldenhorn and Blümlisalp; to the N.E. the vast Kander Glacier, overshadowed by the Mutthorn.

In descending to the wild **Gastern-Thal**, we cross a deposit of snow, reach the glacier which descends from the Lötschenberg, and follow its left side, skirting the slopes of the Balmhorn. The ice-axe is required at places. At the end of the glacier, we overlook the Gasternthal. Near the chalet (*Gfäll Alp*, 6037') we enjoy a fine view of the mountains and of the fine ice-fall of the Kander Glacier (p. 174). In 13¼ hr. we reach —

8 hrs. **Gasterndorf**, or *Im Selden* (5315'), a group of hovels, near which there are some slight attempts at cultivation. We next traverse a beautiful forest, which for centuries has resisted the avalanches of the *Doldenhorn*, and a chaos of rocks with the *Kander* flowing through it, to (1 hr.) *Gasternholz* (4462'). The valley forms a curve, and expands; on the S. rises the huge *Altels* (11,922'), and on the N. the *Fisistock* (9200'). The Gasternthal was much more thickly peopled at the beginning of the century than now, the indiscriminate felling of timber having so exposed it to avalanches, that the inhabitants are compelled to abandon it from the month of February to the hay-harvest. The Kander here forces its passage through the (1 hr.) *Klus*, a defile beyond which we reach the Kanderthal and the Gemmi route, and in ½ hr. more —

10½ hrs. *Kandersteg* (see p. 195).

62. From Thun to Sion over the Rawyl.

Comp. Map, p. 194.

DILIGENCE from Thun to Lenk (34 M.) daily in 8 hrs. (9 fr. 25 c.; one-horse carr. 35, two-horse 60 fr.). From Lenk to Sion (10¾ hrs.) a bridle-path, good on the Bern side, but rough on the side of the Valais. Guide desirable for the inexperienced (to Sion 20 fr.). The Gemmi, however, is far preferable to the Rawyl as a route to the Valais.

From *Thun* to *Zweisimmen*, see pp. 203, 204. The Lenk road crosses the *Simme* near *Gwatt*, and ascends the *Upper Simmenthal* by *Bettelried* (to the right the château of *Blankenburg*, now containing public offices and a prison) to the prettily situated (3 M.) *St. Stephan* (3277'; Falke); then to *Häusern*, *Matten*, and (5½ M.) —

34 M. **An der Lenk** (3527'; **Hirsch*; *Stern*; guides, *Christ. Jaggi* and *Jac. Tritten*), a village almost entirely rebuilt since a fire in 1878, situated in a flat and somewhat marshy part of the valley of the *Simme*, surrounded by lofty mountains and glaciers. About ½ M. from the village, at the base of the *Hohliebe*, lies the **Kuranstalt Lenk* (R. 3, B. 1½, A. 1. board 6-7 fr.). with sulphur-baths. The snowy *Wildstrubel* (10,715'), with its long buttresses of grey

rock, over which numerous brooks are precipitated, presents an imposing appearance.

EXCURSIONS. The *Simme* rises 5 M. to the S. of Lenk, in the so-called 'Sieben Brunnen' (4770'), to which an interesting walk may be taken (4 hrs. there and back). A road leads by *Oberried* (passing on the left an isolated nummulite rock with a 'Gletschermühle'), and commanding a view of the Wildhorn) to (1¼ hr.) *Stalden*, at the foot of the falls of the *Simme*. A well-defined path now ascends in front of the sawmill, between alders, on the right bank of the stream, skirting a deep gorge with fine waterfalls. It passes two chalets, traverses pastures, and crosses the brook to (¾ hr.) a chalet beyond the *Räzliberg* (wine; but the chalet is sometimes closed). To the S. is the precipitous *Räzli Glacier*, descending from precipitous rocks, at the foot of which, near the bottom of the valley, 10 min. from the chalet, are the 'Seven Fountains', now united into a single stream. More to the left is the *Upper Fall of the Simme*. To the right of the glacier rise the *Gletscherhorn* (9629') and *Laufbodenhorn* (8871'); above the Seven Fountains, the pointed *Seehorn*; to the left above the upper fall of the *Simme*, the *Amertenhorn* (8590'). The *Wildstrubel* (10,715'), behind the latter, is only visible from a point lower down the valley; mountaineers may ascend it with two guides from the chalet in 6-7 hrs., and descend to the *Rawyl* by the *Plaine Morte*.

To the *Iffigensee* (6826') and back, 3½ hrs., also interesting. By the *Iffigenalp* (p. 202) we turn to the right to the (½ hr.) *Upper or Stieren-Iffigenalp* (5512'; refreshmts.). The path, steep and stony at places, then ascends to the (1 hr.) saddle which bounds the lake, and leads round it to the right (where *Edelweiss* abounds) to the (¼ hr.) chalet at the N.W. end. — At the base of the *Niesenhorn* (9113'), ¾ hr. higher up, is the *Wildhorn-Hütte* (about 7880'), a club-hut from which the 'Wildhorn' (10,706') may be ascended in 2½-3 hrs. without serious difficulty. The route crosses the moraine of the *Dungel Glacier* and the arête to the N.E. of the *Pfaffenhorn*, and then ascends the glacier to the summit, which commands a splendid view of the Jura, the Schwarzwald, the Todi, Mte. Leone, Mte. Rosa, Mt. Blanc, and Mte. Viso. Descent to the hut 1¼, to Lenk 1¾ hr. more.

The 'Rohrbachstein' (9690') is ascended from the *Rawyl* (see below). One route diverges to the left before the *Rawylsee*, and leads straight to the summit (steep, and difficult at places, 2½ hrs.); another turns to the left by the cross on the pass and ascends to a saddle on the S.W. side, from which the top is more easily reached (3 hrs.). Superb view. Fossils occur here.

FROM LENK TO GSTEIG (7 hrs.): over the *Trüllisberg* (6713') to (4½ hrs.) *Lauenen* (p. 233), and thence over the *Chrinnen* (5463') to (2½ hrs.) *Gsteig* (p. 233). Path bad at places (guide 10-12 fr.), see R. 67.

FROM LENK TO SAAKEN (p. 204) 6 hrs., path over the *Reutlisenberg* or *Zwitzer Egg* (5636'), and down the *Turbachthal*. — To *Adelboden* over the *Hahnenmoos*, see p. 195.

FROM LENK TO LEUK (p. 197) over the *Lämmeren Glacier*, for proficients only with good guides (11 hrs.; difficult). From *Stalden* (see above) we ascend to the E. on the N. side of the *Amertenhorn* (8730') to the *Amerten Glacier*, scale the steep glacier to the pass on the E. side of the *Wildstrubel* (see above), descend to the *Lämmeren Glacier*, and over crevassed ice-slopes and through wild gorges to the *Gemmi* (p. 196).

The RAWYL ROUTE (at first a carriage-road) gradually ascends on the W. side of the valley, and after ½ hr. reaches the left bank of the *Iffigenbach* and the pleasant *Pöschenniedthal*. In ¾ hr. the road terminates, and in 5 min. more we reach the **Fall of the Iffigenbach* (4483' at the base), whence we ascend to the right by a good bridle-path. After 20 min. the path turns, above the fall, into a wooded valley, through which the *Iffigenbach* dashes

over its narrow rocky bed, and traverses a level dale (with the precipices of the Rawyl on the left) to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) chalet of *Iffigen* (5253'; refreshmts. and a few beds). It here turns sharply to the left (finger-post), ascends through a small wood, skirting a stony slope, and leads along the face of a perpendicular cliff, where it is hewn in the rock, to a (1 hr.) stone hut on a rocky eminence overlooking the Simmenthal. We next skirt the W. side of the small ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Rawyl-See* (7743') and reach ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) a cross (*la Grande Croix*) which marks the boundary of Bern and Valais and the summit of the *Rawyl* (7943'; 4 hrs. from Lenk), on which there is a refuge-hut. The pass consists of a desolate stony plateau (*Plan des Roses*), enclosed by lofty and partially snow-clad mountains: to the W. the long *Mittaghorn* (8842'); S.W., the *Schneidehorn* (9639') and the snow-clad peaks of the *Wildhorn* (10,722'); S. the broad *Rawylhorn* (9541') and the *Wetzsteinhorn* (9114'); E., the *Rohrbachstein* (9688'; see above); N.E., the extremities of the glaciers of the *Weisshorn* (9882').

Beyond the pass the path deteriorates. It passes a second small lake, and ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) reaches the margin of the S. slope, which affords a limited, but striking *View of the mountains of the Valais. It descends, passing the dirty chalets of *Armillon* (7430') on the left, on the face of a steep and lofty rocky slope (where falling stones are sometimes dangerous), and ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) crosses a bridge in the valley (a good spring here). Instead of descending to the left to the chalets of ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Nieder-Rawyl* (Fr. *les Ravins*), we ascend slightly by a narrow path to the right, and skirt the mountain. Then ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) a steep ascent, to avoid the *Kändle* (see below); $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., a cross on the top of the hill; $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., a large pasture; and lastly a long, fatiguing descent by a rough, stony path, ascending at places, to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Ayent* (3405'; $4\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. from the pass; lun of the curé, good Valais wine).

The footpath from *Nieder-Rawyl* to *Ayent*, shorter by 1 hr., by the so-called '*Kändle*' (i.e. channel), Fr. *Sentier du Bis*, is only practicable for persons with thoroughly steady heads. In order to convey water to the opposite side of the mountain, a channel, generally not exceeding 1' in width, has been cut in the face of a precipice 1300' high, and it also serves as a path. At one point the water is conveyed across the abyss by a wooden conduit, while the traveller crosses by a single plank. This path looks more dangerous than it really is, but it should not be attempted by those who have misgivings. In $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. the bridle-path is rejoined. From this point to *Ayent* the track is broad and easy.

From *Ayent* a cart-track leads by *Grimisuat* (2920') and *Champlan* to (2 hrs.) *Sion* (1709'; $10\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. from Lenk); see p. 288.

63. From Thun through the Simmenthal to Saanen.

$3\frac{1}{2}$ M. DILIGENCE twice daily (8 a.m. and 12 noon) direct to Saanen in 8 hrs.; another at 4 p.m., arriving at Zweisimmen at 9.30 p.m., and spending the night there (fare 9 fr. 35, coupé 11 fr. 55 c.). — One-horse carr. to Zweisimmen 28, two-horse 50 fr., to Saanen 35 or 60 fr. — From Spiez to Zweisimmen diligence daily in $5\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (6 fr. 25 c.; coupé 7 fr. 70 c.).

The road skirts the Lake of Thun as far as (3 M.) *Gwatt* (Schäfle; Post), where the Spiez road diverges to the left, and gradually ascends towards the Niesen. On a hill to the right rises the slender tower of *Strättligen* (fine view from the top). At the bottom of the valley flows the *Kander*, in an artificial channel. The road follows its left bank, and then that of the *Simme*, which falls into the *Kander* near *Reutigen*, a prettily situated place.

6 M. *Brothüsi* (**Hirsch*), with a picturesque old castle on the hill-side. Opposite lies *Wimmis*. (Ascent of the *Niesen*, see p. 160.) The road then passes through a defile between the *Simmenfluh* and *Burgfluh* into the *Simmenthal*, a fertile valley with numerous villages, well-cultivated gardens, and rich pastures, and bounded by partially wooded mountains. The channel of the *Simme* lies far below.

9 M. *Latterbach* (2303'; *Bär*). To the S. opens the *Diemtiger Thal*.

FROM LATTERBACH TO MATTEN a shorter, but uninteresting route (7 hrs.) leads through the *Diemtiger Thal*. At *Latterbach* it crosses the *Simme* and follows the right bank of the *Kirel*. After $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. we observe to the right, on the hill, the village of *Diemtigen*, and to the left the ruined chateau of *Grimmenstein* or *Hasenburg*. It then leads on the left bank to ($\frac{2}{4}$ hr.) *Tschuëpis*, where the valley divides into the *Mäniggrund* to the right and the *Schwendenthal* to the left. The road follows the latter, which after $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. again divides. A rough and steep path now diverges from the road and ascends to the W. through the *Grimbachthal* to the (2 hrs.) *Grimmi* (6644'), a little frequented pass, almost destitute of view, and then descends through the fertile valley of *Fermel* to (2 hrs.) *Matten* in the Upper *Simmenthal* (p. 200).

10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Erlenbach* (2319'; **Krone*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *Löwe*), with well-built wooden houses.

The *Stockhorn* (7195') is sometimes ascended hence ($\frac{4}{2}$ hrs., suitable for proficient only; descent by the *Wahlalp* to the Baths of *Weissenburg*, which are reached by means of ladders). The ascent is easier from *Thun*, by *Amsoldingen* and *Ober-Stocken* ($5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), or from *Bad Blumenstein* (p. 159) by the *Wahlalp* (4 hrs.).

14 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Weissenburg* (2418'; **Hôtel Weissenbourg*), a small group of well-built houses.

In a steep gorge, so narrow at places as almost to exclude the sun's rays, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the N.W., is situated the favourite *Weissenburg-Bad*, or *Bunsch-Bad* (2940'). The mineral water, impregnated with sulphate of lime (70°; at its source 81°), is used exclusively for drinking. Season from 15th May to 1st October. The establishment comprises the *Neue Bad*, $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. from *Weissenburg*, consisting of two large houses (reading and billiard rooms; post and telegraph office; pens. 8-10 fr.), and the *Alte Bad*, buried in the ravine $\frac{1}{2}$ M. higher up (inferior; pension $3\frac{1}{2}$ -7 fr.). The whole of the property, including the extensive pine-forests around it, belongs to *Messrs. Hauser* (p. 188).

FROM WEISSENBURG TO THE GURNIGELBAD (6 hrs.). Picturesque path through the *Klus*, passing the *Morgetenbachfall*, about 200 ft. in height, to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Morgetenalp* and the *Gantrist Pass* (5217'), which commands a charming view. (Below it, in the *Sensethal*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the W., lies *Bad Schwefelberg*, see below.) Then over the *Obere Gurnigel* to the Baths in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. more (p. 159).

21 M. *Boltigen* (2726'; **Bär*, moderate), a thriving village with handsome houses, is reached beyond a defile called the *Simmeneck*, or *Enge*, formed by two rocks between which the road passes. Above the village rise the two bald peaks of the *Mittagsfluh*, a landslide

from which destroyed a wood at the foot of the mountain in 1846. To the left the snow-fields to the E. of the Rawyl (p. 202) are visible beyond the lower mountains. The coal-mines in a side-valley near *Reidenbach* (2756'; $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from Boltigen) account for the sign of the inn (a miner).

FROM REIDENBACH TO BULLE, about 24 M., a new road. A little above Reidenbach it diverges to the right and ascends in numerous windings (which footpaths cut off) to the (6 M.) pass of the *Bruchberg* (about 4590'), which overlooks a great part of the pretty Simmenthal, from the vicinity of Lenk downwards. It then descends gradually (being here preferable to the bad footpath) to (3 M.) *Jaun*, Fr. *Bellegarde* (3317'; *Imhof*), a pretty village with a waterfall 86' high. We next traverse the beautiful pastures of the *Jaunthal* or *Bellegarde Valley*, which yield excellent Gruyère cheese (see below), and pass through the picturesque *Défilé de la Tintre* to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Charmey*, Ger. *Galmis* (2957'; *Tanne*; *Stern*), a well-to-do village, charmingly situated, and visited as a summer resort. Fine view from the church. The road next passes *Crésus*, *Châtel*, and the ruin of *Mont Salvens* (rare flora), crosses the *Jaun*, and beyond *Broc* the *Saane*, and lastly leads through wood to *La Tour-de-Trême* (p. 236) and ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bulle* (p. 235; diligence from Charmey to Bulle daily in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.). — From Crésus (see above) a pleasant route leads by *Cerniat* and the ancient monastery of *Valsainte*, and over the *Chésalle-Eck* (*Chésalette*; 4659 ft.) to the (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Schwarzsee-Bad* (p. 38). On the *Kalte Sasse*, 4 hrs. to the N.E. of the *Schwarzsee*, are the solitary but well-kept and popular *Baths of Schwefelberg* (4573'), with springs impregnated with lime, whence a bridle-path crosses the *Gantrist Pass* (p. 159) to (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Bad Blumenstein* (p. 159).

The road crosses the Simme, and turns suddenly round the *Lau-beckstalden* rock. To the left, the two ruined castles of *Mannenberg*.

25 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Zweisimmen* (3215'; **Krone*; **Hôtel Simmenthal*; *Bär*), the principal village (2217 inhab.) in the valley, lies at the confluence of the *Grosse* and *Kleine Simme*. Pleasant views from the cemetery, and from *Schloss Blankenburg*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the S.E. (p. 200).

The road ascends gradually for 5 M., with the *Kleine Simme* in a pine-clad valley on the left, and crosses five or six deep ravines. At the top of the hill (4227'; *Inn*) begin the *Saanen-Müser*, a broad Alpine valley, sprinkled with innumerable chalets and cottages. A striking view is gradually disclosed of the *Rüblehorn*, or *Dent de Chamois* (7569'), the barometer of the surrounding country (comp. p. 117), the indented *Gumfluh* (8068'), the snow-fields of the *Sanetsch* beyond it, and finally the huge *Gelten Glacier* (p. 233) to the left. Lower down we obtain a fine survey of the *Turbach*, *Lauenen*, and *Gsteig* valleys (p. 233).

34 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Saanen*, Fr. *Gesseney* (3556'; **Grand Logis*, or *Gross-Landhaus*, R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *Ours*, unpretending; one-horse carr. to Thun 25 fr.), is the capital of the upper valley of the *Saane* (*Sarine*), with 3780 inhab., occupied in cattle-breeding and the manufacture of the famous *Gruyère* cheese and a variety called *Vacherin*.

To *Gsteig*, and over the *Col de Pillon* to *Aigle*, see R. 67; over the *Sanetsch* to *Sion*, see p. 234.

FROM SAANEN TO CHÂTEAU D'ŒUX (p. 237) 7 M.; diligence twice daily in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., by *Rougemont*, or *Rothenberg* (**Pens*, Cottier, prettily situated, reasonable), the frontier between cantons Bern and Vaud, where the language changes from German to French, and *Ftendruz*.

IV. LAKE OF GENEVA. LOWER VALLEY OF THE RHONE. SAVOY AND THE AOSTA VALLEY.

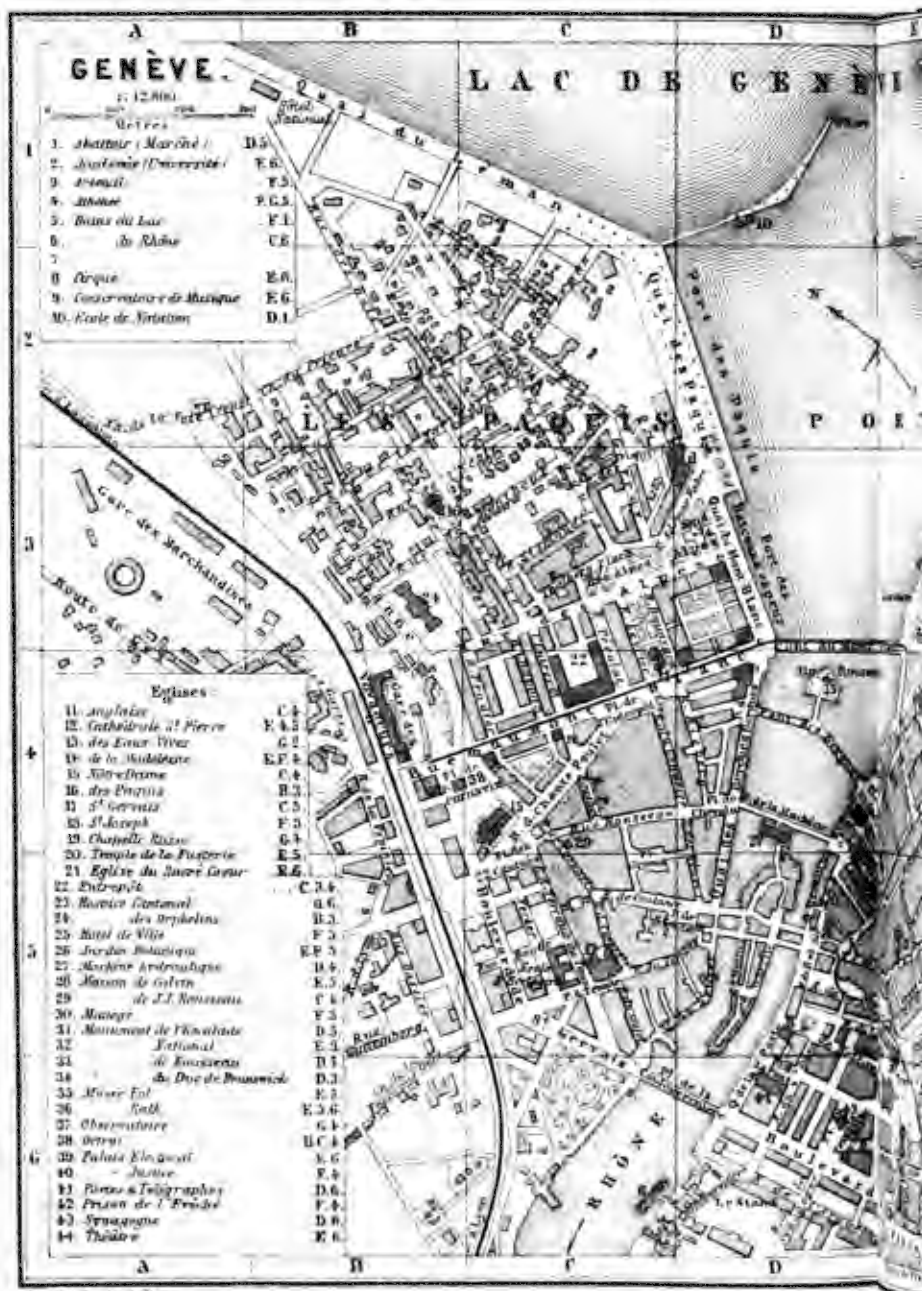
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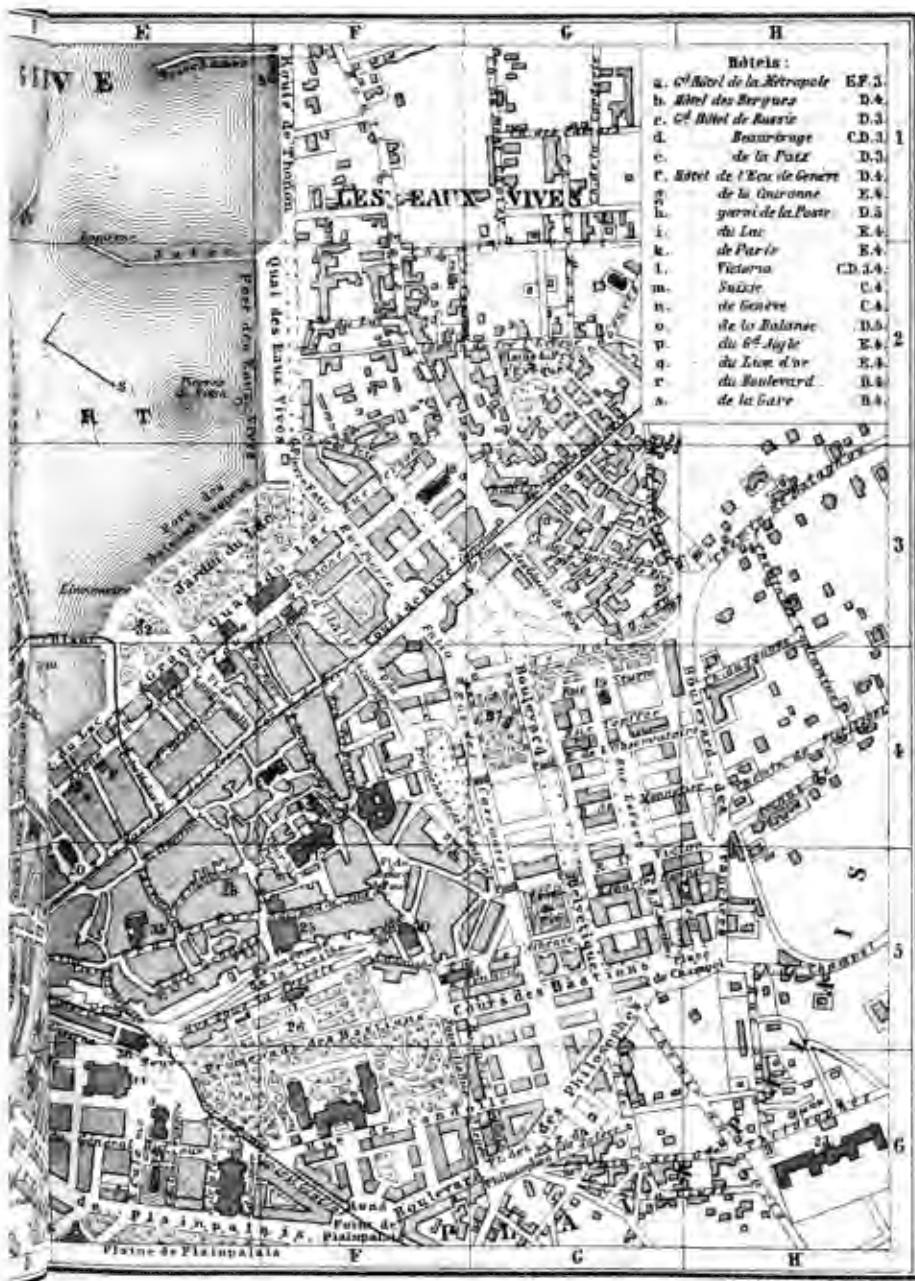
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64. Geneva.

Fr. *Genève*, Ger. *Genf*, Ital. *Genevra*.

Hotels. *On the Left Bank:* *HÔTEL DE LA MÉTROPOLE (Pl. a), opposite the Jardin du Lac, R. 3-4, B. 2, D. 5, L. & A. 2 fr.; *ECU DE GENEVE (Pl. f), R. 3, D. 4-5 fr.; COURONNE (Pl. g), R. 3-6, D. 5 fr.; these three command a view of the lake. — HÔTEL DU LAC (Pl. i); *HÔTEL DE PARIS (Pl. k), with view of the lake; *HÔTEL GARNI DE LA POSTE (Pl. h), R. 2-3, D. 3½-4, L. & A. 1½ fr.; BALANCE (Pl. o). — GRAND AIGLE (Pl. p), Rue du Rhône. The hotels on the *Right Bank* of the Rhone have a sunny aspect, command a view of the Alps, and are sheltered in winter from the 'Bise' (N. wind). *HÔTEL DES BERGUES (Pl. b), opposite Rousseau's Island, D. 5 fr.; *HÔTEL DE RUSSIE (Pl. c), Quai du Montblanc, R. from 3, D. 5-7, L. & A. 2 fr.; *HÔTEL DE LA PAIX (Pl. e), Quai du Montblanc; HÔTEL BEAU-RIVAGE (Pl. d)





Hôtels :

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r.	du Boulevard	D.4
s.	de la Gare	D.4

and *HÔTEL D'ANGLETERRE, on the Quai des Pâquis; at these three, R. from 3, B. 1½, D. 5, L. & A. 2 fr. — *HÔTEL NATIONAL, higher up, a large new house, well situated. — *HÔTEL SUISSE (Pl. m), *HÔTEL VICTORIA (Pl. l), and *HÔTEL DE GENEVE (Pl. n) in the Rue du Montblanc, not expensive; HÔTEL RICHEMONT, Place des Alpes; HÔTEL DU BOULEVARD (Pl. r), HÔTEL-PENSION DES ARTS, HÔTEL DE LA GARE (Pl. s), and HÔTEL DE LA MONNAIE, all near the station.

Pensions Alimentaires, very numerous owing to the great influx of strangers: 120 to 300 fr. per month. *Mme. Buscartet* (200-250 fr.), Quai du Montblanc 9; *Bovet* (200 fr.), Rue Général Dufour; *Picard* (120-200 fr.), Quai des Eaux-Vives; *Mme. E. Magnenat* (200 fr.), Quai des Eaux-Vives 2; *Fischer*, Quai des Eaux-Vives (6 fr. per day; lake-baths near it); *Flaegel*, Rue Pierre Fatio; *Mme. Fleischmann*, Rue Petitot 2; *Mmes. Livet et Grobet*, Cours de Rive 18; *Bez*, Rue du Rhône 110; *Pens. de l'Académie*, *Pens. Desarzens*, and *Labarthe*, all near the university; *Mmes. Fromont et Jackson*, Rue Pradier 3; *Trinacria*, Boul. de Lausanne, near the station; *Mme. Richardel* (6 fr. per day), Rue du Montblanc 8; *Vve. Picard* (150 fr.), Place de la Métropole 2; *Vve. Flouck*, Rue du Rhône 9; *Maréchal*, Petit-Florissant 12; *Hôtel-Pens. Beau-Séjour*, on the Champel; *Kernen*, Route de Lyon (aux Charmilles). — For students chiefly: *Mme. Roussy* (85-100 fr.), Rue du Rhône 29; *Mayor*, 'en l'île'.

Cafés. Left Bank: *Café du Nord*, *de la Couronne*, and *de Genève*, all on the Grand Quai; *du Théâtre*, in the new Theatre; *du Musée*; *Lyrique*; *Claret*; *du Globe*, Rue du Rhône 36; café in the *Jardin du Lac*. — Right Bank: *Café de la Poste*, at the corner of the Rue du Montblanc and the Rue Pécolat; *Jardin des Alpes*, Place des Alpes. Travellers sometimes breakfast at these cafés (coffee and rolls 75 c.). — **Beer**. Bavarian at *Ackermann's*, Rue du Rhône 92; *Landolt*, Rue du Rhône, Rue Rousseau, and Rue du Conseil Général; *Brasserie Bâle-Strasbourg* and *de l'Opéra*, near the new theatre; *Eberbach*, Rue de Chantepoulet; *Thoma*, Boulevard St. Gervais, near the Pont de la Coulouvrenière; also at most of the cafés. Geneva beer at the breweries outside the gates: *Treiber*, Route de Chêne, with a pleasant shaded terrace. — **Restaurants**. Left Bank: *Café du Nord*; *Spuller*, Rue du Rhône 96; *Café du Rhône*, Rue du Rhône 10; *Vizioz*, Place du Rhône; *Siebenlist* (Italian wines), Rue du Rhône 90; also at the hotels. — Right Bank: *Railway Restaurant*; *Romang*, Rue Chantepoulet.

Baths. *De la Poste*, Rue du Stand, well fitted up, hot, cold, shower, vapour baths, etc. — **LAKE BATHS**. Swimming and separate baths (Pl. 5) at the new quay on the left bank, outside the harbour, Route de Thonon; and also by the pier on the opposite bank (Pl. 10); both open for ladies on week-days, 8-10 o'clock. — **BATHS IN THE ARVE**, very cold, Chemin de l'Arve, 424 and 473, ¾ M. from the Place Neuve.

Railway Station for Switzerland and France (Lyons, Chambéry, etc.), at the upper end of the Rue du Montblanc, right bank.

Post and Telegraph Offices, Quai de la Coulouvrenière (Pl. 21). *Branch Offices* opposite the railway-station, and Rue du Rhône 53, all open from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Diligences to Chamouny (the best those of the *Messageries Nationales*, Grand-Quai 10) daily. Four vehicles start from the Grand-Quai at 7 a.m., and another from Grand-Quai 28 at 4.30 p.m.; see p. 250. To *Anney* (p. 249) daily at 7 a.m. and 3 p.m., from Grand-Quai 10. To *Samoëns* (p. 260) daily at 10 a.m., from the Rue de Rive 13.

Omnibuses from every hotel to the station. Also from the post-office, fare 30 c.; each article of luggage 15 c. — To *Fernex* (every hour) 50 c., Place Cornavin; *Mornex* and *Monnetier* (p. 217), from Grand-Quai 28 (in summer) at 8.30, 11.30, and 6.30; fare to Mornex 1 fr. 30 c., to Monnetier 2 fr. — To the *Voirons* or *Bons* (p. 218) in summer, Thurs. and Sun. at 5 a.m., Sat. at 4 p.m., from Rue Winkelried 4, near the Hôtel des Bergues.

Tramway from *Carouge* (p. 250) through the town to *Chêne* (p. 250) with a branch from the *Place du Molard* to the railway-station. From Carouge to Chêne 40 c.; from the theatre through the town and from the railway-station to the Place du Molard 10 c.

Voituriers. *Kölliker*, on the Pâquis; *Regard*, on the Terrassière; *Société*

Genevoise (*Achard & Co.*), Rue des Pâquis 35. One-horse carr. 15, two-horse 30 fr. per day, fee included. — *Fiacre* per hour 2½, per drive within the town 1½ fr.; luggage ½ fr.

Steamboats. *Swiss Bank* (N.), p. 218; *Savoy Bank* (S.), p. 240. Piers of both at the Jardin du Lac (p. 210). The express-steamers 'Bonivard' and others (p. 218) start from the Quai du Montblanc, opposite the Hôtel de Russie. — Small steamers at lower fares, called 'Mouches', ply between the Quai des Eaux-Vives, Hermance, and Coppet.

Boats (with boatman 3 fr. for the first hour, and 1 fr. for each additional ½ hr.), near the Jardin du Lac, the Quai du Montblanc, and the two jetties near the lighthouses. The English 'canots' are steadier than the 'voiliers' or sailing-boats. The smaller boats used within the harbour are called 'nacelles.' Rowers are prohibited to approach the Pont des Bergues on account of the dangerous rapidity of the stream.

Shops. The most attractive are those on the Grand-Quai, the Rue du Rhône, the Rue de la Corratierie (left bank), the Quai des Bergues, and the Rue du Montblanc (right bank). Geneva is noted for its watches and jewellery; the latter is chiefly exported to Italy and the Levant. In Geneva 110,000 watches are manufactured annually. Among the watch-makers of repute may be mentioned *Vacheron & Co.*, Rue Tour de l'Ile 3; *Golay* and *Legrandroi & Fils*, both on the Quai des Bergues; *Patek, Philippe & Co.*, *Ekegren*, *Piquet & Bachmann*, all on the Grand-Quai; *Badollet & Co.*, near the post-office; *Rossel-Bautte* and *Plojour*, Rue du Rhône. — Engraver, *M. L. Bovy*, chiefly for medals, Rue Chantepoulet. — Mountains-shoes: *Müller*, Place du Molard. — Trunks and other travelling requisites: *Isenring*, Place du Lac 2. — Carved wood, musical boxes, etc.: *Mauchain*, next door to the Métropole.

Booksellers. *Georg*, Corratierie 10; *Monroe*, Grand Quai 32; *Mueller*, Molard 2; *Sandoz*, Rue du Rhône 13.

Newspapers, periodicals, etc., in the *Société de Lecture*, Grand' Rue 11; cards of admission procured from members.

Agence de l'Education (information regarding boys' and girls' schools, teachers, governesses, etc.): *Mme. Lafond*, Rue du Rhône 1.

Exhibition of Art of the *Société des Amis des Beaux-Arts*, in the Athénée (p. 212). Admission 1 fr.

Theatre (p. 213). Performances daily in winter. Visitors are admitted to the 'Foyers' on Sunday evenings without tickets.

Organ Concert at the Cathedral (p. 211) on Mon., Wed., and Sat., at 7. 30 p. m.; tickets (1 fr. each) obtainable from the concierge and at the hotels. — Concerts in the *Palais Electoral* every Sunday afternoon in winter.

Exhibition of Art, belonging to the *Société des Amis des Beaux-Arts*, in the Athénée (p. 212). Admission 1 fr.

Physicians. *Dr. Wilkinson*, Place du Lac 1; *Dr. L. Appia*, Rue des Chanoines 5; *Dr. Odier*, Corratierie 8; *D'Espine*, Rue Beauregard 6. — **Chemists.** *Geo. Baker*, Place des Bergues 3; *Hahn*, Place Longemalle; *Schmidt*, Rue du Montblanc; *Habel*, Place du Rhône, etc.

Hydropathic Establishment, 'sous Champel', on the Arve, well fitted up. The lofty terrace, to which strangers are admitted, commands a fine view of the Arve and the town.

English Church on the right bank, near the Hôtel des Bergues (Pl. a).

American Church, Rue du Rhône.

Geneva (1243'), the capital of the smallest canton next to Zug, with 48,833 inhab. (more than half Prot.), is the richest and most populous town in Switzerland. It lies at the S. end of the lake, at the point where the blue waters of the *Rhone* emerge from it with the swiftness of an arrow, and a little above the confluence of the *Rhone* and the *Arve* (p. 250). The *Rhone* surrounds the little *Quartier de l'Ile*, and divides the town into two parts: on the left bank lies the principal part of the town, the Geneva of

history, the seat of government and centre of traffic; on the right bank is the *Quartier St. Gervais*, formerly a suburb chiefly inhabited by the poorer classes. On the S.E. side of the town part of the old fortifications, now used as a promenade, still exist; but elsewhere they have been removed since 1850, in consequence of which the town has extended rapidly, especially on the right bank, where the railway has given rise to many improvements.

Seen from the lake, Geneva presents a very imposing appearance, the banks of the Rhone being flanked with broad quays and substantial buildings, but in the interior of the old town the streets, with a few exceptions, are narrow, steep, and crooked. *La Corrairie*, the ancient fosse, celebrated in the annals of the town†, the *Rues Basses*, a series of streets which intersect the town from E. to W. (*Rue des Allemands*, *du Marché*, etc.), and the *Rue du Rhône* are the only broad streets in this part of the town.

The two halves of the city separated by the Rhone are connected by means of six bridges. The highest of these, the handsome ***Pont du Montblanc**, completed in 1862, 280 yds. long, leads from the *Rue du Montblanc*, a broad street descending from the railway-station, to the *Jardin du Lac* (see p. 210); this bridge and garden form the centre of attraction to visitors in summer. Between the Pont du Montblanc and the *Pont des Bergues* is **Rousseau's Island**, united to the latter by a small chain-bridge, and planted with trees (small café). In the centre stands the bronze statue of the 'wild self-torturing sophist' himself, executed by Pradier in 1834.

Handsome quays with numerous shops extend along both banks of the river near these bridges, the principal being the *Grand-Quai* on the left bank, and the *Quai des Bergues* on the right. The **Quai du Montblanc**, on the right bank, extending from the Pont du Montblanc towards the N.E., affords a beautiful survey of the *Mont Blanc group, which is visible almost in its entire extent, and presents a strikingly majestic appearance on clear evenings.

An idea of the relative heights of the different peaks is obtained from this point of view much better than at Chamouny itself. Thus Mont Blanc itself is 15,781' in height, whilst the Aiguilles du Midi on the left are 12,608' only. Farther to the left are the Grandes Jorasses and the Dent du Géant; in front of the Mont Blanc group are the Aiguilles Rouges; then, more in the foreground, the Môle, an isolated pyramid rising from the plain; near it the snowy summit of the Aiguille d'Argentière; then the broad Buet; to the extreme left the long crest of the Voirons, which terminate the panorama on the left, while the opposite extremity is formed by the Great and Little Salève.

† On the night of 11th Dec., 1602, the Savoyards attempted to obtain possession of Geneva, and would have scaled the wall of the Corrairie if the citizens had not promptly repulsed them. A *Fountain* (Pl. 25) in granite (by Leeb of Munich), erected in 1857 at the W. end of the Rue des Allemands, commemorates this event. Beneath are two reliefs representing the defeat of the assailants, and Théod. de Bèze returning thanks to God; above, a group of soldiers scaling the walls, surmounted by a statue (emblematical of the town of Geneva), armed with lance and buckler.

In the *Place des Alpes* rises the sumptuous **Monument of Duke Charles II. of Brunswick** (d. 1873), who bequeathed his large fortune (about 20 million fr.) to the town of Geneva.

The platform on which the monument stands is enclosed on the side next the quay by a handsome iron railing, flanked with two colossal lions in red marble by *Cain*, and on the other sides by a marble balustrade. The monument is a modified and slightly enlarged copy of that of Can Signorio della Scala at Verona. It consists of a hexagonal structure in the form of a pyramid, in three stories, composed of white and coloured marble, and executed with lavish magnificence under the superintendence of *Franel*. It is surmounted by an equestrian statue of the duke in bronze, by *Cain*. The central story forms a Gothic chapel with a sarcophagus, on which is a recumbent figure of the duke by *Iguet*; and the reliefs on the sides (scenes from the history of Brunswick) are by the same master. At the corners, under projecting canopies borne by pillars, are marble statues of six celebrated Guelphs (Henry the Lion, Louis the Child, Ernest the Confessor, Augustus, Frederick William, and Karl William Ferdinand) by *Schoenewerk*, *Thomas*, *A. Millet*, and *Kissling*. Higher up are the Christian virtues, the Twelve Apostles, etc. — The platform is embellished with mosaic pavement, flower-beds, and fountains. On the right and left are two colossal Chimære by *Cain*. The pinnacled building resembling a tower, on the W. side, affords a good survey of the monument, with Mont Blanc in the background.

The *Quai des Pâquis*, planted with trees, forms the continuation of the *Quai du Montblanc*, and extends to the *Jetée*, or pier, which is also adorned with trees. The latter affords another fine view of the Alps and of the city. From the pier to the Villa Plantamour extends the new *Quai du Léman*.

A little way up the *Rue du Montblanc*, on the right, is the **English Church** (Pl. 11), a Gothic edifice designed by Monod (1853).

Near the *Pont de la Machine*, the next bridge below the island, is a large building containing a *Hydraulic Machine* (Pl. 27) which supplies the public fountains and many of the dwelling-houses with river-water.

On the S. bank of the lake (left bank of the Rhone), to the left as we approach from the *Pont du Montblanc*, rises the **National Monument** (Pl. 32), a bronze group of Helvetia and Geneva on a lofty pedestal, by *Doré*, commemorating the union of Geneva with the Confederation in 1814. — Farther up the lake are the pleasant grounds of the **Jardin du Lac**, where a band often plays in summer. To the left of the entrance is a 'barometer column', with a 'limnimètre' for measuring the height of the lake. In the centre of the garden are a tasteful fountain and a monument erected in 1880 to *Al. Calame* (p. 213). The *Kiosque*, opposite the *Hôtel de la Métropole*, contains an interesting **Relief of Mont Blanc* (Sun. and Thurs. 11-3 gratis; at other times 1½ fr.), carved in lime-wood, 26' in length, affording a good general idea of the relative heights of the 'monarch of mountains' and his vassals.

In the neighbourhood, rising above the surface of the lake, are the **Pierres du Niton**, two erratic blocks of granite, similar to those on the *Salève* and elsewhere in the environs. According to tradition, they are altars, on which the Romans once sacrificed to Neptune.

Along the lake, to the N. of the Jardin du Lac, extends the broad *Quai des Eaux-Vives*, planted with trees. (Route to Coligny, etc., see p. 216). Following the Rue d'Italie, which diverges from the Grand-Quai by the Hôtel Métropole, and ascending a few paces, we reach the *Promenade de St. Antoine*, a terrace planted with trees. On the right is the *Collège*, erected by Calvin in 1558; to the left (E.) is the *Observatory* (Pl. 37), and on an eminence farther distant (S.E.) rises the new **Russian Church** (Pl. 19), with its gilded domes, erected by contributions from the Imperial and other Russian families. The interior is worthy of inspection. Adjacent is a marble bust of *R. Toepffer* (d. 1846), the author.

The **Cathedral** (*St. Pierre*, Pl. 12), completed in 1024 by Emp. Conrad II. in the Romanesque style, was much altered in the 12th and 13th cent., and finally disfigured in the 18th by the addition of a Corinthian portico. The verger lives at the back of the church; or he may be found in the '*loge du concierge*' adjoining the church ($\frac{1}{2}$ fr.).

Interior. Carved stalls of the 15th century. Monument of *Duke Henri de Rohan* (leader of the Protestants under Louis XIII.), who fell at Rheinfelden (p. 42) in 1638, of his wife *Marg. de Sully*, and his son *Tancrède*; the black marble sarcophagus rests on two lions; the statue of the duke, in a sitting posture, has been restored in plaster, the original having been destroyed in 1798. Beneath a black tombstone in the nave lies *Jean de Brognier* (d. 1426), president of the Council of Constance. A black stone in the S. aisle is sacred to the memory of *Agrippa d'Aubigné* (d. 1630 at Geneva, in exile), the confidant of Henry IV. of France, erected to him, in gratitude for his services, by the Republic of Geneva. The pulpit contains a chair once used by Calvin. Admirable *Organ* (concerts, see p. 208).

No. 11 Rue des Chanoines, to the W. of the Cathedral, is *Calvin's House* (Pl. 28), which he occupied from 1543 till his death in 1564. He was interred in the cemetery of *Plain-Palais*, but the spot is unknown, as the great reformer expressly forbade that any monument should be erected to him.

In the vicinity, Grand Rue No. 40, is the house in which *Rousseau* was born (1712, d. 1778).

The **Musée Fol** (Pl. 35), Grand Rue 11, founded by *Mr. W. Fol*, contains (in the court to the right) a collection of Greek and Etruscan antiquities, the yield of recent excavations, and mediæval and Renaissance curiosities. Admission daily, 9-3; fee 50 c.

I. SALOON. Etruscan, Greek, and Roman Vases in terracotta (the best are Nos. 131, 235, 236, 290). 833. Wounded warrior (Etruscan); reliefs in terracotta (838. Fragment of a frieze; 840, 841. Gladiators; 843, 844. Fauns; 854. Victory). In the *Wall Cabinets* Etruscan, Latin, Greek, and Roman terracottas (in Cab. II. No. 239. Cup from Nola; Cab. III. No. 156. Amphora from Falerii). — *Glass Cases*: Etruscan and Greek clay vessels, vases, lamps, statuettes, etc. — II. SALOON. 1044, 1045. Bronze candelabra; 129. Crater (mixing vessel). *Wall Cabinets*: Utensils of different kinds, trinkets, etc.; also a cabinet containing bronzes presented by M. Simond in 1874. In the *Glass Cases*, bronzes (900, 916, 917. Etruscan mirrors; 1002, 1003. Cinerary urns). — III. SALOON. Sculptures in marble: 1347. Bust of Nero; 1316. Apollo Sauroctonus (ancient copy of the statue in the Vatican); 1317. Diana; 1339. Ariadne; 1333. Head, perhaps of one of the sons of Laocoon (in the Vatican); 1329. Flora; 1324. Youthful Bacchus; 1321.

Venus (from Tivoli). — Paintings: 3841. *Taddeo Gaddi*, Adoration of the Virgin; 3842. *Inn. da Imola*, Angels; 3829. Holy Family (from Imola; 14th cent.). — Frieze from the Villa of Crescentius near Rome (children and Cupids, etc.); 3868. Diana; 3845. Female figure. Flemish tapestry; carved chests and cabinets (16th-17th cent.); fayence, enamels, statuettes, etc. (16th cent.); objects from Japan, China, and Persia. — IV. SALOON. Pictures of different schools (of little value); ancient frescoes (3792. Centaur; 2793. Gazelle); in the glass cabinets a collection of book-covers, etc. — V. SALOON. Ancient and mediæval glass and cut stones.

On the first and second floor is the *Société de Lecture* (p. 208).

The **Hôtel-de-Ville** (Pl. 25), a clumsy building in the Florentine style, is only remarkable for the inclined planes in the interior, by which the councillors were enabled to ride, or be conveyed in litters, to or from the council-chambers. The edifice, recently restored, now contains the cantonal offices.

Opposite the Hôtel-de-Ville is the **Arsenal** (Pl. 3), containing the *Musée Historique Genevois*, a collection of old weapons, the ladders used at the 'escalade' (p. 209), etc. (open to the public Thurs., 11-3).

In the vicinity, Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville 12, is *M. Reviliod's Collection* (shown on week-days) of valuable pictures and antiquities (containing a *Raphael, Madonna with the finch).

A gateway adjoining the Hôtel-de-Ville leads to the shady promenades of **La Treille**, which afford a beautiful view of the Salève. Adjoining this terrace are the well-stocked **Botanic Garden** (Pl. 26), laid out in 1816 by the celebrated *De Candolle*, and the **Promenade des Bastions**, which also afford a pleasant walk. The green-house is adorned with marble busts of the celebrated Genevese, Chabrey, Trembley, Rousseau, Ch. Bonnet, De Saussure, and Senebier; and in front of it, on a bronze pedestal, rises a colossal bust of De Candolle. In the grounds on the W. side of the Promenade des Bastions are a statue of David by *Chaponnière* and the 'pierre aux fées', or 'aux dames', adorned with three female figures, said to be a Druidical stone.

The **Athénée** (Pl. 4), to the S.E. of the Botanical Garden, is a handsome Renaissance edifice, the façade of which is adorned with busts of nine celebrated citizens of Geneva (in front, Fabri, Hugues, Calvin, Roset, Rousseau, and Bonnet; on the right, Saussure, Lullin, and Pictet). It was erected by the wife of the 'philhellenist' Eynard, and presented to the Société des Beaux-Arts. It contains lecture-rooms, a library of works on the history of art, an exhibition of works of art (p. 208), and on the sunk-floor the *Musée Industriel* (open on Thurs., 1-3). — Near it is the *Ecole de Chimie*.

The new **University Building** (Pl. 2), on the Bastion Promenade, erected in 1867-71, consists of three different parts connected by two glass galleries. The central part contains the lecture-rooms, laboratories, and the collection of antiquities, coins, and medals. The wing on the right contains the Library, that on the left the Museum of Natural History.

The **Bibliothèque Publique**, at present containing 100,000 vols., founded by Bonivard, the prisoner of Chillon (p. 227) in 1551, is of spacious dimensions and handsomely fitted up. The first floor contains the reading-room, which is open on week-days from 10 to 4. A hall on the ground-floor, to the right of the entrance, contains valuable ancient and modern portraits of princes, reformers, and Genevese and French statesmen and scholars, chiefly of the time of the Reformation. (On the left: 56. Necker; 155. Lafontaine; 153. Descartes; 158. Winckelmann, by A. Kauffmann; 83. De Saussure; 61. Turquet de Mayerne, attributed to *Rubens*; 79. Ch. Bonnet, by *Juehl*; 88. Sismondi; 89. De Candolle, by *Hornung*; 91. Humbert; 76. Euler; 121. D'Aubigné; 1. Farel; 8. De Beza; 2. Calvin; 157. Diderot; 138. Knox; 4. Zwingli; 118. Admiral Coligny; 149. Rabelais, etc.) This apartment also contains a collection of MSS., including autographs of Calvin and Rousseau. The most valuable MSS. are exposed to view in glass cases: homilies of St. Augustine on papyrus (6th cent.); house-keeping accounts of Philip le Bel (1308); many with miniatures, some of which formed part of the booty taken from Charles the Bold at Grandson (p. 26). On an old reading-desk is a French Bible (printed at Geneva in 1588), richly bound in red morocco, and bearing the arms of France and Navarre, which was destined by the Council of Geneva as a gift to Henry IV., but never presented owing to his abjuration of Protestantism. The concierge expects a fee for showing this apartment. On the ground-floor are also the *Archaeological Museum*, containing prehistoric and other antiquities, chiefly of local interest, and the *Cabinet of Coins* (open on Thurs., 1-4).

The **Natural History Museum**, admirably arranged by the late F. J. Pictet, contains the famous collection of conchylia of B. Delessert (formerly Duke Masséna), which has been described by Lamarck; Pictet's collection of fossils; De Saussure's geological collection, described in his '*Voyages dans les Alpes*'; Melly's collection of about 35,000 coleoptera; a valuable rock-crystal from the Tiefengletscher (p. 140), presented by M. Reviliod, etc. — Admission to the Museum on week-days (except Sat.), 1-3, and Sun., 11-1, gratis; at other times on application to the concierge (fee).

The new ***Theatre** (Pl. 44), in the *Place Neuve*, to the N.W. of the university, designed by Goss, and erected in 1872-79, at a cost of 4 million fr., is a handsome modern Renaissance building, with a façade richly embellished with columns and figures. The interior, with its sculptures and mural paintings, and particularly the 'foyers' of the first boxes, are worthy of inspection (see p. 208).

Theatrical performances were long forbidden at Geneva by the austere regulations of Calvin. When Voltaire caused his pieces to be performed at Fernex (p. 216), almost in sight of the Genevese, Rousseau thus remonstrated with his great contemporary: 'Je ne vous aime pas: vous avez corrompu ma république en lui donnant des spectacles.'

The ***Musée Rath** (Pl. 36), opposite the theatre, containing a collection of pictures, casts, etc., was founded by the Russian general Rath, a native of Geneva, and presented to the city by his sisters. It has since been greatly extended. Admission in summer on Mon., Wed., Thurs., and Frid. 1-4, and Sun. 11-4, gratis; at other times, fee 1/2 fr.

VESTIBULE. In the centre, 64. Borghese vase; on the right, bust of Molière, by *Houdon*; on the left, bronze bust of Duke Charles II. of Brunswick (p. 210). Left: Models and busts by *Pradier*; busts in bronze (Pradier, Sismondi, Humbert, Jacquet); busts in marble (Bellot, Rousseau, Bonnet). 112. *Odier*, Charles the Bold in the church at Nesle. 72. Relief by *Chaponnière*. Right: Principal door of the baptistery at Florence by Ghiberti; antique torso; Venus; marble bust of Necker by *Houdon*. 99. *Imhof*, Eve. *Chaponnière*: 71. Greek captive, 77. David, 84. Bust of V. v. Bunstetten. — Room on the right: casts from the antique (Laocoon, Children of Niobe, Wrestler, Grinder, etc.). — **PRINCIPAL SALOON.** In the

centre a marble bust of Gen. Rath. Pictures: (l.) 19, *20, (r.) *18, 17. *Alex. Calame* (of Vevey, 1810-64), The four seasons; (l.) 41. *Dunant*, Harvest; 5. *Anker*, Meeting of a town council in Canton Bern; above it, *Koller*, Large cattle-piece; *Franç. Diday* (of Geneva, 1802-77), 38. *Pissevache*, 36. Village on the Lake of Brienz; 110. *Muyden*, Pifferari; 76. *Lairesse*, Bacchanalian; 71. *Humbert*, The ford; 78. *Largillière*, Portrait of Rigaud the painter; 66. *Hornung*, A prisoner; *43. *Duvai*, On the Upper Nile; 39. *Diday*, Giessbach; 95. *Lugardon*, Arnold v. Melchthal; *Liotard*, 91. Maria Theresa, 89. Portrait of himself; 27. *Corot*, The rest; 56. *Greuze*, Child's head (a study); 65. *Hornung*, Catherine de Médicis before the head of Admiral Coligny; *66. *Ch. Humbert*, Watering cattle; 73. *Largillière*, St. John; 23. *Castres*, Narrative of the prisoner of war (1871); 57. *Grosclaude*, The volunteer; 37. *Diday*, Oaks in a storm; 150. *Toepffer*, Leaving church in winter; *P. Pourbus*, 120. Marie de Médicis, 119. Portrait; 151. *Thulier*, Lake of Annecy; 46. *Faras*, Gen. Dufour; *16. *Calame*, Storm at the Handeck; 94. *Lugardon*, Liberation of Bonivard; 60. *Guigon*, The Rhone at Geneva; *Corot*, 28. Ville d'Avray, 30. Mt. Soracte, 31. Montmartre, 1840. — Room II. In the centre, Venus by *Bartolini*. Busts of Mme. de Staël, John Brown (the American abolitionist), B. Constant, E. Dumont, Jer. Bentham, Gen. Dufour, and others. Left: 121. *Rigaud*, Eliz. Charlotte, Duchess of Orleans; 3. *Agasse & Toepffer*, Horse-market; 64. *Hornung*, Calvin's Death; 111. *Netscher*, Portrait; 108. *Molenaar*, Rustic wedding; *L. Robert* (of La Chaux-de Fonds, 1791-1835), 125, 124. Young Italian and Bernese women; 25. *Ph. de Champagne*, Dead nun; 133. *Ryckaert & Molenaar*, Tavern scene; 107. *Molenaar*, Tavern scene; 77. *Largillière*, Portrait; 32. *Coppel*, Bacchus and Ariadne; 154, 155. *Velazquez*, Philip IV. of Spain and his wife Maria Anna of Austria; 157. *Jos. Vernet*, Sea-piece; 127, 128. *Salv. Rosa*, Landscapes.

On the S.W. side of the Place Neuve is the **Conservatoire de Musique** (Pl. 9), erected in 1858, behind which stands the handsome *Eglise du Sacré Cœur* (Pl. 21), formerly the Masonic Lodge. To the S. of this is the **Bâtiment Electoral** (Pl. 39), on which is inscribed the motto of Geneva, '*Post tenebras lux*'. It contains a large hall, used for exhibitions and concerts.

Leaving the Place Neuve, and passing the **Synagogue** (Pl. 43), an edifice in the Moorish style (interior very plain), we may now cross the *Pont de la Coulouvrenière*, the lowest of the bridges, and passing the *Ecole des Arts* and the simple and handsome Rom. Cath. church of *Notre-Dame* (Pl. 15), proceed direct to the railway-station.

History. Geneva possesses few monuments, and its sights may easily be inspected in one day: but in the history of intellectual and social progress it occupies a very prominent and interesting position. The principles which since the 16th cent. have shaken Europe to its foundation, have emanated chiefly from Geneva. *Calvin*, who resided here from 1536 to 1564, and *Rousseau*, who was born at Geneva in 1712, were the great advocates, one of religious, the other of social reform; but, though kindred in genius, these illustrious men had no other qualities in common. The former, next to Luther the most eminent of the old reformers, directed his whole energy to the propagation of the reformed religion, while the other employed his transcendent powers of mind in disseminating principles which conduce neither to the good nor the happiness of mankind. Geneva has also given birth to the naturalists *De Luc*, *Bonnet*, and *De Saussure*, the botanists *De Candolle* and *E. Boissier*, the political economist *Say*, the historian *Sismondi*, the natural philosophers *De la Rive*, *J. Pictet*, and many other distinguished savants. *Necker*, the minister of Louis XVI., and his daughter, *Madame de Staël*, were also natives of Geneva. A country so limited in extent (the canton being only 15 miles long by as many broad) could never have much prominence in a political point of view. '*When I shake my wig, I powder the whole republic*', was the well-

known sarcasm of Voltaire. '*It is a tempest in a glass of water*', was the contemptuous exclamation of the Emperor Paul, on hearing of some commotion in the little commonwealth.

We find Geneva mentioned for the first time by Cæsar: '*Extremum oppidum Allobrogum est proximumque Helvetiorum finibus Geneva. Ex eo oppido pons ad Helvetios pertinet, quem Cæsar jubet rescindi*', etc. (de Bello Gall. i. 6-8). With the Allobroges, Geneva fell under Roman rule; in 482, owing to the decay of the Roman Empire, it became subject to Burgundy; in the following century the Franks gained possession of it, and retained their footing until the division of the empire. After subduing Burgundy (1034), the Emperor *Conrad II.* caused himself to be proclaimed king here for the second time, and was crowned by the Archbishop of Milan.

Succeeding ages witnessed a series of struggles between the Bishops of Geneva, who aimed at the temporal power, the Counts or Dukes of Savoy, who contrived that the episcopal throne should always be occupied by a member of their own family. In the midst of these dissensions, the citizens of Geneva concluded an alliance with Freiburg (1518) and Bern (1526). Two parties were thus formed in the town, the Confederates (Ger. *Eidgenossen*), pronounced by the French '*Higuenos*', whence the term '*Huguenots*', and the *Mamelukes*, partisans of the House of Savoy.

Out of these discords, which the treaty of St. Julien in 1530 only partially allayed, sprang the *Reformation*, to which Geneva immediately attached itself. In 1535 the Bishop transferred his seat to Gex. From that time the supremacy of the Romish Church ceased at Geneva; the new doctrines were vigorously and successfully propagated by *Farel*, and the Bishop was deprived of his power.

About this time the theologian *Jean Calvin* (properly *Caulvin*, or *Chaurin*), who was born at Noyon in Picardy in 1509, and had been expelled from France on account of his tenets, sought refuge at Geneva. He attached himself to *Farel*, and soon obtained so great an influence in all the affairs of church and state, that he may be said to have exercised a complete sway in Geneva, and he maintained his authority until his death (1564). He was indefatigable in preaching, and his zeal against the corruptions of the Romish Church was unbounded; his rhetorical powers were of the highest order, and he exercised an irresistible influence over his fellow-citizens. Austere in his own mode of life, he imposed a most rigorous code upon others, and if the Bishop's sway had been tyrannical, Calvin's was not less so. But while vindicating the liberty of conscience, he too frequently forgot his own principles and the behests of the Gospel he advocated. *Castellio*, one of his earliest friends and fellow-labourers, having ventured to differ from him on the doctrine of predestination, was banished by him in 1540. *Michael Servetus*, a Spanish physician who had fled from Vienne in Dauphiné in consequence of having written a treatise on the doctrine of the Trinity (*de Trinitatis erroribus*), and who had only sojourned in Geneva for a short time, was arrested in 1553 by Calvin's order and condemned to the stake, a judicial murder which has left an indelible stain upon the memory of the stern and unforgiving reformer. The execution took place on the *Champel*, a hill to the S. of the town.

The attempts made by the Dukes of Savoy at the beginning of the 17th cent. to recover possession of Geneva were abortive. Many Protestant princes, who recognised Geneva as the bulwark of the Reformed church, contributed considerable sums of money towards the fortification of the town.

In the 18th cent. Geneva was greatly weakened by intestine troubles. *Jean Jacques Rousseau*, the son of a watchmaker, was born here in 1712, and remained in his native town till his 16th year. His writings, which exhibit ability of the highest order, exercised a great influence on the opinions of his age, but their tendency was highly injurious to society, and he passed a troubled and agitated life. At the instigation of Voltaire and the university of Paris, and by order of the magistrates of Geneva, his '*Emile*' and '*Contrat Social*' were burnt in 1763 by the hangman, as being '*téméraires, scandaleux, impies et tendants à détruire la religion chrétienne et tous les gouvernements*'. He died at Ermenonville, near Paris, in 1778.

On 15th April, 1798, the French entered Geneva, annexed the town to the French Republic, and made it the capital of the *Département du Léman*. The events of 1814 having restored it to liberty, it was incorporated with the Swiss Confederation, of which it became the 22nd Canton. The later history of Geneva, the rise of Radicalism in 1846, the ascendancy of James Fazy, and his fall in 1864, are probably already familiar to the reader.

65. Environs of Geneva. Fernex. Salève. Voirons.

Comp. Map, p. 218.

Omnibuses and other conveyances, see p. 207.

In the vicinity of Geneva, both banks of the lake are studied with a succession of villas, standing in beautiful gardens which are seldom open to the public. The Villa Rothschild and the Campagne Favre at Prégny (see below) may, however, be visited without special permission.

Right (W.) Bank. At *Les Délices*, the Campagne Tronchin, property of Voltaire from 1755 to 1760; at *Varembé*, McCulloch ('Château de l'Impératrice', formerly occupied by the Empress Josephine, and afterwards by Lola Montez); at *Le Rivage*, the Villa of the Countess Gasparin; at **Prégny**, Adolf Rothschild (an imposing château recently built, visible from the lake; magnificent *View of Mont Blanc from the pavilion; admission in absence of the proprietor on Tues. and Frid., 2-6, by tickets, procured gratis at the hotels at Geneva). The road to it from Geneva leads to the left by the station and passes under the line, this being also the road to Fernex, which we follow as far as a (1 M.) garden-pavilion, where a finger-post indicates the way to Prégny to the right. The entrance to the garden is 1½ M. farther. Adjacent is the *Campagne Favre*, also commanding a fine view of Mont Blanc (always accessible).

Left (E.) Bank. At *Les Eaux-Vives*, Favre de la Grange (a magnificent villa, containing the Parting of Venus and Adonis, an early work of Canova); Diodati (Villa of Lord Byron).

WALKS. One of the finest walks in the environs is on the right bank, passing **Petit** and **Grand-Sacconnex**, along the brow of the hill, which commands a view of the lake and Mont Blanc, and down to **Versoix** (p. 219), whence Geneva may be regained either by railway or by steamboat. — On the left bank: from the Jardin du Lac (p. 210) along the quay, through the avenue of plane-trees, skirting the lake as far as (3 M.) **Vesenzaz** (Inn with garden by the lake); return by **Cologny** (**Chalet Suisse*, a restaurant; *Café des Alpes*), with a beautiful view of the lake, or farther to the E. by **Chougnay**. The latter route commands a fine survey of Mont Blanc.

The ***Bois de la Bâtie**, at the confluence of the Rhone and the Arve, also affords a pleasant walk. We follow the Rhone down to the (1 M.) new *Bridge over the Arve* (passing on the left the slaughter-houses and the cattle-market), ascend through the wood to a *Restaurant*, which affords a fine survey of the town and environs, and return by *Plainpalais*, or by the same route.

Omnibuses (p. 207) leave the Place Cornavin (near the station) every hour for **Fernex** (*Truite*), which lies 4½ M. to the N.W. of Geneva. On the road, from a hill near Petit Sacconnex, there is a charming view of Geneva, the lake, and Mont Blanc. Fernex is in

French territory. *Voltaire* may be regarded as the founder of the place. He purchased the land in 1759, attracted industrious colonists, founded manufactories, built a château for himself, and erected a church with the inscription, *Deo erexit Voltaire*. The château, which has been much altered, still contains a few rooms with reminiscences of the founder (adm. on week-days, 12-4). Fine view from the garden-terrace.

The ***Salève** (*Petit and Grand*), a long hill of limestone rock, rises 4 M. S.E. of Geneva, in the territory of Savoy (France). On the N.W. side it is nearly perpendicular, while on the S.E. it presents a gentle slope, covered with pastures and numerous habitations. The *Petit-Salève* (2959'), its N. extremity, extends to the Arve, and affords a beautiful view, which however is greatly surpassed by that from the *Grand-Salève* (4291'). The latter embraces the Mont Blanc chain, the Lake of Geneva, the Jura, the cantons of Geneva and Vaud, and part of France. At the top are the taverns *des Treize Arbres* and *à la Vue du Montblanc*. The still higher prolongation of the Salève to the right is called *Les Pitons* (4528'), the summit of which is marked by a stone tower.

The direct route to the Grand-Salève (3 hrs.) from Geneva is by *Carouge*, and *Crevin*, and through the *Grande Gorge* by a footpath.

Tramway to Carouge, where a finger-post indicates the road to Crevin to the left. Where the road divides we keep to the left until we reach the railway-embankment, under which we pass by the 'Passage pour la Grande Gorge'. This leads us in a few minutes to another road which we follow to the left as far as a stone where the path to the Grande Gorge diverges to the right. Farther on, at a doubtful point, another stone indicates the way.

The carriage-road leads by *Chêne* (p. 250) to (7 M.) **Mornex** (**Bellevue*), a charming village on the S. slope of the Petit-Salève, and thence to (1½ M.) **Monnetier** (2336'; **Hôtel-Pension de la Reconnaissance*), situated in a defile between the Petit and Grand-Salève. The ruined tower at the end of the new road has been converted into a pension (*Château de Monnetier*). From this point the ascent of the *Petit-Salève* occupies ½ hr., that of the *Grand-Salève* 1½ hr.

Omnibus from Geneva to Mornex, leaving Grand Quai 28, at 8.30, 11.30, and 6.30; fare 1 fr. 30 c., to Monnetier 2 fr. (comp. p. 207). Donkeys at Mornex and Monnetier 1 fr. per hour. Walkers may descend by the steps ('*Pas de l'Echelle*') on the N. of Monnetier to (½ hr.) *Veyrier*, whence *Carouge* (p. 250) is 2 M. distant. Tramway thence to Geneva.

***Les Voirons** (omnibus to the base, see p. 207), a long range of hills to the N.E. of Geneva (see p. 209), afford a fine view, extending from the Dent d'Oche to the mountains of the Lake of Annecy, and embracing the Mont Blanc chain. Near the top is the *Hôtel de l'Ermitage* (unpretending), in the midst of pine-wood. Charming walks hence to the (10 min.) pavilion on the *Calvaire*, the highest point (4777'); to the (20 min.) old monastery on the N.W. slope; to the *Crête d'Audoz*, an eminence ½ hr. to the S.W.; and to the (1 hr.) *Pralaire* (4613'), the S. peak.

The usual carriage-route from Geneva to the Voirons is by (13½ M.) *Bons* (omnibus, p. 207), from which we may walk or drive to the summit by the *Col de Saxe* in 2½-3 hrs. — The shortest route is by *La Bergue* on the Sixt road (p. 260), reached by carriage in 1½ hr.; thence by a good bridle-path on the W. side of the mountain, commanding a beautiful view of the lake and environs of Geneva, to the hotel in 2½ hrs. — Or the same road may be followed to *Boège*, on the E. side of the mountain, 7½ M. from La Bergue, whence the hotel may be reached in 2 hrs. by a road practicable for light charrs-à-bancs, but steep and rough at places.

The *Fort de l'Ecluse* and *Perte du Rhône* (in France) may be reached by the Geneva and Lyons railway in 1 hr., see p. 244.

66. From Geneva to Martigny by Lausanne and Villeneuve. Lake of Geneva (*Northern Bank*).

St M. Railway. In 4¾-6 hrs. (to Lausanne 1½-2¼, to Vevey 2¼-3¼ hrs.); fares 14 fr., 9 fr. 80, 7 fr. 5 c. (to Lausanne 6 fr. 35, 4 fr. 50, 3 fr. 20 c.; to Vevey 8 fr. 35, 5 fr. 90, 4 fr. 20 c.). Return-tickets from Geneva to St. Maurice, and from Bouveret to Brieg (comp. R. 70), are available for the day of issue only (on Sundays to Bex at reduced fares, available for two days); those obtained at the railway-stations are available for the steamboats, and *vice versa* (see below).

Steamboats along the **NORTHERN BANK** (14 in number, the '*Montblanc*' and '*Winkelried*' being the largest) far preferable to the railway: to Morges (4 fr., 1 fr. 70 c.) in 2½ hrs.; to Ouchy (Lausanne, 5 fr., 2 fr.) in 3 hrs.; to Vevey (6 fr. 50, 2 fr. 70 c.) in 3½-4 hrs.; to Villeneuve (7 fr. 50, 3 fr.) in 4¼-4½ hrs.; to Bouveret (5 fr., 2½ fr.) in 4¾-5 hours. Return-tickets for two days at a fare and a half, available also for the return-route by railway. The cabin-tickets are available for the second class only; but if the holder desires to travel in the first class he may obtain a supplementary ticket from the guard. Landing and embarkation free. — Stations on the N. bank (all with piers): *Versoir*, *Coppet*, *Céligny*, *Nyon*, *Rolle*, *Morges*, *Ouchy* (Lausanne), *Lutry*, *Cully*, *Corsier* (at the Grand Hôtel de Vevey), *Vevey-Marché*, *Vevey-La-Tour*, *Clarens*, *Montreux*, *Territet-Chillon*, *Villeneuve*. — Service along the **SOUTHERN BANK** (from Geneva to Bouveret), see p. 241. Stations: *Belotte*, *Bellerive*, *Anières*, *Hermance*, *Nernier*, *Thonon*, *Evian*. Steamboats also ply between the N. and S. banks, and between Evian and Geneva several times daily. (From Evian to Morges or Ouchy, 2 or 1 fr.). — No table d'hôte on board the steamboats, but a good plain dinner may be procured for 2½-3 fr. — The route along the N. bank is preferable to that on the S. (R. 70), as it affords a more extensive view of the Alps. A pleasant trip (½ day) may be taken from Vevey by Montreux, Territet, and Villeneuve, to Bouveret (on Sun. and Thurs. to Evian also), and back to Vevey (views of the Rochers de Naye, Dent de Jaman, Rochers de Verraux, Tour d'Ay and de Mayen, etc.).

The ***Lake of Geneva** (1230'), Fr. *Lac Léman*, Ger. *Genfer See*, the *Lacus Lemanus* of the Romans, is 50 M. in length along the N. bank, and 43 M. along the S. bank; 8½ M. wide between Rolle and Thonon, 7¼ M. between Ouchy and Evian, and 1¼ M. between the Pointe de Genthod and Bellerive; 500' deep near Chillon, 1014' near Meillerie, and 300' between Nyon and Geneva. The area is about 225 sq. M., being 15 sq. M. more than that of the Lake of Constance. In shape it resembles a half moon, with the horns turned towards the S.; and this form is most distinctly observed from the Signal de Bougy (p. 221). The E. horn formerly extended 9 M. farther towards Bex, but the deposits of the Rhone have gradually





filled up this part of the lake, and this alluvial tract is daily increasing in extent.

The Lake of Geneva differs in its deep blue colour from the other Swiss lakes, which are all more or less of a greenish hue. This blue tint is ascribed by Sir Humphrey Davy (who lived some years at Geneva, and died there in 1828), to the presence of iodine, a view which the Swiss scientific men do not accept. Fish are not abundant. There are twenty-one different kinds, the most esteemed of which are the *Ferraz* (Coregonus), the 'Felchen' of the Lake of Constance. The navigation of the lake is inconsiderable, the largest of the barges carrying 180 tons only. The graceful lateen-sail used here, and rarely seen except on the Mediterranean, has a very picturesque appearance. The banks are clothed with the sweet and wild chestnut, the walnut, the magnolia, the cedar of Lebanon, and the vine. The lake is enlivened by numerous gulls, which build their nests on the small rocky islands in the lake.

The Lake of Geneva, like that of Constance, is subject to occasional changes of level (*seiches*). At particular spots, especially where the bed of the lake is narrow, the water rises several feet without any apparent cause or previous commotion, remains at this height for 25 minutes at most, and then subsides to its original level. This phenomenon is generally attributed to some unusual atmospheric pressure on the surface of the water; it occurs more frequently at night than during the day, and in spring and autumn oftener than in summer, and is most marked when the sun suddenly begins to shine brightly from amidst heavy clouds. The waves of the lake in stormy weather are called by the natives '*moutons*'. In the early months of the year the water is lowest; in July, August, and September the melting of the snow occasions a rise of 5 or 6'. The currents (*lardyres*) caused by subterranean springs are frequently so strong, that no oarsman can make way against them. Waterspouts also occur occasionally. It has been ascertained that when the temperature of the lake at the surface is 76° Fahr., at a depth of 923' it is only 46°. The lake has never been entirely frozen over.

The Lake has for centuries been a favourite theme with writers of all countries. Its connection with some of the greatest names of modern times is universally known; Voltaire and Goethe speak of it with enthusiasm; Rousseau makes it the scene of his impassioned romance, the '*Nouvelle Héloïse*'; the exquisite stanzas of Byron, who spent some time on its shores, describe its varied beauties; and Alexandre Dumas compares it with the bay of Naples. On the N. side the dark-blue water of the lake is bounded by gently sloping hills, richly clothed with vineyards and orchards, and enlivened with numerous smiling villages. To the E. and S. a noble background is formed by the long chain of the mountains of Valais and Savoy, of which the higher ground on the N. bank affords a good survey. *Mont Blanc* is visible from the W. bank only, from Geneva, Nyon, Rolle, and particularly from Morges (p. 221).

Steamboat, see p. 218; departure, see p. 208. The bank of the lake is clothed with rich vegetation and studded with charming villas.

Versoix (*Lion d'Or*), a considerable village, once belonged to France. Choiseul, the minister of Louis XV., being hostile to Geneva, contemplated founding a rival city here. The streets were even mapped out, but the design was afterwards abandoned.

Coppet (*Croix Blanche; Ange; Hôtel-Pension du Lac*), opposite Hermance (p. 240). The château formerly belonged to *Necker*, a native of Geneva, who became a banker at Paris and minister of finance to Louis XVI. In 1790 he retired to Coppet, where he died in 1804. His daughter, the celebrated *Mme. de Staël* (d. 1817), also resided at the château for some years. Her desk, her portrait by

David, and a bust of Necker are shown to visitors. The father and daughter, with other members of the family, are buried in a chapel concealed by a group of trees and enclosed by a wall, to the W. of the château.

From Coppet a carriage-road leads N.W. by *Commugny* and *Chavannes de Bogis* to (3½ M.) *Divonne* (1543'; *Dr. Vidart's* hydropathic establishment, dear), charmingly situated beyond the French frontier in the *Pays de Ger* (from Nyon 5 M., diligence in connection with the express trains in 40 min.; from Geneva 12 M., two-horse carr. 12 fr.).

Céligny is prettily situated on a hill a little way inland.

Nyon (**Beaurivage; Couronne*) was the *Colonia Julia Equestris*, or *Noriodunum*, of the Romans. The ancient castle, with walls 10' thick, and five towers, built in the 12th cent., and now the property of the town, was once occupied by Victor v. Bonstetten (d. 1832), the author, who was frequently visited here by eminent Swiss savants, and who accorded an asylum to Carnot (d. 1823, at Magdeburg), the well-known general and republican.

ASCENT OF THE DÔLE, a beautiful excursion in clear weather. Omnibus from Nyon in 3 hrs. (9 M.; fare 2½ fr.) to **St. Cergues** (3432'; *Hôtel du Canton de Vaud; Union; Pension Delaigue*, and several others; **Observatoire*, a hotel and pension on a height, 5 min. from the post office, between the old château of St. Cergues and the Noirmont, view), a village at the N.E. base of the Dôle, two-thirds of the way from the top, frequently visited as a summer resort, and commanding a magnificent view of Mont Blanc. The road from Nyon to St. Cergues leads by (3 M.) *Trélex*, at the foot of the hills. The traveller should drive (6 fr.) as far as the beginning of the well-shaded old road, 1½ M. beyond Trélex, which follows the telegraph-wires, and ascends straight to St. Cergues (3 M.). One-horse carr. to Trélex 4, to St. Cergues 12 fr. and fee. From St. Cergues the **Dôle* (5505') is ascended in 2 hrs. (guide 5 fr., not indispensable). The view is picturesque and extensive, and Mont Blanc is seen in all its majesty. — From *Gingins*, 1½ M. to the W. of Trélex, a road leads to the (6 M.) *Chalets de la Divonne*, ½ hr. from the top of the Dôle. — A better route for pedestrians leads by *La Rippe*, 4½ M. to the W. of Nyon, and 1½ M. to the N. of Divonne (see above), and (½ M.) *Vendôme*, at the foot of the hill, from which a pleasant forest-path ascends to the summit in 3 hrs.

Diligence from St. Cergues by *Les Rousses*, a small French frontier-fort, and *Le Brassus*, to the *Lac de Joux*, *Le Lieu*, and *Le Pont*, a pleasant route (comp. p. 28).

Farther on, among the trees, stands the château of *Prangins*, formerly occupied by Joseph Bonaparte. A considerable part of the estate of *La Bergerie*, or *Chalet de Prangins*, which formerly belonged to him, is now the property of Prince Jérôme Napoléon. The old château itself was purchased in 1873 by the Moravians, who have transferred hither their boys' school which was formerly at Lausanne.

On a promontory stands *Promenthour*, and on the opposite bank, 3 M. distant, *Yvoire* (p. 240). The Jura mountains gradually recede. The most conspicuous peaks are the *Dôle* (see above), and to the right of this the *Noir-Mont* (5118'). The lake forms a semicircular bay from the mouth of the *Promenthour* to the *Aubonne* (p. 27) beyond Rolle, and here attains its greatest width (see p. 218). The banks of this bay, called *La Côte*, yield one of the best SWISS white wines.



1. Aménités	C. 1	6. Bassin de la Fontaine	B. 1
2. Bassin de la Fontaine	C. 2	7. Bassin de la Fontaine	B. 2
3. Bassin de la Fontaine	C. 3	8. Bassin de la Fontaine	B. 3
4. Bassin de la Fontaine	C. 4	9. Bassin de la Fontaine	B. 4
5. Bassin de la Fontaine	C. 5	10. Bassin de la Fontaine	B. 5
6. Bassin de la Fontaine	C. 6	11. Bassin de la Fontaine	B. 6
7. Bassin de la Fontaine	C. 7	12. Bassin de la Fontaine	B. 7
8. Bassin de la Fontaine	C. 8	13. Bassin de la Fontaine	B. 8
9. Bassin de la Fontaine	C. 9	14. Bassin de la Fontaine	B. 9
10. Bassin de la Fontaine	C. 10	15. Bassin de la Fontaine	B. 10
11. Bassin de la Fontaine	C. 11	16. Bassin de la Fontaine	B. 11
12. Bassin de la Fontaine	C. 12	17. Bassin de la Fontaine	B. 12
13. Bassin de la Fontaine	C. 13	18. Bassin de la Fontaine	B. 13
14. Bassin de la Fontaine	C. 14	19. Bassin de la Fontaine	B. 14
15. Bassin de la Fontaine	C. 15	20. Bassin de la Fontaine	B. 15

Rolle (*Tête Noire; Couronne*), the birthplace of the Russian general *Laharpe*, tutor of Emp. Alexander I., and one of the most zealous advocates for the separation of the canton of Vaud from that of Bern (1798). An *Obelisk* has been erected to his memory on a small island in the lake.

On a vine-clad hill, 1 hr. to the N. of Rolle, above the village of *Bougy*, is a famous point of view called the *Signal de Bougy* (2910'), which commands the lake, the mountains of Savoy, and Mont Blanc towering behind them. *Aubonne* (= *Couronne*), a very old and picturesque little town (possessing numerous gardens) with a beautiful avenue and pleasant public grounds, lies 2 M. E. of the Signal. The church contains a monument to the French Admiral Duquesne (d. 1687). Omnibus from Aubonne to (1½ M.) stat. *Allaman*. — About 5 M. to the W. of Allaman is *Gimel*, surrounded by pleasant pine-woods, a favourite summer resort of the Genevese (pension 4-4½ fr.).

The bank of the lake between Rolle and Lausanne is nearly level. On a promontory lies the village of *St. Prex*; then, in a wide bay, **Morges** (*Hôtel des Alpes*, pens. 5 fr.; *Hôtel du Port; Couronne*), a busy little town, with a harbour, and an old château now used as an arsenal. The mediæval château of *Vufflens*, on an eminence at some distance to the N., is said to have been erected by Queen Bertha (p. 40). From Morges we obtain a fine view of *Mont Blanc in clear weather through a valley on the S. bank.

The steamboat next reaches **Ouchy** (1230'; **Hôtel Beaurivage*, with pleasant garden, baths, etc., R. 3-5, B. 1½, D. 5, L. & A. 2 fr.; **Hôtel d'Angleterre*, less expensive; *Hôtel du Port*, small; all on the lake; Pens. *Villa Roseneck*; **Lake Baths*, 50 c.; boat 50 c. per hour, or with boatman 1½ fr.), formerly *Rive*, the port of Lausanne.

The RAILWAY STATION of the Swiss W. line is about 1¼ M. from Ouchy, and Lausanne lies ¼ M. higher (comp. the Plan). RAILWAY (*Ligne Funiculaire*) from Ouchy to Lausanne (station at Ouchy on the W. side of the village, near the lake; station at Lausanne under the Grand-Pont) in 9 min. (37 trains daily; fare 50 or 25 c., return-ticket 80 or 40 c.; intermediate stations *Jordils* and *St. Luce*, the latter near the station of the Swiss W. railway; see above). — *Porterage* of small articles to or from the steamer 10 c., trunk 20 c., if over 100 lbs. 30 c.

Lausanne (1689'). — **Hotels.** **HÔTEL GIBBON* (Pl. b), opposite the post-office, R. 3-4, B. 1½, D. 5, L. & A. 1¾ fr.; in the garden behind the dining-room the historian Gibbon wrote the concluding portion of his great work in 1787; **HÔTEL RICHE MONT* (Pl. e), between the station and the town, with pleasant grounds; **FAUCON* (Pl. a), R. from 2½ fr., B. 1½, D. 3-4, L. & A. 1½ fr.; *BELLEVUE* (Pl. c); **HÔTEL DU GRAND PONT* (Pl. d), near the bridge, R. 2, B. 1¼, D. 3 fr.; *HÔTEL BEAUSITE* (Pl. f); **HÔTEL DU NORD* (Pl. g), Rue du Bourg, with café, R., L., & A. 3, B. 1¼ fr. — **Pensions:** **Beauséjour*, *Victoria*, *Hallett*, *Campart*, *Paradis*, *Kraege* (adjoining the Beausite), and many others. Those in the Avenues de la Gare, du Théâtre, de Rumine, and other new streets near the station are the best situated. — *Restaurant Deriaz*, Place St. Laurent; *Hôtel du Nord* (see above); **Rail. Restaurant*.

Omnibus from the station into the town, ½ fr., box ½ fr. — Cab to the station 2 fr. — Railway from Lausanne to the station and Ouchy, see above.

Booksellers. *Benda*, Rue Centrale 3. Pianos, music: *E. R. Spiess*, Gr. Chêne 5.

Post and Telegraph Office, at the entrance to the town from the station.

English Church erected by Mr. Haldimand. Scotch Free Church, Rue Rumine.

Lausanne, the *Lausonium* of the Romans, with 29,356 inhab., the capital of the Canton de Vaud, occupies a beautiful and commanding situation on the terraced slopes of *Mont Jorat*, overshadowed by its cathedral on one side, and its castle on the other. The interior of the town is less prepossessing. The streets are hilly and irregular, and the houses in the older part insignificant. The two quarters are connected by the handsome **Grand-Pont*, erected in 1839-44, also named the *Pont-Pichard* after its builder. The nearly level street constructed by him intersects the town and passes under the castle by a tunnel, 50 paces long, near the Place de la Riponne. The new quarters of the town contain a number of handsome houses.

The ***Cathedral** (Pl. 6; Prot.), erected in 1235-75, and consecrated by Gregory X. in presence of Rudolph of Hapsburg, is a Gothic edifice of simple but massive construction. Since 1870 it has been undergoing restoration. The terrace on which it stands is approached from the market-place (Place de la Palud) by a quaint covered arcade of 160 steps. The sacristan (*marguillier*) lives to the left (N.) of the principal entrance, No. 5.

In 1536 a celebrated Disputation took place in this church, in which *Calvin*, *Farel*, and *Viret* participated, and which resulted in the removal of the episcopal see to Freiburg, the separation of Vaud from the Romish Church, and the suppression of the supremacy of Savoy. The INTERIOR (352' long, 150' wide) is remarkable for its symmetry of proportion. The vaulting of the nave, 66' in height, is supported by 20 clustered columns of different designs. Above the graceful triforium runs another arcade, which serves as a framework for the windows. The choir contains a semicircular colonnade. In the arcades of the choir-ambulatory appears an ancient form of pilaster, a relic of the Burgundian-Romanesque style of architecture. The beautiful rose-window and the W. and S. portals, with their carving, also merit inspection. Above the centre of the church rises a tower, which was restored in 1880. The finest *MONUMENTS are those of *Duke Victor Amadeus VIII.* of Savoy (d. 1451), whom the Council of Bâle (p. 4) elected pope under the title of *Felix V.*; farther on in the choir are monuments to *Otto of Grandson* (?) who fell in a judicial duel (the absence of hands has no symbolical signification, as sometimes supposed); *Bishop Guillaume de Menthonex* (d. 1406); the Russian *Princess Orloff* (d. 1782); the *Duchess Caroline* of *Curland* (d. 1783); *Harriet Stratford-Canning* (d. 1818), first wife of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, at that period ambassador in Switzerland (by Bartolini, not by Canova, as sometimes stated); *Countess Wallmoden-Gimborn* (d. 1783), mother of the Baroness of Stein, the wife of the celebrated Prussian minister. A tablet on the wall of the N. transept near these monuments bears the following inscription: '*A la mémoire du Major Davel, mort sur l'échafaud en 1723, le 24 Avril, martyr des droits et de la liberté du peuple Vaudois*', a tribute paid to his memory by Laharpe (p. 221), who succeeded in effecting that for which Davel was beheaded as a traitor.

The *Terrace*, formerly the churchyard, commands a fine *View of the town, the lake, and the Alps of Savoy; the prospect is still more extensive from the top of the tower, 162' in height. The adjoining episcopal palace (*Evêché*) is now used as a prison and court of justice. The view from the terrace of the old episcopal **Castle** (Pl. 7; now the Cantonal Council Hall), situated higher up, is also

very fine. This building was erected in the 13th cent., but has been repeatedly altered.

The **Cantonal Museum** (Pl. 1; open Wed. and Sat. 10-4, Sun. 11-2 o'clock) in the *Collège* near the cathedral, contains a cabinet of natural history, a valuable collection of freshwater conchylia, presented by M. de Charpentier (d. 1855), relics from Aventicum (p. 41) and Vidy, the ancient Lausanne, and interesting Celtic antiquities from lake-dwellings.

The **Musée Arlaud** (Pl. 9; open on Sun., 11-3, and Wed. and Sat. 11-2; at other times fee 1 fr.), founded by an artist of that name in 1846, in a building in the *Riponne* opposite the corn-hall (*Grenette*), contains a few pictures by old masters and several good modern works: *Calame*, Lake of Brienz; *Diday*, Rosenlaur; *Gleyre*, Execution of Major Davel (see p. 222). — In the vicinity, Rue Chaucran 16, is the *Musée Industriel Élémentaire*, with well arranged industrial collections (adm. on Wed. and Sat. 12-3½, Sun. 11-12 o'clock).

The admirably organised **Blind Asylum** (*Asile des Aveugles*), ½ M. from the town, on the high-road to France, was founded by Mr. Haldimand (d. 1862), who amassed a fortune in England. The **Blumer Institution**, for sick and imbecile children, at the château of *Vennes*, is 1½ M. above Lausanne, on the Bern road. The **Penitentiary**, erected in 1828, is a model of good order. The *Schools* of Lausanne are also in high repute.

The **Montbenon**, a hill immediately to the W. of the town, and on a level with it, is planted with beautiful avenues commanding a charming view of the lake. The environs of Lausanne are better wooded than those of the towns on the E. bay of the lake.

The **Signal** (2126'), ½ hr. walk above the town, commands a justly celebrated view. From the post-office to the castle ¼ hr.; then cross the tunnel and follow the road for about 100 paces; ascend to the right by a paved path, and thence by a flight of steps on the left to the carriage-road; follow this to the right till the summer-house and grounds are seen on the right. (They may also be reached by a broad path diverging from the road to the right.) The view embraces a great part of the lake. *Mont Blanc* is not visible from this point, but is seen from the *Grandes Roches* (1½ M. from the town, to the right of the Yverdon road), another charming point of view.

The steep and lofty slopes at the base of which lie the villages of *Lutry*, *Cully*, and *St. Saphorin*, are named *La Vaux*, and yield good wine. The vineyards are tended with the utmost care. Between *Ouchy* and *Lutry*, on the hillside, is the lofty viaduct of the *Paudèze* (p. 39), below which is the bridge of the South Western line (p. 228). The amphitheatre of mountains becomes grander as the steamboat advances: the *Rochers de Verraux*, the *Dent de Jaman*, the *Rochers de Naye*, the *Tour d'Ay* and *Tour de Mayen*, the *Dent de Morcles*, and the *Dent du Midi* are visible; between these, to the S., *Mont Catogne*, and in the background the snowy pyramid of *Mt. Velan*.

Vevey (Engl. *Vevay*), Ger. *Vims*, the *Vibiscus* of the Romans.

Steamboat Piers: (1) *Corsier*, to the W., near the Grand Hôtel de Vevey; (2) *Vevey-Marché*, at the town itself; (3) *Vevey-la-Tour*, to the E., near the Grand Hôtel du Lac.

Hotels. **HÔTEL DES TROIS COURONNES** (*Hôtel Monnet*) and ***GRAND HÔTEL DE VEVEY**, at *Corsier*, to the W. of the town; **GRAND HÔTEL DU LAC**, to the E. of the town; these three hotels, all on the lake, are large and comfortable: R. from 3, B. 1½, D. 5, L. & A. 2 fr.; pension from 15th Oct. to 1st May. **HÔTEL D'ANGLETERRE** (pens. 4½-7 fr.) and ***HÔTEL DU LÉMAN**, also on the lake; **TROIS ROIS**, moderate, not far from the station, no view; **HÔTEL DU PONT**, at the station, and **HÔTEL DE LA POSTE**, Rue du Casino, unpretending. — **Pensions**, see p. 225.

Cafés. *Café du Lac*; *Bellevue*; *Des Alpes*; all on the quay; *Café du Théâtre*. *Coindet*, dealer in preserved meats, etc., Rue des Deux Marchés.

Baths at the E. end of the town; small bath-houses on the lake (50c.); farther on, a lake and swimming-bath (6-8 and 10-12 a.m. for ladies only).

Station on the N. side of the town, on the left bank of the Veveyse.

Post and Telegraph Office, Place de l'Ancien Port. — **Bankers:** *Geo. Glas*, Place de la Maison de Ville; *A. Cuénod Churchill*, Place du Marché 21.

Omnibus from the railway-station to the hotels 20, box 10c.; to La Tour-de-Peilz 30, box 15c.; to Chexbres from the post-office 1 fr. (see p. 39). — **Cab** with one horse, per drive within the town 1½, with two horses 2 fr.; ½ hr. 1½ or 2, 1 hr. 3 or 4, for every ½ hr. more 1 or 1½ fr.

Rowing-boats at the quay and the Place du Marché, 1 fr. per hr.; with one rower 2, with two rowers 3 fr.; to Chillon, with one rower 6, with two rowers 10 fr.; to St. Gingolph (p. 241) same charges; to Meillerie (p. 241) with two rowers 12, with three rowers 15 fr.

Bookseller. *Benda*, Hôtel Monnet (also music, etc.). *Pianos* at *Ratszenberger's* (also at Montreux and Bex). — **Theatre**, Rue des Anciens Fossés.

Physicians (also for Clarens, Montreux, etc.): *Drs. Barnaud, De Montet, Guisan, Muret, Raymond, Rossier, Perrier*, and *Turin*. **Dentists:** *Dr. Schaffner; Mayor; De Trey* (American). *Grape-cure*, p. 226.

English Church Service at the Church of St. Clair.

Vevey, charmingly situated at the influx of the *Veveyse* (1263'), with 7475 inhab. (1971 Germans), is the second town in the Canton de Vaud. Rousseau has contributed greatly to immortalise this spot. The small terrace by the market, the quay, and the new *Château of M. Couvreu* (beautiful garden with exotic plants, fee 1 fr.) overlook the whole scene of the '*Nouvelle Héloïse*', the 'burning pages' of which accurately depict this lovely neighbourhood. To the E. La Tour de Peilz, Clarens, Montreux, and Chillon are visible; next, Villeneuve and the mouth of the Rhone; in the background the Alps of Valais, the Dent du Midi, Mont Velan (adjoining the Great St. Bernard), and Mont Catogne (the 'Sugar-loaf'); on the S. bank of the lake, the rocks of Meillerie, overshadowed by the Dent d'Oche; and to the left, at the foot of the Grammont, St. Gingolph (p. 241). The *Quai Sina* and *Quai Perdonnet* afford a beautiful walk, sheltered from the N. wind. Near the station is the **Russian Chapel* with its gilded dome, nearly opposite which is the *Ecole des Jeunes Filles*. At the E. end of the town rises the handsome *Roman Catholic Church*. A little farther on is the *English Church*.

The **Church of St. Martin**, erected in 1498, on a hill ('*Terrasse du Panorama*') among vineyards outside the town, surrounded by lime and chestnut-trees, commands a charming prospect. Service in summer only. An '*Indicateur des Montagnes*' has been placed here.

In this church repose the remains of the regicides Ludlow (*'potestatis arbitrarie oppugnator acerrimus'*, as the marble tablet records) and Broughton. The latter read the sentence to King Charles (*'dignatus fuit sententiam regis regum profari, quam ob causam expulsus patria sua'* is the inscription on his monument). On the restoration of Charles II. he demanded the extradition of the refugees, a request with which the Swiss government firmly refused to comply. Ludlow's House, which stood at the E. end of the town, has been removed to make way for an addition to the Hôtel du Lac. The original inscription chosen by himself, *'Omne solum forti patria'*, was purchased and removed by one of his descendants.

The château of *Hauteville*, 2 M. to the N.E. of Vevey, with an admirably kept park, commands a beautiful view from the terrace and the temple. In the same direction, 2 M. higher, is the mediæval château of *Blonay*, which has belonged to the family of that name for centuries. The road from Hauteville to Blonay passes through the villages of *St. Léger* (Pens. Béguin; Pens. des Alpes) and *La Chièraz*, many houses in which are adorned with clever sketches by Béguin, a native of the place, now an artist in Paris. In returning, we may descend by a path to the right beyond the bridge to the carriage-road below, which leads to (1 M.) *Chailly* (p. 226), (1 M.) the bridge of *Tavel*, below the *Château des Crêtes* (see below), and ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) the Clarens station. — About 1 hr. to the N.E. of Blonay are the *Pleiades* (properly *Pleyaux*, 4488'), a famous point of view (refreshmts. at a chalet near the top), at the E. base of which are the small sulphurbaths of *L'Alliaz* (3428').

To the E. of Vevey, on the left, is M. Sillig's *Bellerive School*. The tower among the trees on the lake farther on, the *Tour de Peilz* (*Turris Peliana*), is said to have been built by Peter of Savoy in the 13th cent., and was used as a prison before the separation of the cantons of Vaud and Bern. The neighbouring château of *M. Rigaud* contains a collection of ancient weapons.

From Vevey to Freiburg, see R. 12; over the Jaman to Château d'Oex, p. 237. — Pleasant excursion to *St. Gingolph* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by boat) and *Novel* (on foot), in the valley of the Morge, thence ascending the *Blanchard* (p. 241). Inns at St. Gingolph and Novel very poor; the traveller should therefore bring provisions from Vevey.

On the lake, $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Vevey, lies the beautiful village of *Clarens* (hotels and pensions, see below; English Church Service in winter), immortalised by Rousseau. On a height to the W. rises the *Château des Crêtes*, built by M. Dubochet (p. 226) in the midst of a chestnut copse, called *Les Crêtes*, or the *'Bosquet de Julie'*. Rousseau's *'Bosquet'*, however, has long since disappeared, having been, according to Lord Byron, uprooted by the monks of St. Bernard to make way for their vineyards. Beautiful view from above Clarens, near the churchyard, and also from the terrace of the château of *Châtelard* (20 min. to the N.; visitors admitted). Between Clarens and *Vernex* is a *German Protestant Church*, with a slender tower, erected in 1881.

Pensions (see Intro. III.) abound on this favourite S.E. bay of the Lake of Geneva. The best-known are here mentioned in their order from Vevey. Charges often raised in the busy season.

At *Vevey*: *Pens. du Château* (6-8 fr.), three houses E. of the Hôtel Monnet, with a large shady garden; *Pens. Maillard* (5 fr.), both with a view of the lake; *Pens. Wolff* (4-6 fr.), Rue des Promenades, recommended to ladies; *du Lac*; *du Panorama*, at the back of the town; *Hôtel et Pens. Mooser*, at Chemenin, 10 min. above the town, charming view (6-10 fr.). At *St. Léger*: *Pens. Béguin*; *des Alpes*. — At *LA TOUR DE PEILZ*, near Vevey: *Pens. Comte*; *des Alpes*; *du Rivage (Prélaz)*; *Riant-Site*; *Mon Désir*.

Near Clarens, 'AU BASSET' *Pension Clos du Lac*; **Pension Ketterer*, sheltered. This is the beginning of the region which is well sheltered from the 'Bise' or bitter N. wind, and which is often recommended to persons with delicate lungs as a winter residence. The gay cluster of 20 villas near Clarens was built and fitted up by M. Dubochet of Paris (d. 1877), and is said to have cost 2½ million francs. They now belong to his nephew, and are let furnished for 3 months or upwards at rents varying from 5000 to 10,000 fr. per annum (apply to the 'régisseur'). — At CLARENS (physician Dr. Masson): on the left, *Beausite*; on the right, *Ermitage*, on the lake; on the right, **Pens. Murry-Monney (Verte-Rive)* (5-7 fr.); on the left, *Pens. Moser* (5 fr.); on the right, **Hôtel Roth*, with a garden on the lake; *Beauregard* (4½-6 fr.); *Maison Puinzieux*, suites of apartments for families. At the station: **Hôtel des Crêtes* (5-6 fr.); *Hôtel du Châtelard (Marmier)*. — At CHAILLY (1580'), 1 M. above the Clarens station, and about 300 ft. above the lake, *Pens. Murry*, with pleasant garden and shady walks in the neighbourhood (4-4½ fr.). At Brent, ¾ M. above Chailly, *Pension Dufour* (4 fr.; small and quiet). At Chermex, 1 M. from Clarens, on the road to Glion, *Pension Vincent-Dufour* (5 fr.; well spoken of), with fine view. — Between Clarens and VERNEX (all on the lake): **Hôtel Roy*, with pleasant garden; *Pens. Germann*; *Clarentzia*; *Villa Richelieu* (5-8 fr.); **Lorius* (three houses; 6 fr. and upwards).

At VERNEX (Drs. Carrard, Steiger, v. Budberg). On the left, **Cygne*, and opposite to it the older house (R. 2½, B. 1½, A. ¾, pens. 6-8 fr.), *Pens. Pitivet*; on the right, **Monney* (5½-8½ fr.); **Beau-Séjour au Lac* (adjoining which is a Bath-house); **Hôtel Suisse* (5½ fr.): all these are on the lake. At the station, *Hôtel & Pens. de Montreux* (4½-6½ fr.); *Bellevue* (4½ fr.); *Hôtel Victoria*; *Hôtel de la Gare*.

At MONTREUX. On the left, *Hôtel Pens. de Russie*; **Hôtel National*, with a terrace high above the lake. On the right, **Hôtel-Pens. Beau-Rivage (Breuer)*, with a garden on the lake. The two last, ½ M. from the station, command a fine view. Farther up the village, **Pens. Visinand*; **Mlle. Mosser* (5 fr.), with pleasant view; **Vautier*, much frequented. — Beer at the *Tonhalle*, the *Post*, and *Marguet's*. Preserved Meats, etc., *Méautis*. — The *Bazar Wanner* is well-stocked with tempting articles of Swiss manufacture. — Good schools.

At TERRITET. **Hôtel des Alpes*, containing 90 rooms (from 21r.) and 'salons' (6-10 fr.), a favourite rendezvous, D. 5 fr., pens. from 7 fr.; dépendance in the garden, with suites of apartments for families. **Hôtel Mont-Fleury*, halfway between Montreux and Glion, with grounds and an extensive view (pens. 5-8 fr.). — *Hôtel du Lac*, small; *Hôtel d'Angleterre*: on the right, *Mounoud*, 3½-4 fr.; **Hôtel Bonivard*, R. from 2, B. 1½, A. & L. 1 fr.

At VEYTAUX. **Masson* (4-5 fr.), adjoined by a villa containing furnished rooms; *Pens. Chillon*, near the castle. — At many other houses here rooms with or without board may be obtained. — Between Chillon and VIL-LENEUVE, *La Printanière* (4-6 fr.), shady walks; also the handsome **Hôtel Byron*, finely situated (p. 228).

At GLION (p. 227). **Hôtel Righi-Vaudois* (pens. 6-8 fr.); **Hôtel Victoria* (6-8 fr.), beautifully situated; **Hôtel du Midi* (5 fr.); *Hôtel de Glion* and others, about 5 fr.

Most of these pensions receive passing travellers at hotel-charges, but in autumn they are generally full. The GRAPE CURE begins towards the end of September and lasts about a month. — ARGLE (p. 229) and BEX (p. 230) are pleasant in early summer and in autumn. In the height of summer, when the heat on the lake and in the valley of the Rhone becomes overpowering, the pensions at *Château d'Oex* (p. 237), *Ormont Dessus* (p. 234), *Villars* (p. 229), etc., are much frequented. Similar pensions at Geneva, see p. 207.

Clarens, Chermex, Vernex, Glion, Colonges, Veytaux, and the other villages which lie scattered about, partly on the lake and partly on the hill-side, are in the parish of Montreux. This district is divided into two parts by the brook of Montreux, the groups of

houses on the right bank being named collectively *Châtelard*, from the château of that name, built in the 15th cent. (p. 225), those on the left bank *Les Planches*. **Montreux** (pensions see above; *Benda's* book-shop and reading-room; English Church Service in the church mentioned below; also a Scotch Free Church), lying in the centre of these scattered hamlets, is a small town on the lake, with a handsome church which commands a superb *View of the lake, from the mouth of the Rhone to a point far beyond Lausanne. Figs, pomegranates, and laurels flourish here in the open air, and the wine is much esteemed. A new *Kursaal* is being built $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the E. of the village. Consumptive patients are frequently sent to Montreux owing to its sheltered situation (see p. 226).

EXCURSIONS FROM MONTRÉUX. To *Glion* (2254'), loftily situated at the back of Montreux, and commanding a beautiful view of the lake, a good road ascends from the upper village of Montreux in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (one-horse carr. 6, two-horse 11 fr.). The steep old footpath ascends in 35 min.; and an easier route leads through the Gorge du Chauderon in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (see below). A pneumatic mountain-railway from Territet to Glion is to be opened in 1882. Pensions, see above. From Glion *Mont Caux* (3937') may be ascended in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. — To the *Gorge du Chauderon*, a profound wooded ravine between Glion and Sonzier, watered by a brook called the *Baie de Montreux*. From the bridge of Montreux to the gorge, and back, 1 hr., or returning by Glion 2 hours. The path into the gorge leads round the corner to the left by the telegraph-office at *Les Planches*, the E. part of Montreux. — *Rochers de Naye* (6706'), the S. neighbour of the Jaman; ascent 4, descent 3 hrs.; view embracing the Bernese range, the Valais, and Savoy; Mont Blanc only partially visible. Easiest ascent by Glion, *Mont Caux*, and *Chamosalles*; but most picturesque over the wooded ridge of *Mont Sonchard*, for which a guide is desirable. — *Mont Cubli* (3940'), N.E. of Sonzier; to the summit and back 4 hrs. — To *Les Avants* (*Hôt. des Avants), 2 hrs., see p. 237. — By *Chernez* and *Chaulin* to the *Bains de l'Alliaz* and the *Piâdâs* (4488'), returning by *Blonay* (p. 225), 8 hrs. — By Aigle to the *Ormonts*, see R. 67. — To *Villars*, see p. 229. — Ascent of the *Jaman*, see p. 237. Mules may be hired. — To the *Pissevache* and *Gorge du Trient* (p. 232) by railway, and back, in one day.

Stat. *Territet-Chillon* (*Hôtel des Alpes; Hôtel Chillon, etc.; see p. 226). The *Castle of Chillon, with its massive walls and towers, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Montreux, stands on an isolated rock 22 yds. from the bank, with which it is connected by a bridge. The pier and the station are $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the castle.

'Chillon! thy prison is a holy place,
And thy sad floor an altar, — for 'twas trod,
Until his very steps have left a trace,
Worn, as if the cold pavement were a sod,
By Bonivard! — may none those marks efface,
For they appeal from tyranny to God.'

The author of these beautiful lines has invested this spot with much of the peculiar interest which attaches to it, but it is an error to identify Bonivard, the victim to the tyranny of the Duke of Savoy, and confined by him in these gloomy dungeons for six years, with Byron's 'Prisoner of Chillon'. The author calls his poem a Fable, and when he composed it he was not aware of the history of Bonivard, or he would, as he himself states, have attempted to dignify the subject by an endeavour to celebrate his courage and virtue. Francis Bonivard was born in 1496. He was the son of Louis Bonivard, Lord of Lune, and at the age of sixteen inherited from his uncle the rich priory of St. Victor, close to the walls of Geneva. The Duke of Savoy having attacked the republic of Geneva, Bonivard

warmly espoused its cause, and thereby incurred the relentless hostility of the Duke, who caused him to be seized and imprisoned in the castle of Grolée, where he remained two years. On regaining his liberty he returned to his priory, but in 1528 he was again in arms against those who had seized his ecclesiastical revenues. The city of Geneva supplied him with munitions of war, in return for which Bonivard parted with his birthright, the revenues of which were applied by the Genevese to the support of the city hospital. He was afterwards employed in the service of the republic, but in 1530 when travelling between Moudon and Lausanne fell into the power of his old enemy, the Duke of Savoy, who confined him in the castle of Chillon. In 1536 he was liberated by the Bernese and Genevese forces under Nögelin, and returning to the republic, he spent the rest of his life as a highly respected citizen. He died in 1571 at the age of 75 years.

Above the entrance are the arms of the Canton de Vaud. The rooms with their old wooden ceilings, the dungeons with their pillars and arches, and the other reminiscences of the time of the dukes of Savoy are interesting (fee). The steps of Bonivard and other illustrious captives have left their traces on the pavement. A fine effect is produced by the beams of the setting sun streaming through the narrow loopholes into these sombre precincts. Among the thousands of names inscribed on the pillars are those of Byron, Eugène Sue, Georges Sand, and Victor Hugo.

It is an historical fact that in the year 830 Louis le Débonnaire incarcerated the Abbot Wala of Corvey, who had instigated his sons to rebellion, in a castle from which only the sky, the Alps, and Lake Lemane were visible (Pertz, Monum. ii. p. 556); this could have been no other than the Castle of Chillon. Count Peter of Savoy improved and fortified the castle in the 13th cent., and it now stands much as he left it. The strong pillars in the vaults are in the early-Romanesque style, and belonged to the original edifice. The Counts of Savoy frequently resided in the castle, and it was subsequently converted into a state-prison. Since 1798 it has been used as a military arsenal.

Between Chillon and Villeneuve, on the slope of the hill, is the handsome **Hôtel Byron* (p. 226). The *Ile de Pair*, an islet 30 paces long and 20 wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. of Villeneuve, commanding a complete panoramic view, was laid out and planted with three elms by a lady a century ago, and recalls Byron's lines:

'And then there was a little isle,
Which in my very face did smile,
The only one in view.'

In the E. bay of the lake, 9 M. from Vevey, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Chillon, lies **Villeneuve** (*Hôtel du Port*, at the pier; *Hôtel de Ville*), a small town surrounded by a wall, the *Pennilucus*, or *Penneloci* of the Romans. The railway-station is behind the town, to the E. (see below).

Footpath to Montbovon (p. 236) over the *Col de la Tinière* (5341') in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., to Château d'Oex (p. 237) in 6 hrs.

RAILWAY JOURNEY (comp. p. 218) from Geneva to (38 M.) Lausanne, see p. 221. **Lausanne** (**Rail. Restaurant*), see p. 221.

The train skirts the lake the greater part of the way to Villeneuve; views on the *right* (S.) side. Beyond Lausanne the Freiburg railway (p. 41) diverges to the left. The train crosses the *Paudize* by a handsome bridge (above which, to the left, is the lofty viaduct of the Freiburg line with its nine arches), passes through

a short tunnel, and skirts the vine-clad slopes of *La Vaux* (p. 223). The high-road traverses vineyards to the right, lower down. Another short tunnel. Then (42 M.) *Lutry*.

From (44 M.) *Cully* (p. 223) to (47 M.) *Rivaz St. Saphorin* the train runs close to the lake. (The line from Lausanne to Freiburg, which has been gradually ascending, here leaves the lake, and turns inland to the N.E.) Near Vevey the train quits the lake, crosses the *Veveyse*, and stops at the station of —

50 M. **Vevey** (p. 224), which lies behind the town.

50½ M. *La Tour-de-Peilz* (p. 225); 52 M. *Burier*; then a tunnel, beyond which we obtain a fine view of Montreux, Chillon, and the E. bay of the lake. 53 M. *Clarens* (p. 226), 54 M. **Vernex-Montreux** (p. 227), lying at a considerable height above the lake, beyond which we again approach the lake. 55½ M. **Veytaux-Chillon** (p. 227; *Café Einholz*) is ½ M. from the castle of *Chillon*.

57 M. **Villeneuve**, see above. The train passes behind the town, and enters the *Rhone Valley*, here 3 M. wide, and bounded by high mountains. The valley is flat, and in most parts marshy. The *Rhone* flows into the lake on the W. side of the valley, near Bouveret. Its grey waters, the deposits of which have formed an extensive tract of alluvial soil, present a marked contrast to the crystalline azure of the same river where it rushes through the bridges at Geneva.

The first station in the valley of the Rhone is (59½ M.) *Roche*. Part of the mountain near *Yvorne* (1561') was precipitated on the village by an earthquake in 1584. Excellent wine is grown in the gorge. The large and thriving village extends along a vine-clad hill near Aigle, a little to the left of the railway. On the right towers the jagged and snow-clad *Dent du Midi* (p. 243).

63 M. **Aigle** (1375'). — *GRAND HÔTEL DES BAINS, on the hill above Aigle, 1½ M. from the railway, with extensive grounds, and suitable for a prolonged stay, R. 2, B. 1½, D. 4, L. & A. 1½, pens. 7-9 fr. — *BEAU-SITE, at the station, comfortable, pension 6 fr.; *MON SÉJOUR, 2 min. from the station; *VICTORIA, 2 min. farther, opposite the post and diligence-office; these three hotels have baths and pleasant grounds. — HÔTEL DU MIDI and HÔTEL DU NORD, both commercial, in the town, ¼ M. from the station.

Aigle (3319 inhab.), the *Aquila* or *Aquileja* of the Romans, with its large château, is prettily situated on the turbulent *Grande-Eau*.

Pleasant walk (½ hr.) to the **Plantour*, an eminence with an old tower between Aigle and Ollon, affording charming views up and down the Rhone Valley.

VILLARS, ¾ hrs. from Aigle, 2½ hrs. above Ollon (see below), is a very favourite summer resort. It is most conveniently reached from Aigle (carr. 18, with two horses 30 fr. and fee; a drive of 3 hrs.; diligence daily in 3½-4 hrs.), as the hotel and other accommodation at Ollon is poor. High-road to (2¼ M.) *Ollon* (Hôtel de Ville, poor); thence a good road in numerous windings, commanding fine views. Pedestrians follow the old road, which diverges to the left from the new immediately above Ollon. After 2 min., where the path divides, we follow that to the extreme right. At (40 min.) *La Pousaz* we take the path to the left, by the second fountains, in the middle of the village; 35 min. *Huemoz* (pron. *Wems* by the natives), charmingly situated; ½ hr. *Chesièrè* (*Hôtel du Chamossaire), with beautiful view; ½ hr. **Villars** (4008'; *Pension des Chalets*, the two first

houses on the right; a little farther on, **Grand Muveran*; **Bellevue*, a little higher up; pension in each 6-8 fr.). Magnificent view of the Rhone valley, the Petit and Grand Moveran (or Muveran), the Dent de Morcles, the N. spurs of the Mont Blanc group with the Glacier du Trient, the Dent du Midi, etc. Pleasant park-like environs, affording a variety of walks. The principal excursion from Villars is the ascent (2½-3 hrs.; guide unnecessary) of the **Chamossaire* (6953'), which commands a most picturesque view of the Bernese Alps, the Weisshorn, the Diablerets, Grand Moveran, Dent de Morcles, Mont Blanc, Dent du Midi, Valley of the Rhone, and Sepey. The route is by a cart-track nearly to *Bretaye* (¾ hr. from the top), a little below which we ascend by a path to the left to the stone signal on the summit. — From Bretaye a tolerable path leads past the small lakes *des Chalets*, *Noir*, *Serray*, and **des Chavannes*, to (2 hrs.) *La Forclaz*, and in ½ hr. more, crossing the *Grande Eau*, to *Sepey*. We may return to Villars the same day by carriage, via *Aigle*; or the next day on foot by *Au Pont*, *Plambuit*, and *Chesièr* (p. 229). — FROM VILLARS TO ORMONT-DESSUS, over the *Pas de la Croix* (5174'), 4 hrs.; guide unnecessary, if the traveller is shown the beginning of the route (comp. p. 234). — From Villars by Arveyes to *Gryon* (p. 238), 1 hr.

From Aigle a road leads by *Yvorne* (see above) to (2 hrs.; one-horse carr. 10 fr.) *Corbeyrier* (3235'; *Hôtel-Pension Dubuis*, 5 fr.), a village in a sheltered situation, and commanding fine views. The *Signal* (¼ hr.) overlooks the Rhone Valley from St. Maurice to the Lake of Geneva; more extensive view, particularly of the Tour Sallières and Dent du Midi, from the plateau *Aux Agittes* (4997'; bridle-path, ½ hr.). The ascent of the *Tour d'Ay* (7818') and the *Tour de Mayen* (7621') should not be attempted except by experienced climbers.

FROM AIGLE TO LES ORMONTS (p. 234), a pleasant excursion (carr. with one-horse to Les Plans and back 15 fr. and fee of 1 fr.; diligence to Sepey daily in 2¼ hrs., to Ormont-Dessus in 4¼ hrs.; comp. p. 233). Attractive route for walkers from Aigle via *Leysin* (4150') to Sepey, 3½ hrs. (comp. p. 235; recommended for returning).

On an isolated wooded hill, rising from the valley of the Rhone near (65 M.) *Ollon-St-Triphon*, stands a tower, 60' in height, of Roman origin, the fragment of an ancient castle. The small village of *St. Triphon* is nearly ½ M. from the railway; *Ollon* (*Hôtel de Ville*, rustic) lies at the foot of the hills, 1¼ M. distant. (Road to Villars 2½ hrs., see above.) A finger-post indicates the road to the right to *Colombey* (p. 242) on the left bank of the Rhone, which is connected with the right bank by a suspension-bridge.

Interesting excursion to the Blocs Erratiques, near (3 M.) *Monthey*, see p. 242; to the *Val d'Illeiez* (to Champéry), p. 242. Ascent of the *Dent du Midi*, see p. 243.

68 M. **Bex** (1427'; **Grand Hôtel des Salines*, with salt and other baths, in a sheltered situation, 1½ M. from the station, and suited for a prolonged stay, R. 2-4, D. 6, board 8-10 fr.; adjacent, *Villa des Bains*; in the village, *Union*; **Grand Hôtel des Bains*; *Bellerue*, the nearest to the station; *Pension du Crochet*, 5-6 fr.; *Rail. Restaurant*), pronounced *Bay*, a small town with 3921 inhab., on the *Arençon*, charmingly situated, and affording many beautiful walks, lies ¾ M. from the station (omnibus 50 c.).

Fine view from *Le Montet*, a hill to the N. (½ hr.), and from the *Tour de Duin*, a ruin on a wooded hill (¾ hr. to the S.E.). — The considerable salt-works of *Devens* and *Bevieux*, 3 M. to the N.E., reached by a shady path of gradual ascent, may be visited in half a day (guide 5 fr.). Visitors usually drive to Devens, see the salt-works, and then visit the mines, where the salt is obtained from the saline, argillaceous slate by a

process of soaking. Salt is also obtained from the salt-springs by evaporation. In the wood at the back of the salt-works are two huge erratic blocks.

A road leads to the N.W. of Bex, on the left bank of the Avençon, to (1¼ hr.) *Frenière* (2850'; Pens. Giroud) and (¾ hr.) *Les Plans* (3506'; Pens. Bernard; *Pens. Merletaz; 5-7 fr. at both), situated in the sequestered *Vallée des Plans*, a good starting-point for excursions. Thus, to the *Pont de Nant*, with view of the glaciers of the Dent de Morcles, ½ hr.; to the *Croix de Javernaz* (6616') 3 hrs.; to the *Glacier de Plan-Nevé* (3 hrs.); ascent of the *Argentine* (7933') 4 hrs.; **Dent de Morcles* (9777') 7 hrs.; *Tête à Pierre Grey* (9515') 7 hrs.; *Grand-Muveran* (10,043') 7 hrs.; to *Auzendaz* over the *Col des Essets* (6630') 3½ hrs.

From Bex to Gryon, and over the *Col de Cheville* to Sion, see R. 69; to *Chesièze* and *Villars*, see above.

The train crosses the Avençon and the Rhone, joins the line on the S. bank (p. 244), and passes through a curved tunnel.

71 M. **St. Maurice** (1342'; *Ecu du Valais*; *Hôtel des Alpes*; *Rail. Restaur.*; **Rest. des Alpes*, opposite the station), a picturesque old town with narrow streets (1637 inhab.), on a delta between the river and the cliffs, the Roman *Aganum*, capital of the *Nantuates*, is said to derive its name from St. Maurice, the commander of the Theban legion, who, according to tradition, suffered martyrdom here in 302 (near the *Chapelle de Verolliaz*, see below). The abbey, probably the most ancient on this side of the Alps, is said to have been founded at the end of the 4th cent. by St. Theodore. It is now occupied by Augustinian monks, and contains some interesting old works of art: a vase of Saracenic workmanship, a crozier in gold with elaborately wrought figures, each ½ in. in height, a chalice of agate, Queen Bertha's chalice, and a rich MS. of the Gospels, said to have been presented to the abbey by Charlemagne (shown by special permission only). On the walls of the churchyard and on the tower of the ancient abbey-church are Roman inscriptions. — To the W. of the station, halfway up the apparently inaccessible precipice, is perched the hermitage of *Notre-Dame-du-Sax* (sax, i.e. rock), to which a narrow footpath has been hewn in the rock. Farther to the N., above the mouth of the tunnel, halfway up the hill, is the *Grotte aux Fées*, a stalactite cavern with a waterfall at the end (¼ hr. from the station, where tickets and guides are to be had).

The **Baths of Lavey** (1420'), on the right bank of the Rhone, 1½ M. to the E., above the bridge of St. Maurice, are much frequented. The warm spring (100° Fahr.), first discovered in 1831, containing chloride of sodium and sulphate of soda, rises in the bed of the Rhone.

Travellers descending the valley of the Rhone change carriages at St. Maurice for Lausanne, but not for Bouveret. If time permit, those who are bound for Lausanne will find it pleasanter to go on to Bouveret and continue their journey thence by steamer (corresponding with the train).

Beyond St. Maurice, on the right, is the *Chapelle de Verolliaz*, with rude frescoes. On the opposite bank of the Rhone are the *Baths of Lavey* (see above). The line now approaches the Rhone, and the spot where a mud-stream from the Dent du Midi inundated the valley in 1835, covering it with huge blocks of stone and débris.

75½ M. **Evionnaz** occupies the site of *Epaunum*, a town which was destroyed by a similar mud-stream in 563. A great Council met

here in 517. Before us rises the broad snow-clad *Mont Velan* (p. 298). Near the hamlet of *La Barma* the railway and high-road turn round a projecting rock close to the Rhone, and the beautiful waterfall of the **Pissevache* becomes visible on the right. This is a fall of the *Sallanche*, which drains the glaciers of the *Dent du Midi* (comp. p. 264), and here precipitates itself into the Rhone Valley from a height of 230' (1 M. from Vernayaz, the nearest station; best light in the forenoon). The path ascending on the right side of the waterfall is protected by a balustrade (1 fr.).

77½ M. **Vernayaz** (1535'; *Hôtel des Gorges du Trient*; *des Alpes*, well spoken of; *de la Poste*; *Café* at the station) is the starting-point of the route to Chamouny via Salvan and Triquent (see p. 263), and possesses a staff of guides and horses (guide to Le Châtelard 6, Chamouny 12, to the Cascade du Dalley 4 fr.).

On the right, ¾ M. beyond Vernayaz, we perceive the bare rocks at the mouth of the **Gorge du Trient*, which may be ascended for ½ M. to a point where the ravine widens, by means of a wooden gallery, like that at Pfäfers (p. 338), attached to the rocks above the foaming stream. At the entrance is the **Grand Hôtel des Gorges du Trient* (not to be confounded with the inn at Vernayaz).

The view at the entrance to the gorge is imposing (ticket of admission at the hotel 1 fr.). The rocks, here about 420' high, approach each other so closely at every turn, that the gorge almost resembles a huge vaulted cavern. At the point where the path crosses the Trient for the second time, the stream is said to be 40' deep; at the end of the gallery it forms a waterfall, 30' in height. The gorge (which is inaccessible farther up) is 7½ M. long, extending to the *Hôtel de la Tête Noire* (p. 263), from which its entrance is visible. — The interval between the arrival of one train at Vernayaz and the departure of the next suffices for the inspection of the Pissevache and the Gorge.

Near Martigny, at the right angle which the Rhone valley here forms, on a hill to the right, stands *La Batiaz* (1985'), a castle of the bishops of Sion, erected by Peter of Savoy in 1260, and dismantled in 1518. The steep ascent from the Dranse bridge occupies ¼ hr. (adm. 30 c.; to the tower, which commands no better view, 50 c.). The hill on which the castle stands affords a **View* of the broad lower Rhone Valley as far as Sion, and some of the Bernese Alps, above which the Sanetsch and part of the Gemmi are prominent; on the S. side of the valley rises the *Pierre-à-Voir*, resembling a tower; below us lie Martigny and Martigny-le-Bourg; through the valley to the S.W. runs the road to the Col de Forclaz, above which rise the peaks of the Aiguilles Rouges; to the N. the Dranse, and beyond it the Trient empty themselves into the Rhone.

The train crosses the *Dranse*, a mountain-torrent, one branch of which rises on the Great St. Bernard (p. 296). The station of Martigny is ½ M. from the town (omnibus ½ fr.).

81 M. **Martigny** (1558'; **Hôtel Clerc*, R. 3, D. 5, L. & A. 1½ fr.; *Hôtel de la Tour*, R. 2½, B. 1½, D. 5, L. & A. 1 fr.; **Grande-Maison et Poste*, R. 2½, D. 4, L. & A. 1 fr.; **Hôtel du*

Montblanc, same charges. *Baths* near the *Hôtel de la Tour*), the Roman *Octodurus*, or capital of the *Veragri*, is now a busy little town (1523 inhab.) in summer, being the starting-point of the routes over the Great St. Bernard to Aosta (R. 81), over the Tête-Noire and Col de Balme (RR. 74, 75) to Chamouny, and for the Val de Bagne (R. 82). In the market-place, which is planted with trees, is a bronze bust of Liberty by Courbet. — Above Martigny, on the road to the Great St. Bernard, lies (1 M.) *Martigny-le-Bourg* (Trois Couronnes, good 'Coquempey' wine), the vineyards of which yield excellent wine (*Coquempey* and *Lamarque*, both known to the Romans).

Cretinism in its most repulsive form was formerly prevalent in this angle of the Rhone valley, but the disease has gradually decreased since the introduction of airy dwellings and other sanitary improvements. A small kind of gnat with black, gauzy wings is a source of great annoyance in the marshy districts of the lower Rhone Valley in summer, especially towards evening; bedroom-windows should therefore be closed early.

Near *Branson*, on the right bank of the Rhone, 3 M. to the N.E. of Martigny, is the rocky hill of *Les Follataires*, famed for its flora.

The *Pierre-à-Voir* (8123'), a limestone peak of the mountain-range which separates the Rhone Valley from the Val de Bagne, is frequently ascended from Martigny, the Baths of Saxon (p. 287), or Sembrancher (p. 296). The ascent from Martigny (bridle-path, 6 hrs.), and the descent to Saxon is recommended. (Guide from Martigny 8, mule 10 fr.) From the Col, ¼ hr. below the summit, the descent may either be made in a rapid, but not very pleasant manner on a sledge to Saxon in 1-1½ hr., or on foot in 3 hours. Beautiful view of the Valaisian Alps (from Mont Blanc to the Matterhorn), the Bernese Alps (from the Dent de Morcles to the Jungfrau), of the Rhone, Entremont, and Bagne valleys, and the glacier of Gétroz (p. 302).

**Gorges du Durnant* (3-4 hrs. from Martigny, there and back), see p. 296.

Railway to *Brieg*, 48 M. from Martigny, see R. 80.

67. From Saanen to Aigle over the Col de Pillon.

Comp. Map, p. 194.

29 M. From Saanen to Gsteig (7 M.) diligence daily in 1½ hr.; road thence over the Col de Pillon to Les Plans (7½ M.) to be completed in 1881; diligence from Les Plans to Sepey (7½ M.) in 1½ hr., and thence to Aigle (7 M.) in 1 hr. more. (The diligence takes 5 hrs. to ascend from Aigle to Ormont-Dessus, and may easily be outstripped by a good walker.) Carr. with one horse from Ormont-Dessus to Aigle 15 fr.; from Gsteig to Saanen 8 fr.

Saanen, p. 204. The road leads to the S. through the broad and smiling Saane-Thal, the upper part of which is called the *Gsteig-Thal*, to *Ebnit* and (2 M.) *Gstad* (3455'; *Bär*), situated at the mouth of the *Lauëenthal*.

A road ascends on the right bank of the *Lauibach*, crossing the *Turbach* (p. 204) after ½ M., to (4 M.) *Lauënen* (4130'; *Bär*, moderate), the principal place in the valley, beautifully situated. Pleasant walk thence to the picturesque *Lauenen-See* (4557'), 1 hr. higher up. The lake is best surveyed from the *Bühl*, a hill at the E. end. To the S. the brooks descending from the *Gelten* and *Dungel* glaciers form fine waterfalls on both sides of the *Hahenschritthorn* (9304'). — From *Lauenen* to *Lenk* over the *Trüttelsberg*, and to Gsteig by the *Krinnen*, see p. 201.

7 M. *Gsteig*, Fr. *Châtelet* (3937'; *Bär*, R. 3, D. 4½ fr.) is picturesquely situated. To the S. rise the *Sanetschhorn* (9679') and the *Oldenhorn* (10,282').

TO SION OVER THE SANETSCH, 9 hrs., a somewhat fatiguing, but not unattractive route. The path crosses the *Sarine* beyond Gsteig, and ascends steeply through woods and pastures, and afterwards in windings, to the dreary *Kreuzboden* (2½ hrs. from Gsteig); thence 1½ hr. to the pass of the **Sanetsch**, Fr. *Sinin* (7369'), indicated by a cross. Descent (passing the large *Sauleuron Glacier* on the right) to the (½ hr.) chalets of *Sauleuron* (6787'; milk); magnificent view of the valleys and mountains of the V. Valais as far as Mont Blanc. Then through the wild *Morge Ravine* to (3 hrs.) *Chandolin* (Inn, good wine), and by *Granois* and *Ormona* to (1½ hr.) *Sion* (p. 288). Ascent from Sion to the pass 7, descent thence to Gsteig 3 hrs.

The new road here turns to the S.W., ascends the valley of the *Reuschbach* through woods and pastures, commanding a view of the precipices of the *Oldenhorn* and *Sax Rouge*, from which several waterfalls descend, and reaches (4½ M.) the summit of the **Col de Pillon** (5124'), at the S. foot of the *Palette* (see below). During the descent a view is disclosed of a valley enclosed by picturesque, wooded mountains, and thickly studded with the houses and chalets known collectively as **Ormont-Dessus**; in the background rise the peaks of the *Tour d'Ay* and *de Mayen*. To the left is the rocky *Creux de Champ*, the base of the Diablerets, whence numerous brooks precipitate themselves, forming the *Grande-Eau*, which falls into the Rhone below Aigle. Then a descent of 3½ M. to **Les Plans** (3815'; **Hôtel des Diablerets*, post-station for Ormont-Dessus, pens. 7 fr.; **Hôtel-Pens. Bellevue*, moderate; *Pensions du Moulin, Chamois*, etc.), at the W. base of the Pillon, and (passing the *Pension des Hirondelles*, halfway) to (1½ M.) '**Vers l'Eglise** (**Hôtel-Pens. Mon Séjour*; **Pens. Buset*), the largest of these scattered villages.

EXCURSIONS FROM LES PLANS. To the *Creux de Champ*; 3¾ hrs. to the largest waterfall and back. Mountaineers may ascend from the *Creux de Champ* to the chalets of *Lécheret* (2½ hrs. from Les Plans). The *Pointe de la Laja* (5340'), 1½ hr. W. of Les Plans, is another good point of view. — By the chalets of *Isenaux* to the *Palette* (7133'), an easy ascent of 2½-3 hrs.; the summit commands the Bernese Alps from the Diablerets to the Jungfrau and the Dent du Midi to the S.; at the N. base of the mountain lies the pretty *Arnen Lake*. Or the ascent may be made from the *Col de Pillon* (in 1½-2 hrs., past the small *Rettan Lake*). — *Pointe de Meilleret* (6104'), 2½ hrs.; view of Mont Blanc towards the S.W. — No guides required for any of these.

The *Oldenhorn* (10,282'), Fr. *Bec d'Audon*, a superb point of view, is frequently ascended from Gsteig (in 7 hrs.), or from Les Plans (in 8 hrs.; guide 10-12 fr.). This expedition requires a steady head and sure foot. Those who ascend from Les Plans spend the night in a chalet on the *Col de Pillon*, and those ascending from Gsteig on the *Upper Oldenalp* (provisions must be taken).

TO VILLARS, OR GRYON, BY THE PAS DE LA CROIX, 3½ hrs., a beautiful walk, guide unnecessary. From the *Hôtel des Diablerets* we ascend the valley of the *Grande-Eau* for ¼ M., and then enter a lateral valley by a bridle-path to the right (S.W.). After a somewhat steep ascent of ¼ hr., with frequent views of the Diablerets, we reach the **Pas de la Croix** (5705'), with some houses on the top. The path descends on the right bank of the *Gryonne*, and after 1 hr. divides: to the left to *Arreyes* 10 min.; to the right to *Villars* 20 min. (p. 229). This route is preferable to that which leads to Gryon on the left bank of the *Gryonne*, as it commands a magnificent view of the Dent du Midi, Dent de Morcles, Grand Muveran, and the Argentine.

Immediately adjoining Ormont-Dessus are the houses of the lower

part of the valley, known as **Ormont-Dessous**. About $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Vers l'Eglise the road unites with that from Château d'Oex (p. 237), turns to the S.W., and $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther reaches **Le Sepey** (3704'; *Hôtel des Alpes*; *Mont d'Or*, well spoken of; *Cerf*, moderate; one-horse carr. to Les Plans 8 fr., and a fee of 2 fr.), the principal village in the lower part of the valley. The clock here strikes each hour twice with a minute's interval.

EXCURSIONS. *Pic de Chaussy* (7798'), $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., not difficult (comp. p. 238). — Ascent of the *Chamossaire* via *Brelaye* ($3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs.), and descent to *Villars* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), see p. 230. — A new road, affording fine views, leads from Sepey by *Les Crêtes* to the lofty village of ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Leysin** (4150'; tavern, good Yvorne), and to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Corbeyrier* (p. 230). From Leysin to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Aigle* a good path descends by the fountain beyond the church, affording charming views of the Rhone Valley, the Dent du Midi, part of the Mont Blanc chain, and to the left the Dent de Morcles, Dent Favre, and Grand-Muveran.

The road turns suddenly to the S.W. in the picturesque wooded valley. Far below, the *Grande-Eau* forms several waterfalls; opposite us rises the *Chamossaire* (p. 230). The road descends in windings. Near *Aigle* the road passes the handsome *Hôtel des Bains* on the opposite bank, crosses the *Grande-Eau*, and, passing between vineyards, reaches *Aigle* (see p. 229), 7 M. from Sepey.

68. From Bulle to Château d'Oex and Aigle.

Comp. Maps, pp. 194, 218.

$41\frac{1}{2}$ M. DILIGENCE twice daily to (18 M.) Château d'Oex in 4 hrs. (4 fr. 85 c.; coupé 6 fr. 30 c.). From Château d'Oex to ($23\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Aigle* daily in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. — A most attractive walk of two days is from Bulle over the Moléson to Monthovon, and thence over the Jaman to Montreux or Vevey. Byron calls the passage of the Jaman 'beautiful as a dream'. In order to realise this, the traveller who is yet unacquainted with the Lake of Geneva and the mountains of Savoy, should cross the pass from the valley of the Sarine, so as to have this magnificent spectacle suddenly presented to view. The morning and evening lights are the most favourable, as the lake is often veiled in mist about noon.

Bulle (2487'; **Cheval Blanc*; *Hôtel de la Ville*), a busy little town with 2472 inhab., is the terminus of the Romont and Bulle railway (p. 39).

ASCENT OF THE MOLÉSON FROM BULLE, $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide (8 fr.) unnecessary for observant walkers. We follow the Vuadens road for $\frac{3}{4}$ M., and diverge to the left by a saw-mill. The path gradually ascends by the brook *La Trême* to the (1 hr.) red-roofed buildings of *Part-Dieu*, formerly a Carthusian monastery (3133'), and leads on the W. slope of the mountain, crossing several small affluents of the Trême, to the (2 hrs.) chalets of *Les Planés* (poor inn). The route can hardly be mistaken, as the summit of the Moléson is frequently visible. The path, now precipitous and ill-defined, ascends to the summit in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more.

The **Moléson* (6578'), the N. continuation of the Jaman, and a prominent spur of the higher Alps, may be called the Rigi of W. Switzerland, and is recognisable in all the panoramas of this region by its bold, rocky slopes, surrounded with meadows and forests, which afford an excellent field for the botanist. The view embraces the Lake of Geneva, the Mts. of Savoy, the Dent d'Oche and Dent du Midi, and stretches to the Mont Blanc chain, of which the summit and the serrated *Aiguille Verte* and *Aiguille d'Argentière* are visible. To the left of the latter, nearer the

foreground, rises the *Dent de Morcles*, the first peak of a mountain-chain which culminates in the *Diablerets* in the centre, and extends to the heights of *Gruyère* at the feet of the spectator. The *Grand Combin*, to the left of the *Mont Blanc* group, is the only peak of the Alps of the Valais visible hence. Most of the Bernese Alps are also concealed. To the extreme left rises the *Titlis*. To the W. the *Jura*.

ASCENT OF THE *MOLÉSON* FROM ALBEUVE (see below; 4-4½ hrs.). On the outskirts of the village the path crosses to the left bank of the brook, traverses pastures, enters a picturesque ravine, and leads along a well shaded slope to a small chapel and a saw-mill. It here crosses the stream, recrosses it at a charcoal-kiln, ½ hr. farther, and reaches (5 min.) the first chalet. Towards the N.N.E. the ridge separating the *Molésion* from the *Little Molésion* is now visible. The path continues traceable to the vicinity of the highest chalet, which we leave on the left. Thence a somewhat fatiguing climb of ¼ hr. to the arête, which is easily found, though there is no path, and to the summit, which rises before us, in 10 min. more.

The path ascending from *Vaulruz*, the station before *Bulle* (p. 39), unites at *Part-Dieu* with that from *Bulle*, and another path ascends from *Semsaies* (2 hrs. S.W. of *Vaulruz*), but neither of these routes is recommended, as a lofty buttress of the mountain must be traversed before the valley of the *Trême* and the base of the *Molésion* are reached.

From *Bulle* through the VALLEY OF *JAUN* to *Reidenbach* in the *Simmenthal* (*Schwarze-Bad*, etc.), see p. 204. (Diligence to *Charmey* daily in ¾ hr.) — From *Bulle* to *VEVEY* (25 M.) diligence daily in 5 hrs., via *Vuadens*, *Vaulruz* (see above), *Semsaies*, and *Châtel St. Denis* (2670; *Hôtel de la Ville*), a small town prettily situated on the *Veveyse*. (The *Molésion* may be ascended hence, by the *Alp Tremettaz*, in 4 hrs.)

The road from *Bulle* to *Château d'Oex* leads past (¾ M.) *La Tour de Trême*, with its picturesque old tower, to (½ M.) *Epagny* (2390'). On a steep rocky hill to the right lies the old town of *Gruyère* (2723'; *Maison de Ville*; *Fleur de Lys*), with an old castle of the powerful Counts of *Gruyère*, who became extinct in the 16th cent., flanked with massive towers and walls, and supposed to date from the 5th century. The castle has been restored by the present proprietor and adorned with frescoes by *Corot* and *Menn* (collection of old weapons, etc.; fee to attendant). The surrounding district consists of rich pasture-land, where the well-known *Gruyère* cheese is largely manufactured. The 'ranz des vaches' of *Gruyère* is celebrated. The natives speak a Romanic dialect.

The road now enters the picturesque valley of the *Sarine*, or *Saane*, and passes (½ M.) *Enney* (2409'), opposite which lies *Estavanens*. In the background rises the tooth-like *Dent de Corjeon* (6460'); on the right are *Les Vadalles* (5207'), spurs of the *Molésion*. At the mouth of a ravine opposite (¼ M.) *Villard-sous-Mont* lies the large village of *Grand-Villard*, overshadowed by barren mountains. Passing *Neirivue*, we next reach (1 M.) *Albeuve* (2487'; *Ange*; ascent of the *Molésion*, see above), cross the *Hongrin* (passing a picturesque older bridge below), and arrive at (3 M.) *Montbovon* (2608'; **Hôtel du Jaman*, plain; horses and guides to be had).

FROM MONTBOVON OVER THE JAMAN TO MONTREUX (6 hrs.) OR VEVEY (7½ hrs.). Guide (8 fr.) unnecessary. Horse to the top of the pass 10 fr., to *Montreux* or *Vevey* 20 fr.

From the hotel we follow the road for 30 paces, and then ascend to

the right; after 25 min. we turn to the right by a house; further on we descend to the bridge (35 min.) over the *Hongrin*; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., church of the scattered village of *Allières*; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., *Croix Noire* inn. (The direct route to this point from Albeuve follows the Montbovon road for $\frac{1}{2}$ M., and diverges to the right by a path leading by *Sciernes* to *Allières* in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.)

The path now ascends gradually to the foot of the pass, then more rapidly over green pastures (not too much to the left), to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) chalets of the *Plan de Jaman*, a little beyond the boundary between cantons Freiburg and Vaud, and a few min. farther to the "*Col de la Dent de Jaman* (4974'). A strikingly beautiful prospect is suddenly disclosed here to the S., embracing the entire mountain-range as far as the *Rochers de Naye* (6706') and the *Tour d'Ay*, and the *Molésan* (p. 113) to the N.; the rich Canton de Vaud, the S. part of the Jura chain, the long range of the Alps of Savoy, the E. angle of the Lake of Geneva, the huge mountains bounding the Valais on the S., and the snowy summits of the Great St. Bernard. From the *Dent de Jaman*, Ger. *Jommen* (6165'), 1211' above the Col, a fatiguing ascent of $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more, the view includes the lakes of Geneva, Neuchâtel, and Morat, Pilatus, and the Weissenstein.

From the Col to Montreux the path cannot be mistaken; 12 min. from the chalets it turns to the right; 25 min. a bridge, then a slight ascent, and a level walk, passing beautiful narcissus-clad slopes in spring, to (1 hr.) *Les Avants* (3212'; *Hôtel des Avants*, well situated; *Union*, moderate). The path hence, generally paved, follows the W. slope of the valley. At a bend in the path (40 min. from *Les Avants*), at the beginning of the region of fruit-trees, we descend by a narrower path, also paved, to the left, to (10 min.) *Sonzier*, and then rapidly to the left again to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Montreux-Vermex* (p. 227).

The path to the right at the bend above mentioned soon leads to the village of *Chernex* (2231'), charmingly situated in the midst of orchards, from which a new road, passing to the N. of Châteland leads towards the village of *Chailly* (Pension Murry). Before Chailly is reached, a path descends to the left to the high-road leading to *Vevey* (p. 224), $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the bend. (The traveller coming from Vevey, on arriving at the last houses of *La Tour*, must take the first path diverging to the left, and then incline to the right; 12 min., to the right; 12 min., a finger-post, indicating the way to 'Challey, Charnex, and Jaman'.)

Above Montbovon the valley of the Sarine turns to the E., and the road enters a wooded ravine, where the stream flows far below in its deep channel. In a wider part of the valley lies ($\frac{2}{4}$ M.) *La Tine* (Inn), with beautiful meadows. Farther on ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) we observe on the opposite bank the prettily situated village of *Rosinières*, with the large *Pension Grand Chalet Raymond Frères* (pens. 4-6 fr.; English church service in summer). At ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Les Moulins*, at the mouth of the *Tourneresse*, the road to Aigle diverges to the right (see below). Our road crosses the Sarine by the ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) bridge of *Le Pré*, and ascends to (1 M.) —

18 M. **Château d'Oex**, Ger. *Oesch* (3498'; *Pension Berthod*, in a fine open situation, R. 2, B. $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, L. & A. 1 fr.; **Ours*, R. $\frac{2}{2}$ fr., and opposite to it *Maison de Ville*, both in the village, adjoining the post-office; **Pension Rosat*, **Villa d'Oex*, *Bricod*, etc., 5 fr. and upwards; *Turrian*, confectioner, ices), a long, substantially built village, situated in a green valley, and visited for the sake of its bracing air in summer. The church, situated on a hill, commands a good view of the environs. To the E. rises the jagged *Rüblehorn* (p. 204). — From Château d'Oex to Saanen (7 M.), see p. 204.

Mont Cray (6795') may be ascended from Château d'Oex in 3 hrs. (guide desirable); the view embraces the Bernese and Valaisian Alps as far as Mont Blanc, and the lakes of Bienne and Neuchâtel to the N.

FROM CHÂTEAU D'OEX TO AIGLE (23½ M.) diligence once daily in 5½ hrs. (returning in 6¾ hrs.). The road diverges from the Bulle road at (1¾ M.) *Les Moulins* (see above), to the left, and ascends the valley of the *Tourneresse* (*Vallée de l'Etivaz*) by long windings. (Walkers should follow the old road, which diverges at *Le Pré*, immediately beyond the Sarine bridge.) The road runs high above the valley, and affords picturesque views of the profound rocky bed of the brook. At (3½ M.) *Au-Devant* the road becomes more open, and its continuation is seen on the mountain to the right, but it remains in the valley as far as (2 M.) *L'Etivaz* (3865'), where it turns and quits the ravine. Pedestrians avoid this long bend of the road by a rough and stony path descending to the brook by a saw-mill in the valley, and ascending to the road at a point considerably higher. From Etivaz to the top of the hill (5069') 2 M.; beyond it (½ M.) *La Lécherette* (4519'; inn); then (½ M.) *Les Mosses* (inn), whence a splendid view of the Dent du Midi is enjoyed. The road now descends the valley of the *Raverette* to (2¼ M.) *La Comballaz* (4476'; **Couronne*, generally full in summer), much frequented for its mineral spring and invigorating mountain air, and a good starting-point for excursions (*Pic de Chaussy*, 7798', an easy ascent of 3 hrs.; comp. p. 235). Beyond this the road commands a fine survey of a very picturesque basin, with the Diablerets and Oldenhorn in the background, and winds down to (3 M.) *Le Sepey* (p. 235). Thence to (7 M.) *Aigle*, see p. 235.

69. From Bex to Sion. Col de Cheville.

Comp. Map, p. 194.

11 hrs. From Bex to Gryon 7 M. (one-horse carr. 12 fr., descent 8 fr.); beyond Gryon a bridle-path. Guide to Avent (p. 239) desirable; one may generally be procured at Anzeindaz (12 fr. from Gryon to Sion). Path bad at places. Horse 20 fr.

The route over the COL DE CHEVILLE, which cuts off the right angle formed by the Rhone Valley at Martigny, presents an almost uninterrupted series of wild and rocky landscapes, especially on the Valais (S.) side, and commands a fine survey of the Rhone Valley towards the end of the journey. The traveller may shorten the walk by passing a night at Gryon.

Bex, see p. 230. A new road ascends from Bex to Gryon in zigzags, which the pedestrian may avoid by following the old path. Beautiful view of the snow-fields of the *Dent du Midi* (p. 243). Towards the end of the road we obtain to the right a pleasing glimpse of the village of *Frenière* in the valley, and the falls of a branch of the *Avençon* which descends from the *Vallée des Plans* (p. 231).

7 M. **Gryon** (3707'; *Pension Saussaz*; *Pension Morel*) is a considerable village. To *Villars*, and over the *Pas de la Croix* to *Ormont-Dessus*, see p. 234.

BRIDLE PATH. Near the (10 min.) last house of Gryon, we follow

the path to the right, facing the four peaks of the *Diablerets*, and skirt its precipitous S. slopes in the valley of the Avençon. On the right rise the *Argentine* (see below) and the *Grand Muveran* (10,043'). Above the (1 hr.) chalets of *Sergnement* (4212') the path crosses the Avençon, and for a short distance traverses a pine-forest on the precipitous limestone slopes of the *Argentine* (7933'), which glitter like silver in the sunshine; ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) chalets of *Solalex* (4793') in a higher region of the valley. The stony path now ascends in zigzags to the left, and then to the right to the *Pora-retaz*, a saddle descending from the Argentine. We next reach the chalets of ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Anzeindaz* (6224'; small *Inn* with 9 beds, open from the middle of June to Sept. only); to the S. lies the *Glacier de Paneyrossaz*, descending from the *Tête à Pierre Grey*, adjacent to which, to the E., is the *Tête du Gros-Jean* (8297'). To the N. rise the rugged and riven limestone cliffs and peaks of the *Diablerets* (10,666'; ascent difficult; steady climbers take 4 hrs. from Anzeindaz). The path crosses the pastures towards the E., and in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. reaches the *Col de Cheville* (6680'). In the distance are the Alps of Valais, over which towers the Weisshorn. The path now leads to the left, round the mountain, where a wall and gate mark the frontier of Valais, and descends steep and stony slopes, past (20 min.) a waterfall, to the (10 min.) *Chalets de Cheville* (5722'), where we cross the brook and follow the slope to the right. It then descends in zigzags, passing a few chalets, to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the *Lac de Derborence* (4711'), situated in a gloomy basin formed by a fall of rocks from the Diablerets in 1749, and skirts its S. bank. To the left, high above us, lies the great *Sanfleuron Glacier*.

The path next crosses ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the *Liserne*, follows the left bank, and passing near the chalets of *Besson* (4383'), skirts the slope of the mountain, which descends from the E. perpendicularly into a profound gorge, where the Liserne has forced itself a passage. The path, which is for the most part protected by a low stone wall and is quite safe, follows the wooded slope, nearly at the same height, as far as ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the *Chapelle St. Bernard* (3543'), at the end of the Liserne-gorge, where an extensive view of the valley of the Rhone is suddenly disclosed. The path now descends to the left to (20 min.) *Avent*, an Alpine village (no inn), surrounded by fruit-trees, and follows the slope to (20 min.) *Erdes*, at the last house of which it descends to the right. At the cross-way we turn to the left, and continue to the left as far as (25 min.) *St. Séverin*, a pleasant village amidst luxuriant vegetation, belonging to *Conthey*, one of the principal wine-growing villages in the valley of the Rhone, with houses extending to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) bridge over the *Morge*. From this point by the high-road in the valley of the Rhone to ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Sion*, see p. 288. Instead of following the dusty road, the pedestrian may cross the vine-clad hill of *Muraz* from St. Séverin by a path which commands a fine view.

A shorter route (shaded in the afternoon) on the right bank of the Liserne diverges to the right 5 min. before the Liserne bridge (see above). It crosses loose stones at first, and is not easy to trace. Beyond the (10 min.) chalets of *Mottelon*, we ascend to the right and pass above the chalets of *Serraplana* (milk). 1 hr. Chalets of *Lairette*. The path then runs on at the same level, with fine views of the Rhone Valley, and we at length descend in zigzags to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Ardon* (Hôtel du Pont), $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the station of that name (p. 288).

70. From Geneva to St. Maurice by Bouveret.

Lake of Geneva (*Southern Bank*).

Comp. Map, p. 218.

STEAMBOAT to Bouveret along the S. Bank in $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs., 3 times daily (fare 6 or 3 fr.). RAILWAY from Bouveret to ($14\frac{1}{2}$ M.) St. Maurice; three trains daily, corresponding with the steamboats, in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (2 fr. 75, 1 fr. 85, 1 fr. 40 c.).

Those who have seen the N. Bank (R. 66) may choose this interesting route by way of variety. Leaving Geneva by the first boat, they will reach St. Maurice (and also Martigny and Brieg) as soon as by the train from Geneva via Lausanne and Villeneuve.

THE ROAD FROM GENEVA TO BOUVERET, being the first part of the Simplon route constructed by Napoleon I. (comp. p. 291), runs at a distance from the lake, and passes through (10 M.) *Douvaine* and *Thonon* (10 M., nearly halfway). Thus far it is unattractive, except the first part, to *Vesénaz* (p. 216). From *Amphion* to *Bouveret* it skirts the rocky bank of the lake, and is very picturesque.

As the steamboat quits the quay, it affords a fine retrospect of the town with its numerous villas. It touches at *Cologny* (the village on the hill, p. 216), *Belotte* (for *Vesénaz*, p. 216), and *Bellerive*, the station for *Collonge*, which lies a little inland. The village on the opposite bank is *Genthod* (p. 27). Next station *Corsier*; then *Anières*, opposite *Versoix* (p. 219). At *Hermance* (*Pens. Sinaï) the brook of that name falls into the lake, forming the boundary between the Canton of Geneva and Savoy. Then *Tougues* and *Nernier*, opposite which *Nyon* (p. 220) is conspicuous on the N. bank.

Beyond *Yvoire* with its ancient castle, situated on a promontory, the lake suddenly expands to its greatest width ($8\frac{1}{2}$ M.). The N. bank is now so distant that its villages are only distinguished in clear weather. A large bay opens to the S., in which the village of *Excenevrex* lies to the right. The mountains of Savoy become more conspicuous. The steamboat now approaches —

Thonon (1401'; *Hôtel de l'Europe*, on the terrace; *Balance*; *Ville de Genève*), rising picturesquely from the lake, the capital (pop. 5500) of the Savoyard province of *Chablais*, and once the residence of the Counts and Dukes of Savoy. It possesses handsome buildings and a lofty terrace in the upper part of the town, the site of the ducal palace destroyed by the Bernese in 1536.

To the S. of Thonon (3 M.) is the village of *Les Allinges*, commanded by a ruined castle (ascent of $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; fine view).

From Thonon a good road ascends the pretty VALLEY OF THE DRANSE by *St. Jean d'Aulph*, with ruins of a monastery, to (about 24 M.) *Morzin* (Hôtel du Chamôis). Thence to Samoens and Sixt, see p. 260; to Champéry in the Val d'Iliez, p. 243.

The steamboat next passes the ruined château of *Ripaille*, on the bank of the lake, a little to the N. of Thonon, once the seat of Duke Victor Amadeus VIII. of Savoy (p. 222). The promontory round which the vessel now steers has been formed by the deposits of the *Dranse*, which falls into the lake here (not to be confounded with the affluent of the Rhone, p. 232). In the bay, on the high-road, which runs close to the lake here, are the baths of *Amphion* (Grand Hôtel des Bains), with a chalybeate spring, in the midst of a grove of chestnuts.

The steamer next touches at **Evian** (*Hôt. des Bains*; **Hôt. Evian*, with garden on the lake; *Hôt. de France*; *Hôt. du Nord*; **Hôt. du Montblanc*, moderate; *Hôt. Fonbonne*, on the lake), a small town picturesquely situated (2476 inh.), with a lofty and conspicuous spire. High above the lake, in the centre of the town, is the *Bath-house*, with alkaline baths; the garden-terraces at the back afford a beautiful view. Most of the summer residents at Evian and Amphion (omnibus 50 c.) are French.

On the lake, near station *Tour-Ronde*, stands the old castle of *Blonay* with its park (not to be confounded with its namesake near Vevey, p. 225). On the opposite bank lies Lausanne (p. 224), picturesquely situated on the hill-side; more to the E. is visible the arch of the lofty Paudèze viaduct, on the Oron Railway (p. 39). The hills of the S. bank, which the boat now skirts, become more precipitous. In a romantic situation close to the lake is *Meillerie*, where, in Rousseau's 'Nouvelle Héloïse', St. Preux is represented as taking shelter during a storm at the house of Madame Volmar. It was accessible from the lake only, until Napoleon I. caused the Simplan road to be hewn through the rocks.

St. Gingolph (*Poste*; *Lion d'Or*), on a promontory opposite Vevey (p. 224), belongs half to Savoy, and half to Valais, the boundary being formed by the *Morge*, which flows through a deep ravine. The grotto of *Viviers*, with its springs, may be visited by boat.

An interesting excursion, affording numerous fine views, may be made by ascending the ravine of the *Morge* and crossing the mountain to *Port Valais* (see below), whence we may proceed to Bouveret or to Vouvry. Those who wish to extend their walk, may follow the left bank of the *Morge* to (1¼ hr.) *Novel* (two poor inns), ascend the *Blanchard* (4642'; 3 hrs. there and back; guide necessary), and return by the right bank of the *Morge* through beautiful forest to St. Gingolph. — Ascent of the *Dent d'Oche* (7300') from Novel, interesting, 4-5 hrs. (with guide); the *Grammont* (7146') 4 hrs., also interesting. — To the E. of Novel an easy bridle-path, skirting the S. side of the Grammont, and passing the lakes of *Lovenex* and *Taney*, leads in 4½ hrs. to *Vouvry* (see below).

Bouveret (*Tour*) lies at the S.E. end of the Lake of Geneva, ¾ M. to the S.W. of the mouth of the *Rhone*, which converts the adjoining land into a marsh. Its impetuous current, called *la Bataglière*, may be traced for upwards of 1 M. in the lake.

The train enters the valley of the Rhone to the S.E., following the left bank. On a rocky eminence to the right rises *Port Valais*, the *Portus Vallisiae* of the Romans, which then lay on the lake, but

is now $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant from it. Near *La Porte du Sex* (1289') the rock approaches so near the river as scarcely to leave room for the road. This defile was anciently fortified, and formed the key to Canton Valais in this direction. The line here has been partly constructed in the bed of the river. A wooden bridge crosses to *Chessel* on the right bank. To the right we obtain a view of the *Dent du Midi* (p. 243).

4 M. **Vouvry** (*Poste*), on the right, is the first station; beautiful view near the church. The Rhone is joined here by the *Stockalper Canal*, which was begun a century ago by a family of that name for the drainage of the district and the transport of goods, but never finished. To the right of the line, near *Colombey* (fine view near the nunnery, which has an interesting porch), are the villages of *Evionnaz* and *Muraz* at the foot of the hills. Opposite the former, on the right bank, lies *Yvorne* (p. 229), to the right of which rise the serrated *Diablerets* and the snow-clad *Oldenhorn*. A suspension-bridge, 70 yds. long, connects the banks of the Rhone between *Colombey* and *St. Triphon* (p. 230).

On the hill near (10 M.) **Monthey** (1381'; *Croix d'Or*; *Hôtel de Morgins*) is an old château, which was occupied by the governor of the district down to 1798. In a chestnut-grove (guide advisable) 20 min. above Monthey, among a number of boulders, is the huge *Pierre Adxo* (*pierre suspendue*), balanced on a point not exceeding a few square inches in area.

Monthey lies at the mouth of the "Val d'Illeiez, which winds up to the S.W. towards the mountains of Savoy. This valley, about 12 M. in length, is remarkable for its fresh green pastures, picturesque scenery, rare plants, and stalwart inhabitants. (One-horse carr. from Monthey to Champéry 10, two-horse 15 fr. and driver's fee; omnibus in summer daily in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., 2 fr. 90 c.) Near Monthey the new road ascends through vineyards, and afterwards for 2 M. through a chestnut-wood, by numerous windings, which the pedestrian may avoid by following the old paved bridle-path (the beginning of which had better be asked for at Monthey). Beautiful retrospect of the valley of the Rhone, Bex and Aigle, the Diablerets, and the Grand Muveran. About $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. above Monthey the old path joins the road, which must now be followed to the left where the telegraph-wires turn in that direction, and not again quitted (the path to the right leads to Morgin). The road, now nearly level, leads to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the prettily situated village of *Trois-Torrents* (*Hotel-Pens. Trois-Torrents*, new) near the church of which there is a good fountain. (Here to the W. opens the VAL DE MORGINS, in which are situated the Baths of that name, 3 hrs. from Monthey; the waters are impregnated with iron, and are chiefly used for drinking. "Grand Hôtel, pens. 6-8 fr.) The road in the Val d'Illeiez gradually ascends, commanding a beautiful view of the *Dent du Midi* all the way, to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Val d'Illeiez*, and —

($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Champéry** (3389'; *Hôtel de la Dent du Midi*, R. 2, D. 3, board $4\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; "Croix Fédérale, unpretending), the highest village in the valley, beautifully situated. The *Roc d'Ayerne* (1 hr.) affords a good survey of the environs. Pleasant walk of $\frac{1}{2}$ day to the summit of the "Culet (6453'), commanding a splendid view, especially towards the *Dent du Midi*. We follow the path to the *Col de Coux* (see below) for $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; then turn to the right by a small shrine where the path divides; a large chalet on the left is next passed, and another on the right, farther up; then through a pine-wood, beyond which a narrow path ascends to the cross on the Culet (guide 4 fr.). Chalets and cowherds afford frequent opportunities of asking

the way. Other excursions to the *Cascade* and *Chalet de Bonavaux* (3 hrs.; guide 4 fr.); *Chalet* and *Lac d'Antemoz* (4 hrs.; with guide); *Glacier de Soix* (4 hrs.). See also Map, p. 252.

The *Dent du Midi* (10,450') is ascended from Champéry in 7-8 (descent 5) hrs.; guide necessary (18 fr.; if the night is spent at Bonavaux, 20 fr.; with descent to Vernayaz 24 or 26 fr.). It is advisable to spend the night in the chalets of (2 hrs.) *Bonavaux* (good accommodation); thence to the summit 5-6 hrs., the last 3 hrs. over rocks and loose stones, very fatiguing, but without danger to the sure-footed. In the latter part of summer the path is almost free from snow, and there is no glacier to cross. The view of Mont Blanc and the Alps of the Valais and Bern is imposing; the background to the S. is formed by the Alps of Dauphiny and Piedmont; the Lake of Geneva is visible from Villeneuve to Vevey. Instead of returning to Champéry, we may descend to Vernayaz (6¾ hrs.); at first a toilsome descent over débris to (3¼ hrs.) the meagre pastures of the upper *Salanfe Alp* (occupied in August only); then across the Alp and past the picturesque falls of the *Salanfe* or *Sallanche* by a steep and stony path to (1½ hr.) *Vand'enhaut* (milk). Farther on, we cross the *Sallanche*. A better path now ascends the S. side of the valley (on the brow of the mountain a view of Mont Blanc is disclosed), and finally descends to (1 hr.) *Salvan* and (1 hr.) *Vernayaz* (p. 232). — *La Tour Sallières* (10,587') is also occasionally ascended from Champéry (in 9-10 hrs., guide 30 fr.), difficult and fatiguing, frequently crossing glaciers. Superb view of Mont Blanc. — A similar view is obtained from the *Dents Blanches* (9100'); ascent viâ the chalets of *Barmaz* 6 hrs.; no danger for proficient (guide necessary, 15 fr.).

FROM CHAMPÉRY TO SAMOËNS a bridle-path crosses the *Col de Coux* and the *Col de la Golèse*, an easy and pleasant walk of 6½ hrs.; guide (13 fr.) unnecessary. At the small shrine mentioned above, which is reached in ¾ hr., we keep to the left; in 2 hrs. more we reach the *Col de Coux* (6825'; rustic inn), the frontier of Switzerland and Savoy, which overlooks the valley of the Dranse. The first saddle seen hence towards the left is the *Col de la Golèse*. In descending, partly through wood, we avoid the paths leading to the right to Morzine (p. 243). On leaving the wood we see the continuation of the path bearing to the left. In 1½ hr. more the *Col de la Golèse* (5483') is attained. Beautiful view of the side-valley in which *Les Allamans* lies, and afterwards of the valley of the Giffre. Then (1¾ hrs.) *Samoëns* (p. 260), from which a good road leads to (4½ M.) *Sixt*, a preferable place for spending the night (comp. p. 260).

FROM CHAMPÉRY TO SIXT over the *Col de Sagerou*, 8-9 hrs. (guide 15 fr.). From the Hôtel de la Dent du Midi, we descend by a narrow cart-road leading towards the head of the valley to a (20 min.) bridge, and beyond it to (3 min.) the point where two brooks unite to form the principal stream of the valley. Here we cross another bridge, and avoid the path diverging to the left. After 10 min. more we diverge by a path to the left, ascending rapidly for ¾ hr., then gradually, skirting precipitous rocks, to the (40 min.) *Pas d'Ance*, where a little climbing, facilitated by iron rods attached to the rock, is necessary. In ¼ hr. more the path to the Dent du Midi diverges to the left (see above). Our path ascends slowly over pastures on the left bank of the brook, crosses it (½ hr.), and then mounts more rapidly, crossing several patches of snow, to the (1 hr.) summit of the *Col de Sagerou* (7917'). We descend thence to the (¾ hr.) chalets of *Vogeltes* and (½ hr.) *Borce*, and along an almost perpendicular rocky slope to the (½ hr.) bottom of the valley. In 1¼ hr. we reach *Nant Bride*, and in 1¼ hr. more *Sixt* (p. 260).

FROM SIXT TO CHAMOUNY. The most interesting of all the approaches to Chamouny is the route over the *Col d'Anterne* and *Col du Brévent* (9-10 hrs.), or that over the *Col Léchaud* and the *Buet* (10-12 hrs.), both from Sixt, the former in fine weather without, the latter with a guide (comp. p. 260). No places of refreshment on either route.

FROM CHAMPÉRY TO VERNAYAZ over the *Col de Suzanfe* (7940'), 10-11 hrs., fatiguing. Beyond the *Pas d'Ance* (see above) we ascend to the left to the col, between the Dent du Midi and the Tour Sallières, and descend through the *Salanfe* or *Sallanche* valley (see above) to *Salvan* and Ver-

nayaz. — Or we may ascend to the right from the chalets of *Salanfe*, 1 hr. beyond the Col de *Suzanfe*, and cross the Col d'*Emaney* (8356') to (5-6 hrs.) *Triguent* (p. 263), or the Col d'*Emaney* and Col de *Barberine* to (7 hrs.) *Valorcine* (p. 262).

The train crosses the *Viège*, which descends from the Val d'Illeaz, Near *Massonger* the mountains on the right approach nearer the Rhone. Below St. Maurice the railway of the right bank joins that of the left bank (coming from Bex, p. 230).

14½ M. *St. Maurice*, see p. 231.

71. From Geneva by Culoz and Aix-les-Bains to Chambéry, returning by Annecy.

RAILWAY to Aix-les-Bains (55½ M.) in 3½ hrs. (11 fr. 40, 8 fr. 60, 6 fr. 25 c.), to Chambéry (64½ M.) in 4 hrs. (13 fr. 10, 11 fr. 20, 7 fr. 20 c.), to Albertville (94 M.) in 6½ hrs. (17 fr. 60, 13 fr., 9 fr. 25 c.). The express trains to Lyons are 1st-class only; tickets, however, need only be taken to *Culoz* (8 fr. 15 c.), where carriages are changed, and a halt of 20 min. is made. The trains thence to Aix-les-Bains and Chambéry have 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class. Return-tickets, available for the day of issue, are issued as far as Bellegarde. RAILWAY from Aix-les-Bains to Annecy in 1½ hr. (p. 246). DILIGENCE between Albertville and (28 M.) Annecy, and Annecy and (26 M.) Geneva daily.

The railway (Geneva-Lyons) at first traverses an uninteresting country, passing through numerous cuttings. 3 M. *Meyrin*, 5½ M. *Satigny*; on the left flows the *Rhone*. Near stat. *La Plaine* the train crosses the valley of the *London*. 12½ M. *Chancy* (the village lies on the opposite bank of the Rhone); 14½ M. *Collonges*. The steep slopes of the *Mont Vuache* (3444') on the Savoy side, and the huge buttresses of the highest part of the Jura chain are here separated by the Rhone. The lofty *Fort de l'Ecluse* (1387'), to the right, which commands this entrance into France, was founded by the Dukes of Savoy, reconstructed by Vauban under Louis XIV., destroyed by the Austrians in 1814, and rebuilt by the French ten years later. Beyond the fort the train passes (in 7 min.) through the *Tunnel du Crêdo*, 2½ M. in length, crosses the deep valley of the *Valserine* by an imposing viaduct, 820' long and 170' high, and stops at —

20½ M. *Bellegarde (Perte du Rhône)*, the French frontier-station.

Above the confluence of the Valserine and the Rhone, about ½ M. from the hotel, and visible from the high-road to Collonges, is the so-called *Perte du Rhône*. Formerly, when the river was low (Nov. to Feb.), it disappeared entirely in a cleft in the rock for about 100 paces, but the channel has recently been so much widened by blasting that the water always remains visible. The water of the Rhone is used as a motive power for machinery by the *Compagnie Hydraulique du Rhône*. A conduit 820 yds. in length, and chiefly under ground, is carried from the bed of the river above the *Perte* to the *Valserine*, into which it falls a little above its influx into the Rhone. A new manufacturing town is springing up here, and a railway from Bellegarde through the valley of the *Valserine* to Nantua is in course of construction.

Four tunnels. Beyond (28 M.) *Pyrimont* (asphalt-mines in the vicinity), a handsome viaduct across the *Vezeronce*. 32 M. *Seyssel*

(Ecu de France), an old town on both banks of the Rhone, which are here connected by a double suspension-bridge. The river now becomes navigable, flowing through a broad channel with numerous islands, and the valley expands.

41 M. **Culoz** (774'; *Hôtel Folliet*, opposite the station; **Rail. Restaurant*), at the base of the *Colombier* (5033'), is the junction for Lyons, Mâcon (Paris), and Turin. Carriages are generally changed, and a prolonged halt takes place.

We now quit the carriages of the Lyons railway for those of the Victor-Emmanuel line, which diverges S.E. towards Mont Cenis. The train traverses the broad valley of the Rhone, crosses the river, and at (46 M.) *Châtillon* with its old castle, on a wooded promontory to the right, reaches the N. end of the **Lac du Bourget** (745'), which is 14½ M. long, 3 M. broad, and 360' deep. The line skirts the rocky E. bank, passing through four tunnels. To the right a pleasing view of the lake, the monastery of Haute-Combe, the château of Bourdeau, and the Dent du Chat (see below).

57½ M. **Aix-les-Bains** (850'). — **GRAND HÔTEL D'AIX* (formerly *Imperial*), the nearest to the station, R. from 3, D. 5, L. & A. 2fr.; *HÔTEL DE L'UNIVERS ET DES AMBASSADEURS*; **VENAT*, **EUROPE*, with gardens; **HÔTEL CHÂTEAU DURIEX*, moderate; *HÔTEL DAMESIN ET CONTINENTAL*; *GLOBE*; **HÔTEL DES PRINCES*; **HÔTEL GUILLAND ET DE LA POSTE*; the three last less expensive. Pensions: *Villa des Fleurs*, in the park of the Europe, with shady grounds, 12 fr.; *Chabert*, *Bossut*, and others. — *Casino*, with refreshment, reading, and billiard saloons, open 15th May to 1st Oct. (subscription for the season 25 fr., family of 2 pers. 45, 3 pers. 55fr.). — Cab per drive in the town 1 fr., outside the town 1st hour 3 fr., each following hr. 2½ fr.; with two horses, 4 fr. and 3½ fr. respectively.

Aix-les-Bains, the Roman *Aquæ Allobrogum*, or *Aquæ Gratianæ*, a famous watering-place with 4400 inhab., picturesquely situated, is visited annually by upwards of 8000 patients. It possesses warm (113°) sulphur-springs, the waters of which are drunk and used for baths. The extensive *Etablissement Thermal*, erected in 1864, contains baths, drinking, and inhaling saloons. The space in front of it is adorned with a Roman *Triumphal Arch*, erected by T. Pompeius Campanus in the 3rd or 4th century. The other Roman antiquities (ruins of a temple, baths, etc.) are situated in private grounds, and can only be visited by special permission. The well-preserved old château (14th cent.) contains a *Museum* of antiquities (chiefly from the lake-dwellings of the Lac du Bourget) and other curiosities. The rallying-point of visitors is the *Casino* (see above), with its handsome saloons and garden. — Omnibuses run from the Place Centrale every 20 min. to *Marlioz* (in 10 min.), where there are cold sulphur-springs (with inhaling-chamber), a château, and a park (restaurant).

EXCURSIONS. Pleasant shady walks in the *Parc*, the *Promenade du Gigot*, and the *Avenue Marie*. — The *Lac du Bourget* may be reached either by the 'Route du Lac', leading to the (2 M.) *Port de Puer* (steamboat-pier), or to the left by the *Avenue de Cornin*, leading to the (1¼ M.) *Port de Cornin*. (Boat with two rowers 3fr. for the 1st hr., 2½ for the 2nd, 2fr. for each additional hr.) On the bank of the lake, to the S.,

extends the beautiful wooded hill of *Tresserve*, about 3 M. in length, with shady walks and fine points of view. At the N. end of the lake is the *Maison du Diable* (villa and garden), and on the W. bank rises the *château de Bonport*. — To the N. of Aix, on the Geneva road, lies (1½ M.) *St. Simon*, with a chalybeate spring; ¼ hr. from which, in a romantic gorge, are the *Cascades de Grésy* (adm. 50 c.). From *St. Simon* a good road leads to the N.E. through the picturesque *Défilé des Combes* to the (6 M.) *Moulin de Prime*, and thence by *Cusy* to the *Grotte de Bange* with its subterranean lake (by carriage from Aix 5½ hrs., there and back; materials for lighting the grotto must be brought). — To the E. of Aix a pleasant walk to (40 min.) *Mouxy*, the (20 min.) *Rocher de St. Victor* with a chapel, and the (½ hr.) *Montagne de la Cluse*, commanding a beautiful view. — To the S.E. (20 min.) the *Rocher du Roi*, once a Roman quarry, with a fine view. — The *Dent du Chat* (5304'), the summit of the Mt. du Chat (see below), may be ascended from *Le Bourget*, a village at the S. end of the lake, in 4 hrs., a most interesting excursion, and free from difficulty. (Boat from *Cornin* to *Le Bourget* in 40 min.)

Pleasant excursion to **Haute Combe**, a Cistercian monastery on the N.W. bank of the *Lac du Bourget*, at the foot of the *Mont du Chat*. It was formerly the burial-place of the Princes of Savoy, until the Superga near Turin was used (1731) for that purpose. The monastery, destroyed during the French Revolution, was handsomely rebuilt in 1824 by Charles Felix, King of Sardinia. The church here contains the monuments of Amadeus V., VI., VII., Humbert III., Louis I., Baron de Vaud, Jeanne de Montfort, Count Haymon, Boniface of Savoy (Archbishop of Canterbury), the splendid mausoleum of Peter of Savoy, Anna of Zähringen, etc. The view from the neighbouring tower of *Phare de Gessens* has been described by Rousseau. About ¾ M. from the monastery is the intermittent *Fontaine des Merveilles*. On the site of the old Roman road a good high-road crosses the *Mont du Chat*. We combine a visit to the monastery with a survey of the scenery by taking a boat from Aix to Haute-Combe, whence it should be sent on to the village of *Bourdeau*, at the S. end of the road over the *Mont du Chat*; after visiting the monastery and the intermittent spring, we descend by a footpath to the *Mont du Chat* road, which leads to *Bourdeau*, and return thence by boat to Aix. Tariff: boat with 2 rowers, to Haute-Combe, incl. stay of 1 hr., 9 fr., for each additional hour 1½ fr., to Bourdeau 5 fr.; a previous understanding with the boatmen is recommended. — A Steamboat plies round the lake on Sundays, halting for 1 hr. at Haute-Combe. Another steamer, during the season, runs on Mon., Wed., and Frid. across the lake and down the *Canal of Savières* and the *Rhone* to *Lyons* in 8 hrs.

FROM AIX-LES-BAINS TO ANNECY by a branch-line in 2-2½ hrs. (fares 4 fr. 50, 3 fr. 35, 2 fr. 45 c.), by stat. *Grésy-sur-Aix*, *Albens*, *Blöye*, *Rumilly* (where the *Chéran* is crossed); then through the picturesque valley of the *Fier*, by *Marcellaz* and *Lovagny* (7 min. from which are the very curious *Gorges du Fier*, recently rendered accessible; adm. 1 fr.) to *Anancy* (p. 249).

The train follows the E. bank of the lake to the S. end. To the right, at the influx of the *Leyse*, are the village and *château* of *Le Bourget*. 58 M. *Viviers*. To the left are the beautifully wooded slopes of the *Mont d'Azi* and the *Dent de Nivolet* (5113').

64½ M. **Chambéry** (883'; *Hôtel de la Paix*, near the station; **Hôtel de France*; *Hôtel de l'Europe*, R. 3½, D. 5, L. & A. 1½ fr.; *Poste*, moderate; *Hôtel des Princes*; *Hôtel de la Métropole*), the capital of Savoy, with 20,000 inhab., a handsome looking town, lies on the impetuous *Leyse*. On the promenade between the railway and the town rises a large monumental *Fountain*, adorned with life-size elephants, in memory of *General de Boigne* (d. 1830), who bequeathed to Chambéry, his native town, a fortune of 15 million fr.

which he had amassed in the East Indies. The Rue de Boigne, a fine street with arcades, leads from the monument to the château. (At the beginning of the arcades is a side-street leading to the cathedral, see below.) The square tower and part of the façade belonging to the ancient and loftily situated *Château* of the counts and dukes of Savoy, erected in 1232, and now occupied by the préfet and the departmental authorities, are still standing. The chapel ('Sainte Chapelle') to the right, has a good late-Gothic choir. The terrace of the garden (reached by going round the château, passing through the gate, and ascending the avenue) affords a fine survey of the environs, the Dent de Nivolet, and the Mont d'Azi (see above). The small, but interesting Gothic *Cathedral*, completed in 1430, is disfigured by later additions. — In front of the Palais de Justice is a bronze statue of *Favre* (d. 1624), a famous jurist, erected in 1864.

WALKS. To the N., above the town (10 min.), rise the *Rochers de Lemenc*, with the church of that name, in which Gen. de Boigne and Mme. de Warens, Rousseau's friend, are interred. Charming view. — To *Buisson-Rond* (20 min.), a pleasant park; the *Cascades de Jacob* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.); the chapel of *St. Saturnin* ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.). — The *Bout du Monde* (1 hr.), a rocky gorge at the base of the Dent du Nivolet, with a fine waterfall of the *Doria*. — *Les Charmettes* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), a country-house once occupied by Rousseau and Mme. de Warens (1736). — *Challes*, with a sulphur-spring and new bath-house ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), and an old château converted into a hotel.

The ascent of the *Dent du Nivolet* (5113'), 5-6 hrs., is attractive and free from difficulty. Bridle-path nearly to the top. Magnificent view.

Beyond Chambéry the train traverses a picturesque district, passing the ruined castles of *Bâtie* and *Chignin*. The precipitous *Mont Granier* (6358') on the right, forming the boundary between the valleys of Chambéry and Graisivaudan, owes its peculiar form to a landslip in 1248, which buried sixteen villages. A branch-line from (70 M.) *Les Marches* leads to the right through the beautiful valley of the Isère, here called the *Valley of Graisivaudan*, to Grenoble. The main line now turns to the left, and reaches the river *Isère* near ($72\frac{1}{2}$) *Montmélian*, where good wine is produced. The castle on a wooded height, of which a few fragments only are left, long served as a bulwark of Savoy against the French, but was destroyed by Louis XIV. in 1705. The train crosses the Isère. 75 M. *Cruet*; 79 M. *St. Pierre d'Albigny*. The small town of that name lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. on the right bank of the Isère, commanded by the ruined castle of *Miolans*, which was used as a state-prison by the dukes of Savoy from the 16th to the 18th cent., and was destroyed during the French Revolution.

The new railway to Albertville diverges here from the Italian line, which traverses the *Mont Cenis Tunnel* ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M. long) and leads to *Turin* (see *Baedeker's N. Italy*). Our line ascends the valley of the Isère, which here runs through an artificial channel skirted by the high-road. On the left lies *Freterive*, with manufactories of taffeta. Opposite is *Ayton*, with a ruined château. — 85 M. *Grésy-sur-Isère*, with a few Roman antiquities. To the left is *Montaille*, with a few Roman antiquities. To the left is *Montaille*,

with an old château; to the right, *Ste-Hélène-des-Millières*, with two mineral springs. — 9 M. *Frontenex*.

FROM FRONTENEX TO FAVERGES (see below), 12 M. The road crosses the (5 M.) *Col de Tamié* (2980'), which commands a beautiful view. About 1½ M. beyond the col is the old *Abbey de Tamié*, with *Seythener* and a fine fall of the *Eau Morte* (see below).

14 M. **Albertville** (1181'; **Hôtel Million*, in the market; *Hôtel des Balances*; *Etoile du Nord*), a small town (4750 inhab.) with broad streets, formerly called *l'Hôpital*, received its present name in 1835 in honour of King Charles Albert. On the opposite mountain-spur, which separates the valleys of the Isère and the Arly, lies the ancient and picturesque little town of *Conflans* (1178'), with its pinnacled walls, overgrown with vegetation, and now in a ruinous condition.

From Albertville a diligence runs 3 times daily through the valley of the Isère, which here contracts and ascends towards the S.E., to (17½ M.) *Moutiers-en-Tarentaise* (carr. and pair 25 fr.). Road thence by *Bourg-St-Maurice* and over the *Petit-St-Bernard* to *Pré-St-Didier* and *Aosta*, see p. 271.

The ROAD TO ANNECY (28 M.) ascends the pretty valley of the *Arly*, to the N., on the right bank of the stream. To the left, on an abrupt eminence above the road, stands the church of *Pallud*; on the right the *Doron* emerges from the *Vallée de Beaufort*, which extends E. towards the *Col du Bonhomme* (p. 268). At (5 M.) **Ugine** (1510'; *Grande Maison*), a small, badly built town, with 3000 inhab., the road quits the valley of the Arly, and enters that of the *Chaise* to the left.

FROM UGINE TO SALLANCHES, or to the BATHS OF ST. GERVAIS (24 M.). The following is the best route for travellers proceeding from Geneva to Aix-les-Bains, Chambéry, and afterwards to Chamouny. Carriage-road through the valley of the Arly to (8 M.) **Flumet** (3008'; *Hôtel Pellicier*), a market-town at the mouth of the *Arondine*, which descends to the Arly from a lateral valley on the left. On a rock stands the ruined castle of the ancient barons of Faucigny. Flumet is on the frontier of the Département de la Haute Savoie, which is exempt from French imposts, so that travellers from Chamouny have to undergo custom-house formalities here. Then (1 M.) *Mégève* (3701'; *Soleil*). About 1 M. farther a path to the (2½ hrs.) *Baths of St. Gervais* (p. 251) diverges to the right, skirting the mountains and affording a charming view of the valley of the Arve; it affords a considerable saving to pedestrians bound for Chamouny. Near *Comblour*, as the road descends towards Sallanches, we enjoy a magnificent view: opposite us tower the *Aiguilles de Varens* (8831'), to the left the valley of the Arve is visible as far as *Magland* (p. 251); to the right rises the entire *Mont Blanc* chain, with its numerous peaks and glaciers, including the summit; below lies Sallanches with the bridge over the Arve to *St. Martin*. (8 M.) *Sallanches*, see p. 251.

At Ugine the culture of the vine begins on the lower slopes of the mountains facing the S. Beyond *Marlens* the road quits the valley of the Chaise, and crosses the hardly perceptible watershed between that stream and the *Eau Morte*, which the road now follows. Above (7½ M.) *Favergeres* (1925'; *Hôtel de la Poste*) rises a conspicuous old castle. We next reach (6 M.) the S. end ('*Bout du Lac*') of the **Lac d'Annecy** (1463'), 9 M. long (steamer three times daily to Annecy in 1½ hr., a pleasant trip). To the right rise the

grotesque rocky pinnacles of *Mont Tournette* (7710'). On a promontory extending far into the lake stands the prettily situated (3 M.) **Château Duingt** (1476'), which the road passes, a favourite point for excursions from Annecy. On the opposite bank lies *Tailloires*, the birthplace of the chemist Berthollet (see below), and a little farther N., on the hill above the village of *Menthon*, is the château of that name (1873'), the birthplace of St. Bernard (p. 299). About 6½ M. farther we reach —

28 M. **Annecy** (1476'; **Grand Hôtel Verdun et de Genève*, near the lake, R. 3½, D. 5, L. & A. 1½ fr.; *Angleterre*; *Aigle*), a picturesque, old-fashioned town (pop. 11,600), the capital of the French department of Haute-Savoie, with linen-manufactories. In the 12th cent. it was the capital of the Duchy of *Genevois*, and was named *Anneciacum Novum*, to distinguish it from *Anneciacum Vetus*, which lay a little to the N.E., on the slope of a hill, where numerous Roman relics have been found. The lofty old *Château* is now a barrack. Gothic *Cathedral*, with a modern tower, and an ancient episcopal palace. In the chapel of the monastery *de la Visitation* reposes St. Francis de Sales (Bishop of Geneva, d. 1622). The avenue on the lake affords a pleasant walk and picturesque view. Near the town, shaded by trees, is a bronze statue of the eminent chemist *Berthollet* (d. 1822), near which is the modern *Hôtel-de-Ville*, containing a museum and library, with a handsome fountain in front of it. Annecy, with its delightful environs, is recommended as a pleasant and not expensive resting-place. Railway to *Aix-les-Bains*, see p. 246.

FROM ANNECY TO GENEVA (26 M.) diligence in 4½ hrs. (railway projected). About 2 M. to the N. of Annecy the road crosses the *Fier* by a handsome stone bridge, and ascends the *Mont des Bornes*. The châteaux of *Monthoux* and *Proméry* lie on the hill to the left; fine retrospect of Annecy. The road traverses a picturesque, undulating district, descends to (6 M.) *Allonzier*, and crosses the *Usses* by the (½ M.) ***Pont de la Caille**, or *Pont Charles Albert*, a suspension-bridge 211 yds. long and 630' above the river. Far below, in the ravine to the left, lie the small sulphur-baths of *La Caille*, or *Bains des Fées*, to which a road descends. (Travellers from Geneva to Annecy are subjected to French custom-house formalities near the bridge.) Then (2 M.) —

10½ M. **Cruseilles** (2289'), a small town at the S. base of *Mont Salève* (pop. 1900), with the ruins of an old castle. The road skirts the hill, high above the picturesque landscape which stretches to the left; in the distance to the W. rises *Mont Vuache* (3444'; p. 244). The road ascends to the pass (2106') between *Mont Sion* (2684') and the *Salève* (p. 217), and commands a charming prospect in descending: to the right rises *Mont Salève*, and before us lies the rich plain of Geneva with the town, the lake, and the Jura chain. We next reach (10 M.) —

20½ M. **St. Julien** (1526'), the frontier-town of Savoy, and (4½ M.) **Carouge** (1260'; *Balance*; *Écu de Savoie*), the Swiss frontier-town, which once threatened to rival Geneva. In 1780 King Victor Amadeus III. of Savoy attracted a number of workmen from Geneva hither, by offers of superior advantages; but his plan was frustrated by the union of the town with France in 1792, and subsequently with Geneva in 1816. Tramway to Geneva, see p. 207.

The road crosses the *Arve* by a bridge constructed by Napoleon I., and reaches (1 M.) —

26 M. **Geneva**; see p. 206.

72. From Geneva to Chamouny.

54 M. **Diligence** (comp. p. 207) in 9 hrs. (including halt of 1 hr. for dinner at Sallanches), returning in 6½ hours. The supplementary carriages used in summer when the diligence itself is full take 2 hrs. longer. 'Banquette' fare 21 fr. — Before paying the fare, the traveller should inspect the vehicle and the seat he is to occupy; and the same precaution should be taken on starting from Chamouny.

Carriages (p. 207). For a carriage and pair with four seats the fare usually demanded is 110 fr., but by applying to the carriage-owner in person the traveller may generally obtain a good vehicle for 80-90 fr.

The road to Bonneville and Chamouny traverses the new suburbs of Geneva, passing a succession of villas and well-kept grounds as far as the large village of (2 M.) **Chêne** (1384'). The *Foron* separates Geneva from Savoy. 2½ M. **Annemasse** (1427') is the first French village (no examination of luggage, as the Département de la Haute-Savoie is exempt from French customs). Beyond the village, to the right, rises the château of *Etrambière*, at the base of the *Petit-Salève*, and beyond it *Mornex* (p. 217) becomes visible. The road approaches the *Arve*, and crosses the *Menoge* by a handsome bridge.

The scenery becomes more attractive. In the background the pyramid of the *Môle* (6127') bounds the landscape. Beyond (5 M.) *Nangy*, on a pine-clad knoll, stands the *Château de Pierre*, the property of an Englishman. Near (2½ M.) **Contamines-sur-Arve** (1516'), to the left on the slope of the hill, lies the château of *Villy*; beyond the village, on a rocky height, are the two ruined towers of the ancient castle of *Faucigny*, after which the province is named. Then (5 M.) —

17 M. **Bonneville** (1457'; *Couronne*; *Balances*), a small town with 2247 inhab., the capital of the province, picturesquely situated in a fertile valley, flanked by the rugged limestone rocks of the *Brezon* (6165') on the right, and the slopes of the *Môle* (see above) on the left. A handsome bridge crosses the *Arve*, near which, on the right bank, stands a *Monument* to the natives of the Department who fell in the campaign of 1870-71; on the left bank rises a monument, 73' high, to King Charles Felix of Sardinia.

The road traverses flat meadow-land, which is frequently in-

undated, and then enters a broad, fertile valley bounded by lofty mountains. Opposite *Vougy* the *Giffre* falls into the Arve, on its right bank. 8 M. *Scionzier*, a small village, lies at the entrance to the wild *Reposoir Valley*. To the left, on a hill over which a road leads to Tanninges (p. 260), is the castle of *Châtillon*. The road crosses the Arve, and reaches (1 M.) —

26 M. **Cluses** (1591'; *Balances*; *Union*), a small town, chiefly inhabited by watchmakers. To the left near the entrance is an *École d'Horlogerie*. Beyond (3 M.) *Balme* (1624'; *Chalet de la Grotte de Balme*), in the precipitous bluish-yellow limestone rock to the left, 750' above the road, we observe the entrance to the *Grotte de Balme*, a stalactite-grotto which is hardly worth visiting (2 hrs. there and back; 3 fr. each pers.).

Near (1 M.) *Magland* is a spring by the road-side, supposed by Saussure to descend from the small *Lac de Flaine* (4695'), on the hill above. On the left, farther on, rise the bold precipices of the *Aiguilles de Varens* (8831'). The conspicuous cascade of *Arpenaz*, which is imposing after rain, is not unlike the Staubbach.

The valley now expands. The road traverses a district devastated by torrents of mud and detritus. At the village of (6 M.) —

36 M. **St. Martin** (*Hôtel du Montblanc*; *Hôtel des Grandes Alpes*) we suddenly obtain a magnificent *View of Mont Blanc, whose dazzling peaks towering majestically at the head of the valley seem almost to annihilate the intervening space, though it is no less than 12 M. distant in a straight line. Above the broad bed of the Arve, in the same direction, rises *Mont Forclaz* (see below), with its pine-clad slopes. Beyond it are the *Aiguilles du Goûter* (12,707') and the *Dôme du Goûter* (14,210'). A handsome bridge crosses the Arve to (1½ M.) —

36½ M. **Sallanches** (1788'; *Hôtel des Messageries*; *Bellevue*; *Chalet Suisse*), a small town, where the diligence generally stops for dinner. The road divides here. The old road leads on the right bank of the Arve from St. Martin (see above) to *Chède* and (8 M.) *Servoz*. The new road continues to follow the left bank, and (5 M.) at the foot of the *Tête Noire* (see below) crosses the *Bon-Nant*. (Beyond the bridge: *Hôtel des Alpes*; *Chalet des Bains de St. Gervais*.)

St. Gervais-les-Bains (2066'; **Hôtel*), a favourite watering-place with sulphur-springs, lies in the wooded ravine of *Montjoie*, ½ M. from the Chamouny road, on the *Bon-Nant* ('Nant' being the name applied to all mountain-streams in Savoy, which forms a picturesque waterfall at the back of the baths ('*La Cascade de Crépin*'). — A footpath leads in 20 min. from the baths to the —

Village of St. Gervais (2657'; *Hôtels du Mont Joli*, **du Montblanc*, *de Genève*, and several pensions), on the road to Contamines (p. 267), a health-resort, prettily situated. (The village is 2 M. from the Pont du Bon-Nant by the carriage-road.)

Pedestrians may quit the diligence at St. Gervais and walk over the *Col de la Forclaz* (5105'), a pass between the *Tête-Noire* (5800'; not to be confounded with the Tête-Noire between Chamouny and Martigny)

and the *Prarion* (6460'), direct to *Le Fouilly* and *Les Ouches* in 5-6 hrs. (guide desirable, 6 fr.). A longer, but more interesting route (6-7 hrs.) from St. Gervais to Chamouny is over the *Col de Voza* (p. 266).

From the *Pont du Bon-Nant* a road crosses the Arve to Chède and Servoz (see above). The new road to Chamouny on the left bank of the Arve ascends gradually, with the torrent almost immediately below it, passes through a tunnel, and enters the wooded valley of (3½ M.) *Le Châtelard* (tavern). In the opening of the valley is seen the jagged *Aiguille du Midi* (12,608'). A little beyond the inn the road passes through a short tunnel and again approaches the Arve, on the opposite bank of which lies *Servoz*. It then leads past *Le Lac* to the (2 M.) *Hôtel des Montets*, where it joins the road from Servoz. (The **Gorges de la Diosaz* near Servoz, recently made accessible, are worthy of a visit; 1½-2 hrs. from the *Hôtel des Montets* there and back; adm. 1 fr.) About ½ M. farther on, the old Chamouny road diverges to the right and rapidly ascends *Les Montets*, a rocky ridge separating the lower from the upper region of the valley. The new road traverses the wooded defile of the Arve, crossing to the right bank by the *Pont de Marie* below the hamlet of *Le Fouilly*, and to left again below *Les Ouches* (p. 266) near the mouth of the *Nant de la Gria*. The glaciers now gradually become visible, but owing to the vastness of the mountains in which they are framed, it is impossible at first to realise their extent. The first are the *Glaciers de Gria* and *de Taconay*; then the *Glacier des Bossons* (p. 257) near the village of that name, which, as it extends farthest into the valley, is apparently the largest. In the distance is the *Glacier des Bois*, the offshoot of the *Mer de Glace*. A little above the *Glacier des Bossons* the road crosses the Arve again by the *Pont de Perralotaz*, and follows its right bank.

54 M. **Chamouny**, or **Chamonix** (3445').

73. Chamouny and its Environs.

Hotels. **HÔTEL IMPÉRIAL*, **HÔTEL ROYAL*, at both: R. from 3, B. 1½-2, D. 5, L. & A. 2 fr.; **HÔTEL DE LONDRES ET D'ANGLETERRE*, similar charges; **HÔTEL DU MONTBLANC*, R. 3, D. 4½, L. & A. 1 fr.; **UNION*, R. from 2, D. 4½ fr.; **HÔTEL-PENS. COUTTET*, R. 2½-3, D. 4, L. & A. 1 fr.; **HÔTEL DES ALPES*, same charges; **HÔTEL DE FRANCE*, moderate, pens. from 5 fr.; *PALAIS DE CRISTAL*, small. — For moderate requirements: **HÔTEL SUISSE*; **HÔTEL DE LA PAIX*, well spoken of; **CROIX BLANCHE* (the last two adjoining the *Hôtel de France*); *BALANCES*; *RÉUNION DES AMIS*; *DE LA TERRASSE*, with restaurant. — *Café Carrier*.

Guides. A guide is unnecessary for the ordinary excursions to the *Montanvert*, the *Flégère*, and the *Pierre Pointue*. The paths are so minutely described in the following pages that they can hardly be mistaken, and they are so much frequented that opportunities of making inquiries constantly occur. Those who visit the *Chapeau* may engage a guide for the passage of the *Mer de Glace* to or from the *Chapeau* (p. 255). The following extract is from the '*Règlement et Tarif des Guides de Chamonix*'. Travellers are provided with guides by the *Guide-Chef*, who is bound to employ each in turn, the traveller having no choice except in these cases: (1) When a *course extraordinaire* (see below) is contemplated; (2) When an excursion is made for scientific purposes; (3) When the traveller speaks no French,





and the guide is unacquainted with the language of the traveller; (4) When travellers have previously employed a certain guide and desire to re-engage the same; (5) When ladies travelling alone wish to engage a particular guide; (6) When the traveller is a member of an Alpine club. Hotel-keepers, waiters, etc., are forbidden to recommend particular guides. A guide who loses his way in average weather is excluded from the 'compagnie'. Complaints to be made to the 'Guide-Chef'.

The excursions are divided into *Courses Ordinaires* and *Courses Extra-ordinaires*. A complete tariff may be had of the Guide-Chef.

COURSES ORDINAIRES :

Glacier des Bossons and back	5 fr.	Martigny by the Col de Balme	
Montanvert and back	6 fr.	or Tête-Noire, or to Vernayaz by Salvan	12 fr.
Montanvert, Mer de Glace, Chapeau, and back	9 fr.	Brévent by Planpraz 8, by the Flégère and down by Planpraz	10 fr.
Montanvert, Mer de Glace, Chapeau, Flégère, and back in one day	12 fr.	Jardin, and back by Chapeau 14, or spending night on Montanvert	16 fr.
Flégère and back	6 fr.	Mer de Glace of the Glacier d'Argentière	8 fr.
Pierre Pointue 8; including the Aiguille de la Tour or Pierre à l'Echelle 9; or with the Plan de l'Aiguille	10 fr.	Sixt by the Brévent and Col d'Anterne in one day (incl. return-fee)	18 fr.
Col de Balme 8; back by Tête Noire 9; or by Barberine, incl. Cascades de Barberine and de Bérard in one day 9, in two days	12 fr.	Sixt by Servoz and Col d'Anterne	18 fr.
Ascent of Buét and down to Sixt, incl. return-fee, in one day 23, in two days	28 fr.	Pavillon de Bellevue, Col de Voza, or Prarion	8 fr.
		Contamines by the Col du Tricot	15 fr.

COURSES EXTRAORDINAIRES :

Mont Blanc	100 fr.	du Géant, de Triolet, du Chardonnet 50; du Tour	40 fr.
Grands Mulets and back in one day 20, in two days 30, Grand Plateau 50, Dôme du Goulier 60, Corridor or Bosses du Dromadaire	70 fr.	Aiguille Verte 100, Grandes Jorasses 80, Aig. d'Argentière and du Chardonnet 65, Aig. du Midi 60, Aig. du Tour	50 fr.
Courmayeur by the Col de la Brenva 80; Cols de Trelatête, d'Argentière, de Pierre-Joseph, des Hirondelles 60; Cols		Glacier - excursions on the Mont Blanc chain, above the zone of vegetation, per day	10 fr.

The guides are bound on the 'courses ordinaires' to carry baggage up to a weight of 24 lbs.; on the 'courses extraordinaires', 14 lbs. only. — The following among others are recommended for difficult expeditions: *M. Belkin; J. M. Charlet; Jean Bapt. Croz; Ed. Cupelin; Franç. Henri; and Michel Devousoud; M. Ducros; M. Fouliguet; Aug. and Alex. Paccard; Michel, Fréd., and Alph. Payot; B. Simon ('Benoni'); Michel, Sim., and Tob. Tairraz; A. Tourmier.*

Mules. With the exception of the excursion to the Montanvert and Chapeau (9 fr.), and to the Montanvert for the purpose of visiting the Jardin, and returning to Chamouny in the evening (8 fr.), the same charges are made as for the 'courses ordinaires' of the guides.

The **Collection of Pictures** of *M. Loppé*, a talented painter of Alpine scenery, situated at the back of the Hôtel Royal, on the path to the Montanvert, merits a visit. Admission gratis.

English Church Service during the season.

One Day. The traveller should devote three or four days at least to Chamouny, but those who have one day only at command should ascend

the MONTANVERT (see below) in the morning (2½ hrs.), cross the MER DE GLACE (p. 255) to the (1¼ hr.) CHAPEAU (p. 255), descend to (1 hr.) Les Praz (p. 256), ascend the FLÉGÈRE (p. 256; 2½ hrs.), and descend thence in 1¾ hr. — Early in the morning the path to the Montanvert is in the shade, in the afternoon that to the Flégère at least partly so, and by this arrangement the traveller reaches the Flégère at the time most favourable for observing Mont Blanc. For this excursion a guide (to be found on the Montanvert) is necessary for the Mer de Glace only. Those who ride must send their mules round from Montanvert to Les Tines or the Chapeau to meet them. The excursion to the Flégère alone occupies about 5 hrs., and that to the Montanvert or the Chapeau about the same time. Those who come from the E., and have spent the night at ARGENTIÈRE, should leave the road near Lavancher (p. 261) and proceed by way of the Chapeau, the Mer de Glace (comp., however, p. 255) and Montanvert to Chamouny. The Flégère may also be ascended from La Joux (p. 261), on the right bank of the Arve; but this is not recommended, as the path is bad and unsuitable for riding, and cannot be found without a guide (boy to show the way 1-1½ fr.).

Next to the Montanvert, the GLACIER DES BOSSONS (p. 257) is the best object for a walk on a cloudy afternoon, when the views from the heights are concealed (there and back 3 hrs.). — To the CASCADE DE BLAITIÈRE, on the hill-side E. of Chamouny, by a new path in ½ hr. (not recommended; adm. ½ fr.; Restaurant. — To the PAVILLON DE LA PIERRE POINTUE (p. 257) and back, 5-6 hrs.; or, if the Aiguille de la Tour and Pierre à l'Echelle be included, a whole day must be devoted to the excursion. — To the JARDIN (p. 256) from Chamouny and back, 11-12 hrs.; or from the Montanvert (where it is usual to spend the night) and back, 7-8 hrs. — The ascent of the BRÉVENT (p. 257) from Chamouny and back takes 7 hrs.; ascent or descent by the Flégère 2 hrs. more.

The ***Valley of Chamouny** (3445'), or *Chamonix*, 12 M. long, ½ M. wide, watered by the *Arve*, runs from N.E. to S.W., from the Col de Balme towards Les Ouches (pop. about 4000). It is bounded on the S.W. by the *Mont Blanc* chain, with its huge ice-cataracts, the *Glacier du Tour, d'Argentière, des Bois (Mer de Glace)*, and *des Bossons*; on the N.W. by the *Aiguilles Rouges* and the *Brévent*.

A Benedictine priory first brought the valley into cultivation at the beginning of the 12th cent., but the reputation of the inhabitants was so bad at that period that travellers came armed, and spent the night in tents, strictly guarded, rather than venture into any of the houses. The sobriquet of *Les Montagnes Maudites* acted as a ban upon the district. On one occasion *St. Francis de Sales*, Bishop of Geneva (1602 to 1622), visited the then pathless wilds on foot, which was considered an act of the utmost temerity. The valley became better known in 1743, when the celebrated traveller Pococke and a Mr. Wyndham visited and explored it in all directions, and published the result of their observations in the *Mercur de Suisse*. An impulse was thus given to the curiosity and enterprise of the public, which were further stimulated by the publications of the Genevese naturalists de Saussure, de Luc, Bourrit, Pictet, and others. Since that time Chamouny, like the Bernese Oberland, has become a great central point of attraction for travellers, especially English, American, and French, and is visited by upwards of 15,000 annually. It is inferior to the Bernese Oberland in picturesqueness of scenery, but superior in the grandeur of its glaciers, in which respect it has no rival but Zermatt.

The ***Montanvert**, or *Montenvers* (6303'; ascent 2½ hrs.; guide unnecessary), an eminence opposite the Flégère, on the E. side of the valley, is visited for the sake of the view it affords of the vast 'sea of ice' which fills the highest gorges of the chain of Mont Blanc in three branches (*Glacier du Géant* or *du Tacul*, *Glacier de Leschaux*, and *Glacier de Talèfre*), and which descends into the valley

of Chamouny in the form of a huge stream of ice about 12 M. long and 1-3 M. wide. The upper part of this stream is called the *Mer de Glace*, the lower the *Glacier des Bois*. From the Montanvert the motionless billows of the Mer de Glace are visible for a distance of 5 M., but the huge pinnacles of the Glacier des Bois are concealed from view. The bridle-path from Chamouny leads to the left by the Hôtel Royal, passes the small English church and (on the left) the cemetery-wall, and crosses the meadows to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) houses of *Les Mouilles*. We now ascend through pine-wood to the right (again turning to the right after $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), past the *Chalets des Planards*, to (1 hr.) *Le Caillet* (4880'; refreshmts.), a spring by the wayside. Farther on (10 min.), a bridle-path to the left descends to Les Bois (p. 256). The path ascends gradually through wood to the (1 hr.) **Hôtel du Montanvert* (charges not exorbitant), a large new house at the top of the hill, whence we overlook the **Mer de Glace* and the mountains enclosing it: opposite us rises the huge *Aiguille du Dru* (12,517'; ascended by Messrs. Dent and Hartley in Sept. 1878); to the left of it are the snow-clad *Aiguille Verte* (13,540') and the lower *Aig. du Bochart* (8766'), to the right the *Aig. du Moine* (11,214'); farther distant are the *Grandes Jorasses* (13,800'), the *Mont Mallet* (13,086'), and the *Aig. du Géant* (13,157'), and immediately behind us tower the *Aiguilles de Charmoz* (11,294') and *de Blaitière* (11,596').

The surface of the Mer de Glace, observes De Saussure, 'resembles a sea suddenly frozen, not during a tempest, but when the wind has subsided, and the waves, although still high, have become blunted and rounded. These great waves are nearly parallel to the length of the glacier, and are intersected by transverse crevasses, the interior of which appears blue, while the ice is white on the surface'. In 1779 Goethe viewed this magnificent scene from a hut erected here by an Englishman named Blair.

From the Montanvert travellers usually cross the *Mer de Glace* to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Chapeau*, which lies opposite. A path descends over the lateral moraine to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the glacier (where guides are generally to be found at the hut). The passage of the glacier (10-15 min.; guide, unnecessary for the experienced, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr., or to the Chapeau 5 fr.) presents no difficulty. At one point, where the path leads between crevasses, a number of steps are hewn in the ice (fee). On the opposite side we ascend over loose stones and débris to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) top of the right lateral moraine, skirting which we then descend by a narrow path to the '*Mauvais Pas*', a steep rock, where the path is hewn in steps and flanked with iron rods attached to the rocks, and the (40 min.) Chapeau. Guides for the passage of the Mer de Glace are always to be found at Montanvert, but not always at the Chapeau. Travellers crossing from the Chapeau should therefore bring a guide from Lavancher.

The **Chapeau* (5082'; auberge), an abrupt limestone rock on the N.E. side of the glacier, at the base of the *Aiguille du Bochart* (see above), is considerably lower than the Montanvert, but com-

mands an excellent survey of the ice-fall of the *Glacier des Bois* and the valley of Chamouny. In the background rise the *Mont Mallet* (13,086') and *Aiguille du Géant* (13,157'); to the right are the *Aiguilles de Charmoz* (11,294'), *de Blaitière* (11,596'), and *du Midi* (12,610'), the *Dôme du Goûter* (14,210'), and the *Aiguille du Goûter* (12,710').

A good bridle-path descends from the *Chapeau* over the moraine, in full view of the ice-pinnacles of the *Glacier des Bois* and the *Aiguille du Dru*, and then through pine-wood. After 25 min. it divides: the branch to the right descends to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Lavancher* (p. 261), and that to the left to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Les Tines* (p. 261). A shorter path, but rough at places, and unsuitable for riding, diverges 5 min. above this bifurcation (20 min. from the *Chapeau*) to the left, and descends over the moraine (passing the source of the *Arveyron* below on the left) to *Les Bois* and (40 min.) *Les Praz* (see below).

The *Source of the Arveyron* (1 hr. from Chamouny, road as far as *Les Bois*, 2 M.) is not now worth visiting owing to the retrogression of the *Glacier des Bois*.

The **Jardin* (9144'; guide necessary, p. 254) is a triangular rock rising from the midst of the *Glacier de Talèfre*, and walled in by moraines. Around a spring in the midst of this oasis, several Alpine flowers bloom in August. From the *Montanvert*, where the night is usually passed, we traverse rock, moraine, and glacier (*Mer de Glace*) for $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. as far as the foot of the *Séracs de Talèfre*, the ice-fall of the *Glacier de Talèfre* (which may also reached from the *Chapeau*, across rock and moraine, along the right bank of the glacier, but ladies should not attempt this route). Here we turn to the right, past the *Pierre à Béranger*, ascend on the S. side of the *Séracs* ($\frac{3}{4}$ -1 hr.; a wooden hut halfway up), and cross the *Talèfre Glacier* to the (25 min.) *Jardin*. This excursion affords an imposing survey of the icy wilds of the *Mont Blanc* group, and though somewhat fatiguing, is frequently undertaken by ladies. A supply of provisions necessary.

The **Flégère* (5925'; ascent from Chamouny 3, descent 2 hrs.), an eminence to the N. of Chamouny, is a buttress of the *Aiguille de la Floria* (9690'), one of the highest peaks of the *Aiguilles Rouges*. We follow the *Argentièrre* road to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Les Chables*. The shorter route (footpath) diverges to the left on this side of the *Arve* bridge, leading in 12 min. through pastures to the foot of the mountain, where the ascent begins. (The bridle-route, a few minutes longer, crosses the *Arve* to *Les Praz*, and after 10 min. diverges to the left by a small pine-copse. In 5 min. more it crosses the *Arve* and is joined by the footpath just mentioned.) We now ascend the stony slope in long zigzags. After 35 min. we enter the wood to the right, pass (35 min.) the *Chalet des Praz* (refreshmts.), and in 1 hr. more reach the *Croix de la Flégère* (poor inn, high charges). The **View* embraces the entire chain of *Mont Blanc*, from the *Col de Balme* (p. 265; the inn on which is distinguishable) to the *Glacier des Bossons*. *Mont Blanc* with its vast mantle of snow is visible from summit to base. From no point of view do the serrated pinnacles around the *Aiguille Verte* (13,540') appear so striking as, from here



LA CHAÎNE DU MONT BLANC VUE DE LA FLEGÈRE.

and the riven peaks of the *Aiguilles Rouges* also present a singular appearance. We overlook a great part of the *Glacier des Bois* (*Mer de Glace*). Evening light most favourable. (Comp. Panorama.)

The ***Brévent** (8274'; *Restaurant*), the S.W. prolongation of the *Aiguilles Rouges*, affords nearly the same view as the *Flégère*; but *Mont Blanc* is here revealed in all its grandeur, whilst from the *Flégère* the *Mer de Glace* and the *Aiguille Verte* are more conspicuous. The *Brévent*, moreover, commands a complete panorama: to the right of the *Buet* are the distant *Bernese Alps*, and to the S.W. the *Alps of the Dauphiné* are visible. — The *Brévent* may be ascended by two routes. The first follows the 'Chemin Muletier de Chamonix à Sixt' (p. 260) to the inn of *Planpraz* (p. 260), and then ascends steeply to the left, lastly traversing a rocky arête (*La Cheminée*) to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) summit (in all 4 hrs.; guide advisable, p. 253). The other, a good bridle-path constructed in 1881, is rather longer. It leads from *Chamouny* to the W., passing the hamlets of *La Mola* and *Les Mossons*, and then ascends through pine wood to *Planacha* (refreshments) and the *Chalet Belacha* (restaurant and beds). A digression may be made to the *Lac du Brévent*, a little below the summit. Guide (tariff not yet fixed) to the top 8-10, *Lac du Brévent* 8-9, *Chalet Belacha* 6-8 fr.; mule at the same charges).

The ascent of the *Brévent* may also be combined with that of the *Flégère*. The 'Route de Planpraz', a well-defined path, diverges to the right (S.W.) from the *Flégère* path, about 20 min. below the *Croix de la Flégère*, and leads along the slope of the mountain, in full view of the *Mont Blanc* chain, passing the *Chalets de Charlanoz* halfway, to the (2 hrs.) inn of *Planpraz* (p. 260), which is visible from the *Flégère*.

The **Glacier des Bossons** is an interesting object for a walk (3 hrs. there and back; guide necessary for the passage of the glacier, from *Chamouny* 6, from the chalet on the left side of the glacier 2 fr.). On the left bank of the *Arve* we pass the hamlets of *Le Pratz Conduit*, *Les Barats*, and (following the upper path, to the left) *Les Tsours*, where we turn to the left and ascend through wood on the right bank of the brook. After 25 min. we cross a bridge to the *Cascade du Dard* (refreshments), a fine double waterfall. We next traverse the broad stony bed of the *Nant des Pèlerins*. (After 5 min. the path to the *Pierre Pointue* diverges to the left; see below.) Beyond two more brooks we reach the high moraine of the *Glacier des Bossons*, which we cross to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Pavillon* (refreshments.) on the left lateral moraine, where we obtain a fine view of the huge glacier, overshadowed by the *Mont Blanc du Tacul* (13,943'). On the left rise the *Aiguilles du Midi* (12,610') and *de Blaitière* (11,596'). A visit to the cavern hewn in the glacier, 85 yds. long, is interesting (adm. and lights $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.). We now return by *Les Bossons* to the *Pont de Perralotaz* (p. 252), and thence to *Chamouny* by the high-road on the right bank of the *Arve*.

The ***Pavillon de la Pierre Pointue** (6722'), another favourite point, is reached by a bridle-path in $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. (mule 8 fr.; guide

unnecessary). The beginning of the route has just been described. Beyond the bridge across the *Nant des Pèlerins* we diverge to the left and ascend in zigzags on the side of a wild valley, through which the *Nant Blanc* dashes over fragments of rock. Beyond the (1 hr.) *Chalet de la Para* (5266'), the path ascends through wood and pastures to the (1 hr.) *Pavillon de la Pierre Pointue* (Restaurant), on the brink of the huge Glacier des Bossons, with its beautiful ice-fall. Opposite, apparently quite near, rise Mont Blanc, the Dôme du Goûter, the Aiguille du Goûter, etc., and we also enjoy a superb view to the N. and W.

A very interesting excursion from this point is the ascent of the *Aiguille de la Tour*, which commands the best survey of the Glacier des Bossons ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr., guide desirable; ascend to the left by the pavilion). — The *Pierre à l'Echelle* (7910') is also an attractive point ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; guide unnecessary for the experienced). The narrow path (route to Mont Blanc, see below) leads by the pavilion to the right, round an angle of rock, and ascends to a point where it leaves off on the brink of the Glacier des Bossons. Admirable view of the riven ice-masses of the glacier; above them the Aiguille du Goûter, the Dôme du Goûter, the Bosse du Dromadaire, and the highest peak of Mont Blanc; in the foreground are the *Grands Mulets*, $\frac{2}{3}$ hrs. distant (guide necessary). — A pleasant way back from the *Pierre Pointue* is by the *Plan de l'Aiguille* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; no defined path, guide advisable), traversing grassy slopes and the moraine of the *Glacier des Pèlerins*. We then ascend a little to the *Plan de l'Aiguille*, or *La Tapiaz* (7487'), lying at the foot of the pinnacles of the *Aiguille du Plan* (12,053') and the *Aiguille du Midi* (12,610'), and commanding a superb view of the valley of Chamouny, with the Bernese Oberland and Dauphiné Mts. in the distance. We descend by the *Chalets sur le Rocher* to *Tsours* (p. 257) and (2 hrs.) *Chamouny*.

Mont Blanc (15,731'), the monarch of European mountains (Monte Rosa 15,366', Finsteraarhorn 14,026', Ortler 12,812'; the Pic de Nethou, or Maladetta, the highest of the Pyrenees, 11,170'), which since 1860 has formed the boundary between France and Italy, is composed chiefly of Alpine granite or protogine. It was ascended for the first time in 1786 by an enterprising guide named Jacques Balmat, to whom a monument was erected at Chamouny in 1878, and afterwards by Dr. Paccard, accompanied by Balmat. In 1787 the ascent was made by the celebrated naturalist De Saussure, accompanied by eighteen guides; and his narrative was received with great interest by the scientific world. In 1825 the summit was attained by Dr. E. Clarke and Captain Sherwill, and in 1827 by Mr. Auldjo, who published an interesting account of his ascent. These were the principal pioneers of a route now annually trodden by numbers of tourists. In fine weather the ascent is attended with no serious difficulty or danger; but travellers are cautioned against attempting the expedition on a foggy or stormy day. A party of eleven persons perished in a storm during the ascent in 1870, and a young English lady and a guide fell into a crevasse near the *Grands Mulets* the same year in consequence of having neglected to use the rope.

On the first day travellers usually ascend by the *Pavillon de la Pierre Pointue* (see above) to the (7 hrs.) *Grands-Mulets* (10,907'), where they spend the night at one of the two stone huts (Inn of Silv. Couttet, bed 10 fr., or if the traveller carries his own provisions 25 fr.); on the second they proceed by the *Petit-Plateau* to the (3 hrs.) *Grand Plateau* (12,900'), and reach the summit by the *Corridor*, the *Mur de la Côte*, and the *Petits-Mulets* (15,310';

or, bearing to the right on the Grand-Plateau, by the *Dôme du Gôûter* and the *Bosses du Dromadaire*) in 3-4 hours. They descend the same day to the Grands-Mulets, and on the third day regain Chamouny (or the whole descent may be made on the second day). Those who ascend from *St. Gervais* (p. 251), by the *Col de Voza* (p. 266), spend a night on the *Aiguille du Gôûter* (12,710'), where the guides of *St. Gervais* have erected a hut (8-10 hrs. from *St. Gervais*); thence by the *Dôme du Gôûter* and the *Bosses* (see above) in 5-6 hrs. to the top. — From *Courmayeur* (p. 270) 16 hrs.; to the *Pavillon du Fruitier* 2½, *Col du Géant* 3½-4 hrs.; thence over the *Glacier du Géant* and through the *Vallée Blanche* in 2½ hrs. to the *Cabane du Tacul* (11,693'), at the S. base of the *Aiguille du Midi* (12,610'), where the night is spent. Lastly a difficult ascent of 7-8 hrs. along the ice-slopes of *Mont Blanc du Tacul* and *Mont Maudit* to the *Corridor*. Another route leads from the Combal Lake (p. 269) across the *Glacier de Miage* to the Club Hut on the *Aiguille Grise* (10,450'), 8 hrs. from *Courmayeur*, whence the top is attained in 6 hours. The ascent over the *Glacier du Brouillard* is very difficult and hazardous. — The view from the summit is unsatisfactory; owing to their great distance, all objects appear indistinct; even in the most favourable weather the outlines only of the great chains, the Swiss Alps, the Jura, and the Apennines are distinguishable. The ascent is somewhat costly; one traveller requires two guides (100 fr. each) and a porter (50 fr.), and each additional person one guide or porter more; for mountaineers one guide and one porter suffice. To this must be added the 'hotel bill' on the Grands-Mulets and other items (70-80 fr.), so that a single traveller can hardly accomplish the ascent of *Mont Blanc* under 220-250 fr. — Those who do not wish to ascend *Mont Blanc* may go as far as the *Dôme du Gouter* (14,210'; see above), 4-4½ hrs. from the Grands Mulets, free from danger and highly interesting; guide from Chamouny 60 fr.

TOUR DU MONT BLANC, see R. 76.

FROM CHAMOUNY TO COURMAYEUR (p. 269) over the *Col du Géant* (11,033'), a difficult and fatiguing glacier-pass, suitable for proficiently only (guide 40 fr.). This pass was long considered the highest among the Alps, and although recent discoveries have assigned it an inferior rank, it is still one of the grandest and most interesting. The previous night is spent at the *Hôtel du Montanvert* (p. 255). The route traverses the upper part of the *Mer de Glace*, which on the W. side of the *Pic du Tacul* (11,280') merges in the *Glacier du Tacul*, or *du Géant* (to the right rises the *Mont Blanc du Tacul*, 13,943'), and in 6 hrs. reaches the top of the pass (new refuge-hut), between *Les Flambeaux* (11,700') on the right and the *Aiguilles Marbrées* (11,529') on the left. It then descends over almost perpendicular rocks to the *Pavillon du Fruitier* (p. 270), and thence to the *Val Ferret*, *Entrèves*, and *Courmayeur* (13-14 hrs. in all). The fatal accident to three Englishmen on this pass in 1861 was occasioned by their neglecting to use the rope. — Other passes across the *Mont Blanc* range from Chamouny to *Courmayeur* (all very difficult, and for first-rate mountaineers only): the *COL DE TRIOLET* (12,162') at the head (E. end) of the *Glacier de Talèfre*, between the *Aig. de Triolet* and the *Aig. de Talèfre*; the *COL DE PIERRE-JOSEPH*, to the S. of the *Aig. de Talèfre*; the *COL DES HIRONDELLES*, between the *Petites* and the *Grandes Jorasses*; the *COL DE MIAGE* (11,076'), S. of the *Aig. de Bionnassay*; and the *COL DE TRELATÈTE* (p. 267). — FROM CHAMOUNY TO ORSIÈRES over the *COL d'ARGENTIÈRE* (11,555'), 20 hrs., very difficult; from the *Pavillon de Lognan* (p. 262), where the night may be passed, the *Glacier d'Argentière* is traversed to the col, lying to the S. of the *Tour Noire* (12,608') and commanding a superb view; then a long and hazardous descent over the *Glacier de la Neuva* to the *Val Ferret* (p. 271). Somewhat less difficult, but for adepts only: *COL DU CHARDONNET* (10,979'), between the *Aig. d'Argentière* and the *Aig. du Chardonnet* (descent over the *Glacier de Saleinaz* to *Praz de Fort*, p. 271). Also the *COL DU TOUR* (10,992'): from the *Col de Balme* to *Orsières* 11-12 hrs.; a toilsome ascent over the *Glacier du Tour* to the pass on the S. side of the *Aig. du Tour*; descent across the *Glacier du Trient* and the *Gl. d'Orny* to the *Cabane d'Orny* (8835'), and through the *Combe d'Orny* to *Som la Proz* (p. 271) and *Orsières* (p. 297).

FROM CHAMOUNY TO SIXT OVER THE COL DU BRÉVENT AND THE COL D'ANTERNE, 9-10 hrs. (mule 18 fr., return-fee included; guide, unnecessary in settled weather, 18 fr.). The 'Chemin Muletier de Chamonix à Sixt' leads from the W. end of the village, past the church, to the foot of the mountain, and ascends through wood in windings to the (1½ hr.) *Restaur. des Chablettes* (fine view). Farther on it quits the wood and zigzags up a barren slope to the (1½ hr.) chalets of *Planpraz* (6773'; Inn, dear) and the (½ hr.) *Col du Brévent* (8078'). We then descend a slope, richly carpeted with Alpine plants, into the valley of the *Diosaz* (5413'), which (1¼ hr.) we cross by a wooden bridge. [If attended by a guide, the traveller may here turn to the right and ascend by the chalets of *Silly* and the *Col de Salenton* (8277') in 6-6½ hrs. to the summit of the *Buet*, see below.] Our path ascends to the left, and in 2 hrs. we reach the 'Col d'Anterne' (7425'), which affords a magnificent retrospective 'View of Mont Blanc. The path then descends past the *Lac d'Anterne* to the (2 hrs.) *Chalets des Fonds* (rustic inn), where the path unites with the usual Mont Buet route. The picturesquely situated house which here overlooks the lower part of the valley, is the summer residence of an English barrister ('Eagle's Nest'). The bridle-path descends the picturesque *Vallée des Fonds*, watered by a tributary of the *Giffre* (see below). Near (1 hr.) *Salvagny*, a fine cascade descends from the mountain on the left. Then (¼ hr.) *Sixt* (2483'; *Hôtel du Fer à Cheval*, R. & L. 3, B. 1½, D. 3 fr., sometimes crowded). In spring, when the brooks are swollen by the melting of the snow, the neighbourhood of Sixt abounds in fine waterfalls. In the upper part of the valley alone, called *Vallée du Fer à Cheval* from its resemblance to a horse-shoe, there are thirty falls. In summer and autumn, however, when the number dwindles down to five or six, they are not worth visiting. Near *Fond de la Combe*, at the head of the valley (3 hrs. from Sixt; carriage-road) there is another waterfall in a vault of snow, 100 paces long. Path from Sixt to the N.E. over the *Col de Sagerou* (7917') to Champéry, see p. 243.

[The above route, the most striking of all the approaches to Mont Blanc, is far preferable in the reverse direction: Sixt to the *Chalets des Fonds* 1¾ hr.; a few min. farther the bridle-path turns to the right and crosses the brook (the path to the left ascends to the *Col Léchaud*, or *Col des Fonds*, p. 243); 3 hrs. *Col d'Anterne*, at the foot of which the path turns to the left (that to the right leads to Servoz); 1 hr. bridge over the *Diosaz*; 2 hrs. *Col du Brévent*; 2 hrs. *Chamouny*.]

In the valley of the *Giffre*, ¼ M. below Sixt, is situated *Samoëns* (2293'; *Hôtel de la Poste*; *Hôtel du Commerce*, both uninviting; *Pension Ballaloud*; *Café de la Mairie*), a town with 2600 inhab., whence we may either cross the *Col de Joupiane* (6683'; inn) to the N. to (4 hrs.) *Morzine* (*Hôtel du Chamois*), and thence descend the valley of the *Dranse* to *Thonon* on the Lake of Geneva (p. 240); or to the N.E. the *Col de la Golèse* (5483') and *Col de Coux* (6825') to (6 hrs.) *Champéry* in the Val d'Illeaz (p. 242). Or we may take the omnibus from *Samoëns* through the valley of the *Giffre* (once daily in 7 hrs., fare 5 fr.), viâ *Tanninges* and *St. Jéoire*, to Geneva (where the omnibus stops at the small and poor *Hôtel de Savoie*, Rue de Rive 13). From *Samoëns* to Geneva at 4.30 a.m., from Geneva to *Samoëns* at 10 a.m.

FROM CHAMOUNY TO SIXT BY THE MONT BUET, an interesting, but fatiguing route, 10-12 hrs. (guide necessary, 23 fr. incl. return-route). To (6 M.) *Argentière*, see p. 261. We then follow the Tête-Noire route to (1 hr.) the entrance to the *Bérard Valley* (p. 262), which the path ascends to the (3 hrs.) *Chalet de la Pierre à Bérard* (where the night had better be spent in order that the summit may be reached early); Then over loose stones and snow for 3½ hrs. to the summit of the 'Buet' (10,197'), which commands a magnificent view of the Mont Blanc range, Monte Rosa, the Matterhorn, the Bernese Alps with the Finsteraarhorn and Jungfrau, the Dent du Midi, and the Jura as far as the mountains of Dauphiné. Descent of 2¾ hrs. by the *Col Léchaud*, or *des Fonds* (p. 243), to the *Chalets des Fonds*, and thence to Sixt in 1¼ hr.

74. From Chamouny to Martigny by the Tête-Noire, or to Vernayaz by Triquent and Salvan.

Comp. Map, p. 252.

To Le Châtelard $4\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., thence over the Tête-Noire to Martigny $4\frac{1}{4}$, or by Salvan to Vernayaz $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hours. ROAD OVER THE TÊTE-NOIRE TO MARTIGNY, narrow, and bad at places; carriage and pair for one person 50 fr., for each additional person 10 fr. more (or to Argentière only, 6, 7, 8, 10 fr.). From Martigny to Trient 1-3 pers. 30 fr., 4 pers. 40 fr.; Tête-Noire 35 or 45, Châtelard 40 or 50 fr.; Chamouny, 1-2 pers. 50, 3 pers. 60, 4 pers. 70 fr. (if a night is spent on the journey, 15 fr. additional). The great competition among drivers at Martigny has of late considerably reduced the above charges, and the traveller may generally procure a carriage and pair for 30-40 fr. to Chamouny. The use of return-carriages is prohibited in both directions, unless the same hirer engages the vehicle to go and return. — FROM VERNAYAZ TO CHAMOUNY a small gig for one person 30, 2 pers. 40 fr.; office at Vernayaz opposite the Grand Hôtel des Gorges du Trient. The use of these vehicles from Chamouny to Le Châtelard is also prohibited; but the traveller may telegraph for one to meet him at the latter place (thence to Vernayaz 20 or 25 fr.). — Guide (12 fr.) for either route of course superfluous. Luggage may be forwarded by the Messageries.

TWO CARRIAGE ROADS and a BRIDLE PATH connect the valley of Chamouny with the Valais. A carriage-road leads from Chamouny by Argentière and Valorcine to Le Châtelard, whence one road to the right leads by the Tête-Noire, Trient, and the Col de la Forclaz to Martigny, while the other diverges to the left to Finhaut, Salvan, and Vernayaz. The bridle-path diverges to the right from the road at Argentière, crosses the COL DE BALME, and rejoins the road at the Col de la Forclaz. Of these routes the road over the Tête-Noire to Martigny is the most frequented, but is less interesting than that to Salvan and Vernayaz, which affords finer and more varied views (but carriages for the whole of this route are not to be had at Chamouny; see above). The path over the Col de Balme, on the other hand, commands a superb view of the Valley of Chamouny and Mont Blanc, which are not visible from the other routes. Travellers from Martigny, approaching Mont Blanc for the first time, should therefore choose the Col de Balme in clear weather. Those who quit Martigny at a late hour had better spend the night on the Col de Balme. (The most impressive approach to Mont Blanc is from Sixt, over the Col d'Anterne; p. 260).

The routes to Martigny and Vernayaz do not divide until we reach Le Châtelard (p. 262). The road ascends from Chamouny on the right bank of the Arve, and crosses it before reaching ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Les Praz* (*Hôtel du Chalet des Praz, moderate; A la Mer de Glace). The village and *Glacier des Bois* remain to the right. At ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Les Tines* (A la Mer de Glace; Au Touriste) a path to the Chapeau diverges to the right (p. 256). $\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Lavancher* (3848') lies on the right, above the road. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther a bridge crosses the Arve to *La Joux*, situated to the left, behind a hill (ascent of the Flégère, see p. 254). We next pass the hamlets of *Les Iles*, *Grasonet*, and (1 M.) *Chosallet*, where we cross the Arve. (Route to the Glacier d'Argentière, see below). Then ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) —

6 M. **Argentière** (3963'; **Couronne*, R. 2, D. 4, L. & A. 1 fr.; *Bellevue*), a considerable village, near which the huge *Glacier of the same name descends into the valley between the *Aiguille Verte* (13,540') and the *Aiguille du Chardonnet* (12,543').

Glacier d'Argentière. A new bridle-path ascends from Chosallet (see above) to the (2 hrs.) *Pavillon de Lognan* (6563'); small inn kept by the guides J. Tournier and Al. Simon, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. above which we obtain a splendid survey of the grands 'séracs' of the glacier (where ice-avalanches frequently take place). In $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more we reach the flat upper part of the glacier, which is almost entirely free from crevasses (*Mer de Glace d'Argentière*), and may walk across it without hazard. From the middle of it we obtain an exceedingly grand survey of the surrounding Aiguilles (du Chardonnet, d'Argentière, Tour Noire, Mt. Dolent, Les Courtes, Les Droites, Aig. Verte). We may then ascend the glacier (with guide, in 3 hrs.) to the 'Jardin', a triangular rock at the base of the Mont Dolent, with fine flora in summer (not the same Jardin as that above Chamouny). — Col d'Argentière and Col du Chardonnet, see p. 259. — From the Pavillon we may return to the chalets of Lognan and *Pendant*, and follow the Chapeau route to (2½ hrs.) *Les Tines* (see above).

Beyond the village the road to the Tête-Noire ascends to the left, while the road to *Tour* (p. 265) crosses the Arve and ascends on its left bank. The rocky barrier which our road crosses is called *Les Montets*, like that at the W. end of the Chamouny valley (p. 252). Beyond (25 min.) the small village of *Trélechamp* we obtain a fine retrospect of the Glacier du Tour and the magnificent Aiguille Verte. The ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) top of the pass (*Col des Montets*, 4741'), indicated by a heap of stones, the watershed between the Rhone and the Arve, commands a final view of the Mont Blanc chain.

The road descends amidst scattered masses of rock. At (20 min.) *Poyaz* a finger-post indicates the way to the left to the (20 min.) **Cascade à Bérard*, or à *Poyaz*, a picturesque waterfall in a wild ravine, a digression to which adds $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the walk. Through this ravine, the *Vallée de Bérard*, runs the route to the *Buet* (10,197'), the summit of which is visible in the background (5-6 hrs., guide 15 fr.; comp. p. 260).

Beyond Poyaz the road leads through a deserted valley bounded by lofty, pine-clad mountains. Before us rises the *Bel-Oiseau* (8609'). At (10 min.) *Le Nant* we cross the *Eau-Noire*, and ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) reach a chapel. Passing between a number of houses, we next come to (25 min.) the church of *Valorcine* (4232'), which is protected against avalanches by a bulwark of masonry. This village is the largest in the valley (640 inhab.). (Just beyond the church a finger-post indicates the path to the left to the fall of the Barberine mentioned below.)

The valley contracts. The road descends to the stream, which careers wildly over the rocks, and (5 min.) crosses it in a picturesque wooded ravine. $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. *Hôtel de Barberine* (poor), at the confluence of the *Barberine* and the *Eau-Noire*. The former forms a fine waterfall (1 fr.), $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the road. 5 min. Bridge over the *Eau-Noire* (3684'), the boundary between Savoy and Switzerland, beyond which is the small **Hôtel Suisse au Châtelard*. 6 min. *Hôtel Royal du Châtelard*, halfway between Chamouny and Martigny, about $4\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. from each, where the two routes to the valley of the Rhone separate: to the right the road by the Tête-Noire to Martigny; to the left the road via Triquent and Salvan to Vernayaz (p. 263).

FROM LE CHÂTELARD TO MARTIGNY ($4\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.). The road passes

through a cutting in the rock (formerly closed by a gate) and crosses the Eau-Noire. The once dangerous *Mapas* (*mauvais pas*) descends to the left, while the new road leads high above the sombre and profound valley, and penetrates the rocks of the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) **Tête-Noire**, or *La Roche-Percée*. (The *Summit of the Tête-Noire*, 6591', to the S., is a peak of the chain which terminates in the Croix de Fer, to the N. of the Col de Balme, p. 265.) On the opposite side of the stream rises the *Bel-Oiseau* (8609'), to the N.E., above the valley of Trient, appear the *Dent de Morcles* (p. 231) and *Grand-Muveran* (p. 231). About 10 min. beyond the *Roche-Percée*, 3 hrs. from Argentière, we reach the *Hôtel de la Tête-Noire* (4003'; dear). The road here turns suddenly to the right into the dark and beautiful forest of Trient, and skirts the base of the Tête-Noire. In the valley, far below, is the brawling *Trient*, which joins the Eau-Noire a little farther on. Where the wood is quitted, the valley widens, and we reach ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the village of **Trient** (4249'; *Hôtel du Glacier de Trient*), a little beyond which our route unites with that from Chamouny over the Col de Balme (see below).

From Trient the road ascends to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Col de Trient*, better known as the **Col de la Forclaz** (4997'; two taverns). The view from the summit is limited, but $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. lower down (Restaurant) we enjoy a noble survey of the valley of the Rhone as far as Sion, extended like a map at our feet. Immediately below lies *Martigny*, which is reached in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. by the road (p. 264), or in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by the steep and stony old path.

FROM LE CHÂTELARD TO VERNAYAZ ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.). The narrow, but well-kept road ascends from the Hôtel Royal to the left, partly by zigzags, for 40 min., and at a cross turns to the right, in the direction of Finhaut, which is visible from this point. The road, now nearly level, affording views of the valleys of the Eau-Noire and the Trient (p. 232), the Glacier de Trient (p. 264), and the Aiguille du Tour, next reaches ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) **Finhaut** (4060'; *Pens. du Bel-Oiseau*; *Pens.-Restaur. du Montblanc*, well spoken of), beautifully situated.

A footpath leads hence direct to the (1 hr.) Tête-Noire Hôtel. Travelers proceeding thither should ask for the beginning of the path, which descends steeply to a wooden bridge over the Eau-Noire. On the opposite bank it ascends to the right, past several houses, where if necessary, a boy may be found to show the way. A little farther on, the Tête-Noire road soon becomes visible (see above).

After ascending a little, the road again becomes level, and passes ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) a Cantine, where a beautiful view is obtained. It then descends through wood in numerous windings, and leads on the slope of the hill at about the same level, passing the hamlet of *Triquent* (3261'), to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) **Gorges du Triège* (tavern at the bridge; adm. to the gorge 1 fr.), of which the road commands a sufficiently good survey. The picturesque falls of the Triège in the ravine are framed with dark pines. For the next 20 min. the road gradually

ascends, and then descends between curious old marks of glacier striation to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Salvan** (3035'; **Hôtel des Gorges du Triège*; **Hôtel de Salvan*, well spoken of; *Union*, moderate).

The **Cascade du Dalley*, a fine fall of the Sallanche near Salvan, merits a visit. A good path leads to it in 40 min. by the hamlet of *Les Granges*, situated on the slope facing the valley of the Rhone. The finest point of view is opposite the fall. Lower down the Sallanche forms the Pissevache fall (p. 232). In returning to Salvan we enjoy a fine view of the snow-mountains of the Great St. Bernard.

From Salvan a good road, shaded by chestnuts, descends the steep slopes in numerous windings to (1 hr.) *Vernayaz* (rail. stat., p. 232).

75. From Martigny to Chamouny. Col de Balme.

Comp. Map, p. 252.

$9\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (comp. p. 261). Carriage-road from Martigny to Trient, and from Tour to Chamouny. Guide (12fr.) unnecessary, if the following directions be observed. Mule and attendant over the Col de Balme or Tête Noire to Chamouny 24fr.; if the two routes are combined, 3fr. additional. Pedestrians may send on their luggage by the Messageries. Several inns and restaurants on the route.

Martigny (p. 232) lies $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the railway-station. We follow the Great St. Bernard road thence to the S.W. to ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Martigny-le-Bourg* (p. 233) and cross the ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Dranse* (1640'). About 4 min. from the bridge, in the hamlet of *La Croix*, a tablet on a house indicates the road to Chamouny, which ascends to the right, traversing vineyards, orchards, and meadows in numerous windings, which the rugged old path cuts off. 20 min. *Les Rappes*; 35 min. *Sergnieux* (3820'); 20 min. *Le Fay*. The road here takes a wide bend to the right, which the old path cuts off; the routes reunite at the chalets of (35 min.) *Les Chavans* (beautiful retrospect of the Rhone Valley). Then a gradual ascent of 40 min. to the —

3 hrs. **Col de la Forclaz** (see p. 263). Opposite us, slightly to the left, we observe the valley through which lies the route to the Col de Balme; below, to the right, are the lowest houses of Trient, and beyond them is the gorge of the Tête-Noire.

From the pass a good and nearly level path leads to the (1 hr.) **Glacier de Trient**, the northernmost glacier of the Mont Blanc range. A walk across the glacier is unattended with danger; no guide required.

After a descent of $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. the path to the Col de Balme diverges to the left from the Tête-Noire road, and in 10 min. crosses a bridge opposite the upper houses of *Trient* (p. 263). We now traverse the meadows to the left (observing the Glacier de Trient to the left, see above); 20 min., we cross the *Nant-Noir* ('Nant', probably from *nature*, is the Savoyard word for a mountain-stream), which descends from the *Mont des Herbagères*. We ascend the right bank for about 200 paces, and then, turning to the left, wind upwards in steep zigzags through the *Forest of Magnin*, which has been thinned by avalanches. After 1 hr. the path becomes more level, and traverses green pastures and slopes carpeted with the rhododendron; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.,

a cantine; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., *Chalets des Herbagères*, or *Zerbazière* (6660'); $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., the summit of the —

$5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. ***Col de Balme** (7224'; *Hôtel Suisse*, tolerable), the boundary between Switzerland (Valais) and France (Savoy). In clear weather the whole of the Mont Blanc range is visible from summit to base, flanked with the Aiguilles du Tour, d'Argentière, Verte, du Dru, de Charmoz, and du Midi, and the Dôme du Goûter; and we survey the valley of Chamouny, as far as the Col de Voza. On the right are the Aiguilles Rouges, to the left of them the Brévent, and to the right the snow-clad Buet. In the opposite direction, over the Forclaz, we observe the gigantic mountains which separate the Valais from the Bernese Oberland, the Gemmi with its two peaks, the Jungfrau, the Finsteraarhorn, Grimsel, and Furca.

The *View from a second eminence to the right, with a white boundary-stone, about $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. N.W. of the inn, is still more extensive. To the N. is the *Croix de Fer*, or *Aiguille de Balme* (7677'), the last spur of the hills which rise abruptly above the Col de Balme. From this point Mont Blanc presents a still more imposing appearance than from the Col, and the entire chain of the Bernese Alps is visible to the N.E., rising like a vast white wall with countless pinnacles. The descent may be begun immediately from this point. The ascent of the Aiguille itself is recommended to good climbers (with guide). The cross erected on it is to the memory of Escher von Berg, a young native of Zürich, who lost his life in attempting the ascent, contrary to the advice of the guides.

The Col de Balme and Tête-Noire routes are also connected by means of a path ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), which is recommended to the traveller who desires to visit both these points in one day from the valley of the Rhone. A guide may be dispensed with in fine weather. To the W. of the Col, behind the above-mentioned eminence with the boundary-stone, a narrow, but well-defined path leads nearly to the (10 min.) brink of the Tête-Noire Valley, and then becomes indistinct. The traveller must not descend to the valley, but turn to the right (N.) and follow a slight depression for a few minutes until a number of heaps of stone become visible. The path soon re-appears and passes to the right of these (10 min.) heaps; 10 min., a group of chalets, before quite reaching which the path crosses a small stream and descends rapidly to the left on its bank; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., another group of chalets (paths descending to the left to be avoided); 20 min. a third group of chalets. Beautiful view during the descent, embracing the entire Tête-Noire valley, which presents a pleasant contrast to the Col de Balme route. The path, now well constructed and much frequented, passes several chalets and farms, and at length reaches (1 hr.) the *Hôtel de la Tête-Noire* (p. 263). The views are less striking in the reverse direction. From Martigny to the Col de Balme and back by this route 10-11 hrs., from Chamouny and back about 12, from Chamouny to Martigny 10-11 hrs.

The path descends over pastures carpeted with rhododendrons and other Alpine flowers. On the right flows the *Arve* (p. 254), which rises on the Col de Balme. The path crosses several small brooks, and passes ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) a heap of stones and ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) a second heap, resembling a hut without a roof. $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. **Tour**, to the left of which is the fine glacier of that name. Carriage-road hence to Chamouny. The fragments of black slate brought down by the Arve are carefully collected into heaps by the peasants. In spring they cover their fields with these slabs, which being heated by the sun cause the snow under them to melt several weeks earlier than would otherwise be the case. (Carriage from Tour to Chamouny with one

horse 6. with two 9-10 fr.; those who intend to drive should hire a carriage here rather than at Argentière.) About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Tour the road crosses the *Buisme*, which drains the *Glacier du Tour*, and (1 M.) the Arve, and at ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) **Argentière** joins Route 74 (p. 261; from the Col de Balme to Chamouny a walk of 4 hrs., ascent 5-5 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.).

76. Tour du Mont Blanc.

From Chamouny to Aosta over the Col du Bonhomme and the Col de la Seigne.

Comp. Maps, pp. 252, 296.

BRIDLE PATH, well trodden, and not easily mistaken except after snow. An easy walk of three days to Courmayeur: 1st, to Contamines 6 hrs.; 2nd, to Mottet 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; 3rd, Courmayeur 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.; 4th, drive to Aosta, 24 M. — Good walkers or riders may reach Courmayeur from Chamouny in two days, by spending the night at Nant-Borrant or La Balme (p. 267; from Chamouny to La Balme 9 hrs., La Balme to Courmayeur 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.). — From Courmayeur to Aosta a good road (carriages see p. 270). Guide from Chamouny to Courmayeur in two days 20, in three days 24 fr., and 18 fr. additional for the return-journey. Tolerable mountaineers may dispense with a guide in favourable weather.

The **Tour of Mont Blanc**, as this route is called, is frequently undertaken by those who wish to reach Aosta from Chamouny, or those who desire to visit the Great St. Bernard without retracing their steps. The views from the Col de Voza, the Col du Bonhomme, and the Col de la Seigne are very fine, and the scenery of the Allée Blanche and the neighbourhood of Courmayeur ranks with the grandest among the Alps. Travellers intending to perform the 'Tour du Montblanc' in the full sense of the expression, may return to Martigny over the Great St. Bernard (or from Courmayeur over the Col de Ferret); but it is preferable to drive from Aosta to Châtillon, and walk over the Théodule Pass to Zermatt.

About 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from Chamouny we quit the new Sallanches road (p. 227), cross the *Nant de la Gria*, and reach ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Les Ouches*, or *Les Houches* (Hôt. du Glacier, poor), with a picturesquely situated church. Two paths diverge hence to the left. The first (preferable; finger-post), diverging by the brook, a few paces beyond the church, hardly to be mistaken, ascends in 2 hrs. to the **Pavillon de Bellevue** (5947'), a small inn on a saddle of *Mont Lachat* (see below), commanding a magnificent *View (best by evening-light) of the valley of Chamouny as far as the Col de Balme, the Mont Blanc range (summit hidden by Dôme du Goutier), and the valley of the Arve. The other path from Les Ouches (more liable to be mistaken) diverges from the old road at a cross $\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther on, and ascends in 2 hrs. to the **Col de Voza** (5495'; *Pavillon de Voza*, situated 20 min. to the S. of, and lower than, the Pavillon de Bellevue, which is not visible hence), a depression between *Mont Lachat* and the *Prarion* (p. 252), the view from which is inferior to that from the Bellevue.

From the Col de Voza and from the Bellevue paths descend in 20 min. to the village of *Bionnassay* (4364'). The longer route (4 hrs.) hence to Les Contamines descends to the right by *Bionnay* (3192'); the direct route (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) leads to the left by *Champel*.

At the small chapel of Bionnassay the footpath descends to the left, crosses the brook, and soon unites with the longer bridle-path. At (1 hr.) the village of *Champel*, the path turns to the left by the fountain and rapidly descends the hill. Fine view of the wooded and well-cultivated *Montjoie Valley*, bounded on the W. by the slopes of *Mont-Joli* (see below), with the *Aiguille de Rousselette* (8826') in the background. To the E., above the green lower hills, peep several of the W. snow-peaks of the Mont Blanc group (*Aig. du Tricot*, de *Trelatête*, etc.). $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. *La Villette*, where the path leads to the right by the fountain, and (6 min.) joins the carriage-road from St. Gervais (p. 251), which we follow to the left. The road soon crosses the brook which descends from the *Glacier de Miage*. To the right, on the slope, stands the handsome church of *St. Nicolas de Véroce*. The road then leads high on the right bank of the *Bon-Nant*, which waters the *Montjoie Valley*, to *La Chapelle* and (1 hr.) —

Les Contamines-sur-St-Gervais (3855'; **Hôtel du Bonhomme*, D. 3 fr.; *Union*), a large village on the E. slope of the valley (6 hrs. from Chamouny), with a picturesque church.

The **Mont Joli* (8373') is ascended hence in 3-4 hrs. (guide 6 fr.; rustic auberge $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from the top). Splendid view of Mont Blanc. — The *Pavillon de Trelatête* (see below) is more easily reached from Contamines than from Nant-Borrant (path ascending to the left, 20 min. above Contamines). From Contamines by the *Pavillon de Trelatête* to Nant-Borrant, an interesting walk of 3 hrs.

Beyond Contamines the road descends to the hamlet of *Pontet*, overlooking the valley as far as the peaks of the *Bonhomme*. The valley contracts. At ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the bridge which crosses to the pilgrim-chapel of *Notre-Dame de la Gorge* the road ends.

The bridle-path now ascends to the left, passing near a bridge. We observe frequent traces of glacier-friction here. Then through wood. 40 min. Bridge over the deep gorge of the *Bon-Nant*; 10 min. *Chalets of Nant-Borrant* (4780'; tolerable inn). We cross the wooden bridge to the left, and traverse the pastures by a rough and stony path, crossing the brook several times. On the left the lower part of the *Glacier de Trelatête* is visible; looking back, the eye ranges over the *Montjoie Valley* as far as the *Aiguilles de Varens* (p. 251).

From Nant-Borrant, or better from Contamines (see above), mountaineers may reach the Col de la Seigne in 7 hrs. by the *Col du Mont Tondou*, or *Col du Glacier* (9204'); laborious, but free from danger (guide 30 fr.). From Nant-Borrant the path ascends to the left, past some fine waterfalls, to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Pavillon-Auberge de Trelatête* (6483'; well spoken of), which overlooks the *Trelatête Glacier*. The route then ascends the glacier towards the S.E. to the pass, to the left of *Mt. Tondou*; beautiful view, especially from a height a little to the N.E. We may either descend to the right to *Mottet* (p. 268), or to the left over shelving rocks and across the *Glacier des Lancettes* or *des Glaciers* to the Col de la Seigne (p. 269). — Over the COL DE TRELATÊTE (11,424'), immediately to the S. of the *Aiguille de Trelatête*, to the *Glacier de l'Allée Blanche* and *Combal Lake* (p. 269), very difficult (2 guides, 60 fr. each).

1 hr. *Chalet à la Balme* (5627'), an unpretending inn, beautifully situated at the head of the *Montjoie Valley*.

In doubtful weather, or if evening is approaching, a guide should be taken from this point to the summit of the pass (3 fr.); but, as guides are not always to be met with here, it is safer to engage one at Les Contamines (to the Col du Bonhomme 6-8, Col des Fours 6-8, Chapiu 8-10, Mottet 10-12 fr., the higher fees being charged when the guide cannot return the same day). If the guide be taken to the Col du Bonhomme only, the traveller should insist on his company to the highest point of the pass, where one path ascends to the left to the Col des Fours and the other descends to Chapiu. Mule from Nant-Barrant to the Col du Bonhomme 5 fr. (bargain necessary).

The path, indicated by stakes, now ascends wild, stony slopes. 20 min. *Plan de Montjovet*, with a waterfall on the left and a few chalets. (To Mottet over the Col d'Enclaves, see p. 269.) On the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Plan des Dames* (6543') rises a conical heap of stones, which is said to mark the spot where a lady once perished in a snow-storm. At the end of the valley (20 min.) the path ascends in windings on the slope to the right, and ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) reaches a saddle, sometimes called the Col du Bonhomme, but not the actual summit of the pass. Two rocks, the *Rocher du Bonhomme* (10,138') and the *Rocher de la Bonnefemme* (9908'), here tower aloft, like two ruined castles.

The desolate and barren valley into which the traveller looks down on the opposite side of this saddle is that of the *Gitte*. A path, at first ill-defined, descends into this basin, passes the lonely *Chalet de la Sauce*, turns to the left and crosses the brook, and finally reaches the chalet of *La Gitte* in 2 hrs.; thence to *Beaufort* (p. 248) 3 hours. This route is uninteresting, but convenient for travellers proceeding to the Tarentaise. Guide as far as La Gitte advisable.

Beyond this first saddle we follow the rocky slope of the mountain to the left (path indicated by stakes), enjoying a fine view of the mountains of the *Tarentaise* (p. 271), and next reach (40 min.) the summit of the **Col du Bonhomme** (8153').

We may now choose one of two different routes. We may turn to the left (preferable, but guide advisable), continuing to ascend by the posts to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Col des Fours** (8892'), which is rarely free from snow. Splendid view from the *Pointe des Fours* (20 min.), a height to the right of the Col. Then a steep and rough descent over snow and dirty slate-detritus, and over pastures by a bad path, to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) a group of chalets and the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Hameau du Glacier* (5848'), a group of ruinous huts, where the path from Chapiu comes up from the right. We descend to the left, cross the bridge, and in 20 min. more reach Mottet (see below).

Or we may descend from the Col du Bonhomme in a straight direction, partly over loose stones, to ($\frac{13}{4}$ hr.) —

Chapiu (4951'), properly *Les Chapieux* (**Soleil*; *Hôtel des Voyageurs*; mule to the Col de la Seigne 5 fr.), an Alpine hamlet in the *Val des Glaciers*, 2 hrs. lower down the valley than Mottet.

FROM CHAPIU TO PRÉ-ST-DIDIER over the *Little St. Bernard* (11 hrs.; preferable to the route over the Col de la Seigne in doubtful weather). The path to (3 hrs.) *Bourg-St-Maurice* (p. 271), at first very stony, afterwards improves, commanding a beautiful view of the upper Isère Valley (Tarentaise), and at length unites with the high-road. From *Bourg-St-Maurice* to *Pré-St-Didier*, see p. 271.

Mottet (6227'; **Ancien Hôtel*, dear; *Repos des Voyageurs*,

poor), finely situated at the head of the *Val des Glaciers*, is about $7\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. from Les Contamines by the Col des Fours, and $8\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. by Chapiu. To the E. rises the *Aiguille des Glaciers*, with its extensive glacier.

Over the Col de Tondou to Contamines, see p. 267. — Mottet may also be reached by a route from the *Plan de Montjovet* (see above), leading past the small lake of that name, and over the Col d'Enclaves (8812'), between the Mt. Tondou and the Tête d'Enclaves, in 4 hrs. (from Nant-Borant; shorter than the Col des Fours route, but more trying).

A bridle-path, carefully constructed at places, ascends hence to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) ***Col de la Seigne** (8307'), where a cross indicates the frontier between France and Italy. We here obtain an extensive and strikingly grand survey of the ***Allée Blanche**, a lofty valley several miles in length, bounded on the NW. by the immense precipices of the Mont Blanc chain.

Immediately to the left of the pass rise the *Aig. des Glaciers* (12,580') and *Aig. de Trelatête* (12,900'); then beyond the depression of the *Miage Glacier*, the imposing snowy dome of *Mont Blanc*, borne by the huge rocky buttresses of *Mont du Brouillard* and *Mt. Rouge*; farther on towers the bold and isolated *Aig. de Peuteret*. Of the more distant peaks, the *Aiguille du Géant* and the *Grandes Jorasses* are conspicuous; and beyond the Col de Ferret rise the *Grand Combin*, *Mt. Velan*, and other peaks of the Great St. Bernard. On the S.E. the Allée Blanche is flanked by a barren mountain-chain culminating in the *Mt. Favre* (not visible). In the valley lies the green Lac de Combai. The retrospective view of the Tarentaise mountains is also fine, but it cannot compete with the imposing panorama just described.

Beyond the pass the path descends over snow and débris, then across pastures, to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) upper *Chalets de l'Allée Blanche* (occupied for a few weeks in the height of summer only), and the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) lower chalets, at the end of a level stretch. On the left are the *Glacier de l'Estelette* and the large *Glacier de l'Allée Blanche*. We next round the hill to the right, cross the brook, and descend to a second level reach of the valley (formerly the bed of a lake), at the end of which ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) lies the green **Lac de Combai** (5776'), bounded on the N. by the huge moraine of the *Glacier de Miage*. Near a sluice at the lower end of the lake (10 min.) the path crosses the *Doire* which issues from the lake, and gradually descends the side of the moraine through a wild ravine, filled with fragments of rock. (The *Miage Glacier*, at the head of which valuable lead and silver mines are now worked, is not visible from the path.) After $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. the *Doire* is again crossed. The valley, called below this point *Val Veni*, now expands. We pass (10 min.) the *Cantine de l'Avizaille*, commanding a fine view down the valley.

The well-trodden path descends through wood and pastures, passing (40 min.) a lead smelting-house (see above). On the left is the fine *Glacier de la Brenva*, which once filled the whole valley, but has receded greatly within the last few decades. On emerging from the wood (20 min.) we survey the old bed of the glacier for a long way up; on the left is the *Aiguille de Peu-*

teret with the snowy summit of Mont Blanc towering above it; on the right the pavilion on the Mont Fréty (see below). By the chapel of *Notre-Dame de Guérison*, a few min. farther, the path rounds an angle of rock, overlooking the village of *Entrèves* (p. 271) to the left, below, at the mouth of the *Val Ferret*, and then descends to the Doire, which unites here with the Doire du Val Ferret and takes the name of *Dora Baltea*. Opposite the small baths of *La Saxe* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), we cross the Dora, pass the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Hôtel du Montblanc* (see below), and in 10 min. more reach —

Courmayeur (3986'). — *ANGELO, *HÔTEL ROYAL, in both R. 2, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 5, L. & A. 2 fr.; UNION; *MONT BLANC, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the village. *Diligence* in summer to Aosta in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., fare 5, coupé 6 fr. (at other seasons from Pré-St-Didier only). One-horse carriage to Aosta 18, two-horse 30 fr.; return-vehicles generally two-thirds of the full fare. As at Chamouny, there is a society of guides at Courmayeur, with similar charges and regulations (see p. 252). *Jul. Grange, H. Gratien, L. Lanier, L. Proment, Em. and J. M. Rey, and H. Seraphin* are recommended.

Courmayeur (53 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. from Mottet, 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. from Contamines, 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. from Chamouny), beautifully situated at the head of the valley of Aosta, is much frequented by Italians as a summer resort and for the sake of its mineral springs. Though higher than Chamouny, the climate is warmer and the vegetation far richer.

From Courmayeur Mont Blanc is not visible, being concealed by *Mont Chétif*, but it may be surveyed from the *Val Ferret*, which should be ascended for at least $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. beyond the village of *Entrèves* (2 hrs. from Courmayeur, there and back) by those who do not intend to scale the Mont de Saxe or the Cramont (see below). — From the hamlet of *Dollone*, opposite Courmayeur at the base of the Mont Chétif, we obtain an excellent survey of the tremendous precipices of the *Jorasses* and the glacier of that name. Pleasant walk thither crossing the *Dora Bridge* (10 min.); then through the village, down to the Dora by a shady path at its N. end, and back by the left bank ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.).

The **Mont de Saxe* (7340'; $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs.; guide, 6 fr., may be dispensed with) commands a view of the entire S.E. side of Mont Blanc with its numerous glaciers, from the Col de la Seigne to the Col de Ferret, the Col du Géant and the Jorasses being in the immediate vicinity. A good bridle-path ascends from Courmayeur to the right, by *Villair* (leaving La Saxe on the left), to the chalets of *Le Pré* (6470') and the nearer peak. The descent may be made by the *Chalets de Leuchi* into the Val Ferret.

The **Cramont*, or *Gramont* (9059'; direct route 4 hrs.; guide 6 fr.), commands the grandest view near Courmayeur. The direct route, very steep at places, is suitable for mountaineers only. The route by (3 M.) *Pré-St-Didier* (see below) is easier. Following the Little St. Bernard road for $1\frac{1}{2}$ M., we then diverge to the right by a good bridle-path, which ends after $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., and ascend grassy slopes to the top in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more (5-6 hrs. in all).

FROM COURMAYEUR TO CHAMOUNY OVER THE COL DU GÉANT (comp. p. 259) in 14 hrs. (guide 45, porter 25 fr.; two guides, or a guide and a porter required). To the *Pavillon du Fruitier* (7149'), situated on the *Mont Fréty*, on the route to the Col du Géant, commanding a fine view of Mont Blanc, and the Graian Alps towards the S., $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (guide, 6 fr., not indispensable); thence to the pass, with most magnificent view, a steep ascent of $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (guide to the pass and back 12, in two days 15 fr.). — Ascent of *Mont Blanc*, see p. 259.

FROM COURMAYEUR TO MARTIGNY OVER THE COL FERRET (14 hrs.; shortest way back to Switzerland), fatiguing, and on the whole unattractive (guide advisable as far as the Chalets de Ferret; from Cour-

mayeur to Martigny 15 fr.). From *La Saxe* (see above) the path follows the left bank of the Dora to a point above the village of *Entrèves*; it then (1 hr. from Courmayeur) crosses the *Doire du Val Ferret*, and ascends on its right bank. By the (1½ hr.) chalets of *Praz-Sec* it again crosses the stream. (The path on the right bank is soon lost among the huge rocks of a moraine.) We now ascend the steep and narrow *Val Ferret*, passing the poor huts of *La Vachey*, *Féraché*, *Gruetta*, and *Saljoan*. (Paths diverging to the right to be avoided.) The last chalets are those of (2½ hrs.) *Pré de Bar* (6730'; refreshmts.), at the base of the glacier of that name, which descends from *Mont Dolent* (12,569'). The bridle-path ascends to the right in numerous windings to the (1½ hr.) *Col Ferret* (8323'), the frontier between Switzerland and Italy, commanding a superb view of the *Val Ferret* and the S. side of the *Mont Blanc* group with its enormous glaciers (de *Triolet*, etc.), of the *Jorasses*, the *Aiguilles du Géant*, and the *Allée Blanche* as far as the *Col de la Seigne*. We descend to the (1 hr.) *Chalets de la Peulaz* (6843'), below which we cross the *Dranse* and (½ hr.) reach the *Col de Fenêtre* route. (From this point to the *St. Bernard Hospice* 4-4½ hrs.; comp. p. 300.) The path then descends to the left to the (½ hr.) chalets of *Ferret* (5566'; small inn), and through the N. (Swiss) *Val Ferret* to (½ hr.) *La Folly* (5240'; above which, to the left, is the *Glacier de la Neuva*.) We next come to (½ hr.) *Seilloz*, (¼ hr.) *Praz de Fort* (where we reach the road), *Ville d'Issert*, *Som la Proz*, and (¼ hr.) *Orsières* (p. 297).

THE ROAD FROM COURMAYEUR TO AOSTA (24 M.) winds down to the *Doire* and follows its left bank through a wooded ravine. (Pedestrians will prefer the old road, with fine views, following the hill-side to the left, and descending to the new road below *Pré-St-Didier*.) Passing (2¼ M.) *Palésieux*, the road crosses the *Doire* to (¾ M.) *Pré-St-Didier* (3280'; *Rosa*; *Londres*), a picturesquely situated village with baths, where the road to the *Little St. Bernard* diverges to the right. Near the hot springs (¼ M. lower) the stream forces its way between perpendicular rocks towards the *Dora* valley.

FROM PRÉ-ST-DIDIER TO BOURG-ST-MAURICE OVER THE LITTLE ST. BERNARD, 8 hrs., a route preferred by many to that over the *Col de la Seigne* (p. 269), especially in doubtful weather. The carriage-road, now nearly completed, ascends the valley of the *Thuille* to *La Thuille* (4700'; *Hôtel du Glacier Ruitor*, poor and dear), where we obtain a view of the great glacier of the *Ruitor* (which may be ascended hence, p. 277), *Pont Serrant* the *Cantine des Eaux-Rouges* (¾ hr. below the top of the pass, Alpine fare), and the pass of the *Little St. Bernard* (7200'; summit indicated by a granite pillar), which has formed the boundary between France and Italy since 1860. On the S. side of the pass, 5 hrs. from *Pré-St-Didier*, 3 hrs. from *Bourg-St-Maurice*, is a hospice like that on the *Great St. Bernard* (p. 273), and adjoining it an *Inn*. (The *Pointe de Valézan* may be ascended hence in 1 hr., or the *Belvédère* in 1¾ hr., both with admirable views of the *Mont Blanc* chain.) We now descend gradually, overlooking the beautiful upper valley of the *Isère* (*La Tarentaise*) and the mountains of *Savoy* the whole way, to *St. Germain* (where the road becomes steeper), *Scez*, and (3 hrs.) *Bourg-St-Maurice* (2802'; *Hôtel des Voyageurs*), a small town on the *Isère*, from which a diligence runs twice daily in 4½ hrs. to (16 M.) *Moutiers-en-Tarentaise* (*Hôt. Visioz*), a small town with salt-works and baths. Thence to (17½ M.) *Albertville* diligence 3 times daily (see p. 248).

From *Bourg-St-Maurice* to *Chapiu*, see p. 268.

Below *Pré-St-Didier* the road again crosses the *Doire* (fine retrospective view of **Mont Blanc*, which continues visible as far as *Avise*), leads for a considerable distance high up on the slope

of the hill, and then descends through vineyards into a broad and richly cultivated valley. To the S. rises the beautiful pyramid of the *Grivola*. 2 M. **Morgex** (*Angelo*). On the hill to the left is the picturesque ruined château of *Chalant*, and farther on is *La Salle* with the ruins of a castle. Opposite *Villaret* (Inn on the road-side), on the right bank, is the pretty church of *Derby*, with a picturesque waterfall above it. The valley contracts. The road returns to the right bank by the ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Pont de l'Equilive*, ascends through a wild and picturesque defile (*Pierre Taillée*), and then descends to *Runaz* (Croix, poor). Opposite lies *Avisé*, with a ruined castle and an ancient tower. Mont Blanc is now lost to view. The road traverses another ravine, where the pyramidal Mt. Emilius comes in sight. Near the beautifully situated, but dirty village of ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Liverogne** (*Hôtel du Col du Mont*, poor) we cross the deep rocky channel of the *Grisanche*, which issues from the valley of that name (p. 277). Looking back, we see the snows of the *Ruitor*; to the left, high above, is the church of *St. Nicolas*, on a precipitous rock. Beyond ($3\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Arvier* the road descends rapidly and crosses the *Savaranche*. (To the right, on the hill, at the union of the Val de Rhêmes and the Val Savaranche, stand the château and church of *Introd*, p. 277.) We now reach (3 M.) **Villeneuve** (*Cerf*), beautifully situated, and commanded by the ruined castle of *Argent* on a lofty rock. (To the *Pont d'Aël*, see p. 274.)

The road next ascends a little on the left bank of the Doire, passing a massive old tower. Beautiful retrospective *View of the three-peaked Ruitor, the Grivola with the Trajo Glacier, etc. Opposite *St. Pierre*, with its church and old castle on a rocky hill, opens the *Val de Cogne* on the S. (p. 274); on the right bank is the château of *Aimaville*, with its four towers (p. 274). The road passes the handsome château of *La Sarre*, lately restored, and traverses a broad shadeless valley, where cretinism is frequent, to ($7\frac{1}{4}$ M.) —

24 M. **Aosta** (1913'). — *HÔTEL DU MONTBLANC, outside the town, on the Courmayeur road, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the post-office, R. from 2, B. 2, D. 4, A. 1 fr.; COURONNE, Place Charles Albert, next door to the post-office, conveniently situated for diligence-travellers, less expensive. Carriages at both hotels. Opposite the latter is a reading-room, with English and other newspapers (travellers admitted gratis). Beer at *Zimmermann's*, near the Hôtel-de-Ville. — One-horse carriage to Châtillon 15, two-horse 25 fr., to Courmayeur 18 or 30 fr.; to St. Rémy 15 or 25 fr. — No extra-carriages are provided for diligence-passengers as in Germany and Switzerland; seats should therefore be secured in time.

Aosta, the *Augusta Praetoria Salassorum* of the Romans, and now the capital of the Italian province of the same name, with 7760 inhab., is beautifully situated at the confluence of the *Buttier* and the Doire. The still existing antiquities testify to the importance of the place during the Roman period. The most interesting of these are the *Town Walls*, flanked with strong towers, a

double *Gateway* somewhat resembling the *Porta Nigra* of Trèves, a magnificent *Triumphal Arch*, constructed of huge blocks of hewn stone, and ornamented with ten Corinthian half-columns, the arch of a *Bridge*, and the ruins of a *Basilica*. The walls are reached in a few minutes by one of the streets leading to the N. from the *Place Charles Albert*. The other relics may be inspected in about $\frac{1}{2}$ hour. We follow the principal street towards the E. from the Place, and soon reach the Roman Gate, and a few min. farther the *Triumphal Arch*. In a straight direction, 200 paces beyond the latter, the narrow *Rue du Pont Romain* crosses a brook by means of a Roman Bridge, the massive construction of which is seen by descending a few paces to the left. The Place may now be regained in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. — The modern *Cathedral* possesses a singular portal, with some frescoes, and the Last Supper in terracotta, gaudily painted. The church of *St. Ours* contains handsome carved choir-stalls; adjoining the church are cloisters with interesting early-Romanesque marble columns. Modern *Hôtel-de-Ville* in the *Place Charles Albert*, or market-place. A French patois is spoken in this valley, from Courmayeur near its head down to Châtillon.

The *Becca di Nona* (10,384'), an admirable point of view, is ascended in 6-7 hrs. (descent 4-5 hrs.). Guide (8fr.) not easily procured at Aosta, better at Charvensod, whence a guide may be ordered to meet the traveller at Aosta (Grégoire and Grat. Jos. Comè are well spoken of). Provisions and wine should be taken, as milk only is to be had at Comboé (to which travellers may ride). We cross the Doire and ascend somewhat rapidly to the village of *Charvensod*, traverse a wood, and pass the hermitage of *St. Grat* and the chalets of *Chamolé*. Our path now crosses the hill to the left, and leads past the *Signal Sismonda* (8360'; refuge-hut, with excellent view of the Ruitor and the Pennine Alps) to the *Alpe Comboé*, lying in a basin at the foot of the *Becca di Nona* (4 hrs. from Aosta; rustic inn). Then in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. more to the summit (refuge-hut, built in 1878). Superb View (consult *Panorama* by Carrel), embracing the whole of the *Mont Blanc* and the *Monte Rosa* chains, and the *Graian Alps* to the S. — Immediately to the E. rises the beautifully shaped *Mont Emilius* (11,667'), which may be ascended by skilled climbers without difficulty from the *Comboé Alp* in 4 hrs. (guide requisite). We follow the *Col de Garin* route (p. 275) as far as the (1 hr.) *Chalets d'Arbole* (p. 275), and then turn to the left, passing a small glacier-lake. The view is still more extensive than from the *Becca di Nona*.

We may, for variety, in descending from the *Becca di Nona*, leave *Comboé* to the left, and proceed straight through the valley of the *Dard*. Below the basin of *Comboé* there is a fine waterfall, at the foot of which we cross the brook and then descend to the left to *Charvensod*. — Excursion to *Pont d'Ael*, at the entrance to the *Val de Cogne*, to *Cogne*, etc., see R. 77.

FROM AOSTA TO ZERMATT (p. 317) the shortest route is through the *Val Pellina*, and over the *Col de la Valpelline* (11,686'), a difficult glacier-expedition. From Aosta to the chalets of *Prarayen* (p. 306) 9 hrs., thence to Zermatt 12-14 hrs., according to the state of the ice and snow. From *Prarayen* a difficult ascent over the *Glacier de Cîa des Cians* (*Zardezan*) to the pass, which lies to the S. of the *Tête Blanche* (12,313'); then across the *Stock*, *Tiefenmatten*, and *Zmutt* glaciers (comp. p. 308).

FROM AOSTA TO CHÂTILLON, and over the *Théodule Pass* to Zermatt, see R. 84; over the *Col de Collon* or the *Col des Bouquetins* to *Evoleña*, see p. 306; over the *Col de Fenêtre* to the *Val de Bagnè*, see p. 303; over the *Great St. Bernard* to *Martigny*, see R. 81.

77. The Graian Alps.

From Aosta to Cogne, Val Savaranche (Ceresole), Notre-Dame de Rhêmes, and Val Grisanche.

THE GRAIAN ALPS in the wider sense include the whole group of mountains between the valleys of the *Dora Baltea* and the *Isère* on the N., and those of the *Dora Riparia* and the *Arc* on the S. This extensive district comprises three distinct main groups. On the E. side are the Alps of the *Val de Cogne*, with the *Grirola* (13,160'), the *Grand Paradis* (13,710'), the *Rossa Viva* (11,956'), the *Tour du Grand St. Pierre* (12,032'), the *Punta di Lavina* (10,843'), and the *Mt. Emilius* (11,667'). In the central region, extending from the Col de la Seigne on the N. to Mont Cenis on the S., rise the *Ruitor* (11,486'), the *Aiguille de la Sassièrè* (12,322'), the *Becca d'Invergnon* (12,000'), the *Ste. Hélène* (11,833'), the *Mte. Levanna* (11,943'), and the *Roche Melon* (11,602'). Lastly, in the W. part of this district, the Alps of the *Tarentaise*, the chief mountains are the *Mt. Pourri* (12,533'), the *Grande Casse* (12,782'), and the *Dent Parassée* (12,136'). We shall here describe a few of the most interesting routes through the E. part of this magnificent mountainous region, which presents so striking an appearance when approached by the traveller from the Pennine Alps. These routes, which are easily accomplished from Aosta, lead us into the *Val de Cogne* and the *Val Savaranche*, *Val de Rhêmes*, and *Val Grisanche*, which run parallel with the *Val de Cogne* on the W. There are two small, but good inns at Cogne, but in other parts of this comparatively untrodden region the traveller will generally have to be content with humble quarters at the houses of the curés.

The mountains of Cogne formed a favourite *chasse* of King Victor Emmanuel, and the mountain-goat ('Steinbock', Ital. 'stambecco'), elsewhere nearly extinct, is still found here. Several excellent bridle-paths, leading to the royal shooting-lodges, greatly facilitate the pedestrian's progress.

FROM AOSTA TO COGNE THROUGH THE VAL DE COGNE (6½ hrs.). As far as (6 M.) *Aimaville* (2061') we may follow the high-road (p. 272), but it is preferable to cross the Doire close to Aosta, and to proceed thither via *Gressan* and *Jovençan*, across meadows and well-cultivated fields. The *Château of Aimaville*, erected in the 15th cent., now belongs to a Countess Rocca-Chalaud. The village contains iron-foundries. The bridle-path ascends rapidly hence past the church of *St. Martin* (fine view of Aosta) to *La Poya* (2789'), and enters the *Val de Cogne* at a great height above the ravine of the brawling stream (*Grand' Eyvie*). Far below we soon observe the houses of *Pont d'Aël* (2½ hrs. from Aosta), where there is an admirably preserved *Roman Bridge (formerly an aqueduct), 60 yds. long, and 394' above the stream. According to the inscription built into the structure on the farther side, it was erected by C. Aimus of Padua in the 13th year of the reign of Augustus. (From *Ville-neuve*, p. 272, a direct route leads along the slope of the mountain to Pont d'Aël.) The valley contracts. Near the bridge by which we cross the stream, we obtain a view of the *Grirola* for a short time. We next reach (1½ hr.) *Vieille*, or *Vieyes* (3763'; cantine), and pass (¼ hr.) *Silvenoire* on the right. The path leads past a deserted iron-foundry, and again crosses the brook by the *Pont de Laval*, where the mountains of Cogne are disclosed to view. Then across the brook to (1½ hr.) *Epinel* (4443'), opposite which rises the lofty *Pointe de Pousset* (see below). To the right of the latter is

the *Glacier de Trajo*. At ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Crétaz* the *Valnontey*, coming from the S., falls into the Grand' Eyvie. 20 min. *Cogne* (see below).

FROM AOSTA TO COGNE OVER THE COL DE GARIN (9 hrs.), a very attractive route, and easily combined with the ascent of the Becca di Nona (13-14 hrs.). Route to *Comboé*, see p. 273. Thence to the (1 hr.) *Chalets d'Arbole* (8228'), near two small lakes, where the path to the Mt. Emilius (p. 274) diverges to the left. Then an ascent across detritus to the (1 hr.) top of the Col de Garin or *d'Arpisson* (9308'), which commands an admirable view of the Grand Paradis, Grivola, etc. Descent over grassy slopes to the *Chalets d'Arpisson*, and through pine-wood to another chalet, where the path divides: to the right to *Epinel*; to the left to *Crétaz* (see above).

Cogne (5000'; **Hôtel Grivola*, pension 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *Hôtel Royal*, smaller), the chief village in the valley, charmingly situated at the mouth of the *Val de Grauson*, which opens on the N., and that of the *Valnontey*, to the S., commands a beautiful view of the Grand Paradis with its glaciers to the S., and of Mont Blanc to the W. This is an excellent starting-point for mountain-excursions. (*Elisée* and *Alex. Jeantet*, *P. Jacquin*, and *Grappier* are good guides.)

•**Pointe de Pousset** (10,746'; 5 hrs.; guide 6, mule 12fr.), a superb point of view, is ascended without difficulty. At *Crétaz* (see above) the bridle-path crosses the *Valnontey* and traverses wood. It ascends grassy slopes to the chalets of *Ours-Dessus* and (3 hrs.) *Pousset-Dessus* (8247'), whence a steep climb of $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. more brings us to the rocky crest of the *Pointe de Pousset*. Immediately opposite, above the *Glacier de Trajo*, towers the Grivola, which is hardly inferior in grandeur to the Matterhorn; and the view embraces other mountains of the Pennine and Graian Alps.

The ascent of the *Grivola* (13,160') should not be attempted except by proficient (from *Cogne* 8-9, descent 5-6 hrs.; two guides necessary, 28 fr. each). From the *Chalets de Pousset* (see above; where the previous night had better be spent) we reach the *Glacier de Trajo* in 2 hrs., cross it ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), and ascend the S.E. side of the Grivola, at first over steep slopes of ice, and afterwards over rock (where caution should be used to avoid the falling stones). In $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. more we reach the top, which commands a magnificent view. — Ascent from *Val Savaranche* much more difficult.

THE COMBE DE VALNONTÉY, which opens to the S. of *Cogne*, should be ascended as far as the (3 hrs.) chalets of *Monet*, for the sake of the admirable view obtained thence of the *Grand Paradis* with its glaciers, the *Plan de la Tribulation*, *Glacier de Grancrou*, etc. (ascent, see p. 278). Two difficult glacier-passes, the COL DE GRANCROU or COL TUCKETT (10,052'), between the *Grand Paradis* and *Rossa Viva*, and the COL DE MONET (11,316'), between the *Rossa Viva* and *Tour du Grand St. Pierre*, lead from the head of the Combe de *Valnontey* to *Ceresole* (p. 278), both requiring able guides (15fr. each).

FROM COGNE TO FORT BARD over the *Fenêtre de Cogne*, a pass frequently traversed, 10-11 hours. At ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Champlong* we cross the brook and ascend rapidly to the (2 hrs.) chalets of *Pianés*. A fine view is obtained here to the right of the *Combe de Valeiglia*, enclosed by huge glaciers, through which a difficult pass crosses the COL DE TELLECCIO (10,925'), between the *Tour du Grand St. Pierre* and the *Pic d'Ondezana*, into the *Val Piantonetto* and the *Val Orco* (p. 278). Our path next leads to the chalets of *Peratza*, or *Peyrasas*, whence the new royal bridle-path ascends the grassy slopes to the (2 hrs.) opening of the *Fenêtre de Cogne* (or *Finestra di Camporciero*, 9288'), which commands a striking view of the mountains of *Cogne*. The steep, but good path then descends into the bleak *Val Champorcher* or *Camporciero* (to the left of the chapel of *Notre-Dame de la Neige*), passes the chalets of *Dondenaz*, *Champorcher*, and *Pont Bosel*, and terminates at *Bard*, on the road from *Aosta* to *Ivrea* (about 6 hrs. from the pass).

FROM COGNE TO THE VAL SOANA (and to *Ponte* in the *Val d'Orco*) a moderately easy pass leads across the COL DELLA NOUVA (to *Campiglia*

7-8 hrs.). Route to Pianés, see above. Here we turn to the right and ascend somewhat rapidly, passing the chalets of *Chavanis* and *Brulot*. Describing a circuit to the left in order to avoid the glacier, we reach (3 hrs.) the top of the pass (about 9520'), where we enjoy an admirable view of Mont Blanc and the S. side of the Graian Alps. Steep descent on the other side to the chalets of *Arietta*, and through the *Val Campiglitia* to (3 hrs.) *Campiglitia* and (1½ hr.) *Valprato* (see below). — A longer, but also interesting route leads from *Cogne* over the *Fenêtre de Cogne* (see above) into the upper *Val Champorcher*, diverges to the right, past the chapel of *Notre-Dame de la Neige*, and crosses the COL DE CHAMPORCHER, or DI REALE. Then a steep descent past the chalets of *Reale* to *Plan Prà*, the highest hamlet in the *Val Prato* or *Val Soana* (about 9 hrs. from *Cogne*). Passing *Pianet*, we next come to (2½ hrs.) *Valprato*, at the mouth of the *Val Campiglitia* (see above), *Ronco*, *Ingria*, and (3¼ hrs.) *Ponte* in the *Val d'Orco* or *Val Locana* (p. 278).

FROM COGNE TO VAL SAVARANCHE (8-9 hrs.; guide 10fr.), over the *Col de Lauzon*, or *Col de la Combe de Cogne*, is an easy and attractive route. From (1 hr.) *Valmontey* (see above) the good bridle-path ascends to the right, through wood, passing a picturesque waterfall of the *Lauzon*, to the (2½ hrs.) *Camp du Roi* (8511'), a royal shooting-lodge. Of the three bridle-paths diverging hence we select that in the centre, which ascends in numerous zigzags to the (1½ hr.) *Col de Lauzon* (9500'). From the pass, a gap in the rock 13 ft. wide, with a small shooting-box, we obtain an admirable view (still more extensive from a height a few minutes to the S. of the Col), chiefly of the W. Graian Alps, and, in the opposite direction, of the mountains of *Cogne*. In descending, we enjoy superb views of the *Grand Paradis* to the left, and of the precipices of the *Grivola* on the right. We pass (1½ hr.) the solitary *Chalet de Pilon*, traverse pastures and woods, and reach (½ hr.) the *Chalets de Livionnaz*. (Good walkers may cross the brook here near the small waterfall, and descend by a steep path direct to *Val Savaranche*.) The bridle-path follows the left bank of the brook and reaches the bottom of the *Val Savaranche* near the hamlet of *Bien* (5262'). It turns to the right here, and leads past *Tignet* (opposite *Créton*) to (2 hrs.) *Val Savaranche*, or *Dégioux* (4950'; *Inn*), the chief village in the valley of that name (see below).

Two other somewhat fatiguing passes from *Cogne* to *Val Savaranche* are the COL DE L'HERBETET (10,007'), which lies farther S., between the *Pointe de l'Herbetet* (p. 278) and the *Grande Serre*, and the COL DE MESONCLES, immediately to the N. of the *Grivola*, and commanding fine views of that mountain. — From *Val Savaranche* to *Ceresole*, see p. 278.

FROM VAL SAVARANCHE TO NOTRE-DAME DE RHÊMES over the *Col d'Entrelavi* (6 hrs.; guide 6fr.). The bridle-path ascends from *Créton* (see above), at first somewhat steeply, along the hill-side, and, passing a royal shooting-lodge (where we keep to the left), leads in about 3 hrs. to three small tarns at the foot of the Col (*Lac de la Laita*, *Lac de Djouan*, and *Lac Noir*). It then ascends in zigzags to the summit of the *Col d'Entrelavi*, or *Col de Trélöre* (7380'), lying between the *Pointe de Vaudalette* on the S. and the *Cime de Gollien* on the N.; fine view of the *Ruitor* (see below) towards the W., and of the *Grand Paradis* and *Grivola* towards the E. Descend-

ing somewhat rapidly through the *Val d'Entrelavi*, we observe the beautiful pyramidal *Becca di Sambeina* to the left, and reach (2½ hrs.) **Notre-Dame de Rhêmes** (5776'; no inn; a bed if necessary at the curé's, or at the 'débit de tabac'), the principal place in the *Val de Rhêmes*. The upper part of this valley is enclosed by imposing glaciers, but the lower part is less interesting. Notre-Dame is 5 hrs. from Villeneuve. The route down the valley passes the poor hamlet of *St. Georges* and *Introd*, with the château of that name, where the Val de Rhêmes unites with the *Val Savaranche* (p. 278). In descending, we obtain a fine view of *Mt. Velan* and the *Grand Combin* (p. 298) to the N.

From the head of the Val de Rhêmes an imposing, but difficult route crosses the *COL DE GAILLETTA* (10,050'), towards the S.W., between the *Petit Mt. Bassac* and the *Ste. Hélène* (11,833'), to *Tignes* in the highest part of the Isère valley (16 hrs. from Aosta). Another route, to the S.E., crosses the *COL DE ROSSET* (9770') and the *Col de la Croix de Nivolet* to *Ceresole* (p. 278). — A direct route, but more fatiguing than the Col d'Entrelavi, leads from Notre-Dame de Rhêmes to Val Savaranche over the *COL DU SORT*, to the N. of the *Cime de Gollien* (see above).

FROM NOTRE-DAME DE RHÊMES TO VAL GRISANCHE (and LIVE-ROGNE) over the *Col de la Fenestra* (6 hrs. to Val Grisanche; guide 6fr.). The ascent from the Val de Rhêmes to the top of the pass (3½ hrs.) is very steep and unpleasant, especially the latter half. The *Col de la Fenestra* consists of two semicircular openings between the *Plan de Peri* on the right and the *Becca de Tei* on the left. The path leads through the opening to the left; fine view of the *Ormelune* and the *Ruitor*, with the *Glacier du Château Blanc*. The path, at first undefined, descends across detritus through the *Vallon de Rubin*. Where it divides, we keep to the left. On our left are the *Glacier de Rabuigne* and *Mont Forcat*, which conceals the *Becca d'Invergnouon* (12,000'). Passing (1½ hr.) the *Chalets de la Rolla* (milk), we descend and cross the brook to *Fornet*, the highest hamlet in the *Val Grisanche*; then to *Serevey*, *Mondange*, and (2 hrs.) **Val Grisanche**, or *L'Eglise* (*Cantine du Col du Mont*; or a bed at the curé's), the principal village in the valley, prettily situated at the base of the *Ruitor*.

The ascent of the *Ruitor* (S. and highest peak 11,480'; N. peak 11,339'), an extensive, glacier-clad mountain with several peaks, which may either be made from *L'Eglise*, or (preferable) from *La Thuille* on the Little St. Bernard route (p. 271), presents no serious difficulty (guide 40fr.). Magnificent view, chiefly of the Mont Blanc chain.

FROM VAL GRISANCHE TO BOURG-ST-MAURICE (p. 271) over the *COL DU MONT* (8500') there is a tolerable bridle-path (from Aosta to Bourg-St-Maurice 15 hrs.).

The bridle-path from *L'Eglise* to *Liverogne* (3 hrs.) traverses the beautifully wooded Val Grisanche, on the left bank of the *Grisanche*, passing *Serré* and *Revers*, where the river disappears for a short distance under rocks. The hamlet of *Planaval* lies to the left. The valley contracts to a wild ravine. The path on its left side skirts almost perpendicular rocks high above the roaring torrent. On the opposite bank, on an apparently inaccessible rock, is perched the

ruined castle of *Montmajeur* or *Tour d'Arboé*. Near *Liverogne* the path quits the gorge and descends to the left through meadows and groups of trees to the road from *Courmayeur* to *Villeneuve* and *Aostu* (p. 272).

FROM VILLENEUVE TO CERESOLE OVER THE COL DE LA CROIX DE NIVOLET (13 hrs.). The ascent from *Villeneuve* by a paved path is rough and unpleasant. Towards the W. a fine view of *Mont Blanc*. Opposite ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Champlong*, where we reach the lowest part of the *Val Savaranche* (p. 276), the beautifully wooded *Val de Rhêmes* opens on the W.; on the height between the valleys rises the château of *Introd* (p. 277). Following the lofty right bank of the deep valley, we next come to (3 hrs.) *Val Savaranche* (p. 276; passes to the *Val de Cogne* and the *Val de Rhêmes*, p. 276), pass *Tignet* and *Bien* in the narrowing pine-clad valley, and reach ($2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) *Pont*, the highest hamlet in the *Val Savaranche*, consisting of a few huts only (in one of which a bed may be had), at the base of the *Grand Paradis* (13,710'; ascent either from a point $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. above *Pont* and over the Alp *Mont Corvè* and the *Glacier de Corvè*, or from a point $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. below *Pont* and across the *Glacier de Montandayné*; 7-8 hrs., difficult; guide 60 fr.; from *Cogne* over the *Glacier de Tribulation* much more difficult).

The *Val Savaranche* divides here. Our path crosses the brook descending from the W. branch of the valley, and ascends a steep rocky slope in numerous windings, passing a fine waterfall, to the (1 hr.) *Croix d'Aroletta* (7451'), a cross on the brink of a precipice, where we enjoy a magnificent survey of the *Grand Paradis* and its three peaks opposite to us. To the N. of these are the *Becca de Montandayné*, the *Pointe de l'Herbetet*, the *Grande Serre*, and the *Grivola*. Traversing a desolate, and at places marshy valley, with numerous traces of glacier-friction (*Introd*. XIV.), we next pass (1 hr.) the *Chalets de Nivolet* (small Alpine inn) and a small lake with a royal shooting-box which lie to the left, and reach the (1 hr.) *Col de la Croix de Nivolet* (8622'), a narrow ridge of rock, commanding a superb view of the *Levanna* (11,943'), which rises on the opposite side of the deep *Val d'Orco*. To the W. are the lofty *Col de Galèse* and the *Cima del Bousson*; to the N. the chain of the *Grand Paradis*. (Route across the *Col de Rosset* into the *Val de Rhêmes*, see p. 277.)

Our route descends a nearly perpendicular rocky slope, from the *Col* in numerous windings to a bleak valley with several small tarns and a few solitary chalets, and thence by steep zigzags on the left side of the brook with its numerous falls to (2 hrs.) *Chapis*, or *Ciapini-Sopra*, the highest hamlet in the *Val Locana*, or valley of the *Orco*, and (2 hrs.) —

Ceresole (*Stabilimento Reale*), with chalybeate baths, and a fine waterfall in the vicinity.

[A very fine, but fatiguing route leads hence in 10 hrs. over the *Col de Galèse*, or *Golise* (9836'), to *Tignes*, at the head of the *Isère* valley (p. 277). Refreshments and a bed of hay at the chalets of *Serrue*. — Or the traveller may proceed direct from *Val Savaranche* to the *Col de Galèse*, via *Serrue*, without going to *Chapis* (experienced guide necessary).]

About 1 hr. below the Baths the path enters a wild ravine (*Scalare di Ceresole*), through which the *Orco* careers in a series of cascades. The path is hewn in the rock and descends in steps. Near the (1 hr.) dirty village of *Noasca* is the beautiful fall of the *Noaschetta*. The valley is strewn with huge masses of rock. Farther down, on the left, opens the *Val Piantonetto*, which runs up towards the *Tour du Grand St. Pierre*. (Passage of the *Col de Telleccio* to *Cogne*, see p. 275.) Then (2 hrs.) *Locana* (*Leone d'Oro*), a poor village, from which a carriage-road traverses the fertile lower region of the valley (vines, walnuts, chestnuts) to ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ponte* (*Al Valentino*), an old town with the ruins of two castles, most picturesquely situated at the union of the *Val Soana* (p. 276) with the *Val Locana*. (Omnibus daily to (4 hrs.) *Ivrea* and via *Cuorgne* to (6 hrs.) *Turin*, see *Baedeker's Northern Italy*.)

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78. From the Rhone Glacier to Brieg. Eggischhorn.

31 M. DILIGENCE to Brieg daily (2.45 p.m.) in 5½ hrs. (to Münster 1 hr. 40 min., Fiesch 3½ hrs.); fare 12½, *coûpé* 15fr., (in the reverse direction the journey takes 7 hrs. 20 min.). — CARRIAGES. From the Rhone Glacier to Fiesch one-horse 20, two-horse 30fr.; to Brieg 30 or 50fr.; from Brieg to Fiesch 12 or 25, to Ulrichen 20 or 40, the Rhone Glacier 30 or 60, Andermatt 60 or 100, Flüelen 90 or 150fr. — Return-carriages at reduced charges are frequently to be met with.

From the Rhone Glacier over the *Furka* to *Andermatt*, see R. 42; over the *Grimel* to the *Haslithal* and to *Meiringen*, see R. 59.

The **Rhone Glacier*, which lies imbedded between the *Gerstenhörner* (10,450') and *Gelmerhörner* (10,500') on the W., and the *Galenstock* (11,803'), *Rhonestock* (11,823'), and *Dammastock* (11,920') on the E., ascends in a series of terraces to a distance of 15 M., somewhat resembling a gigantic frozen waterfall. At its base, '*Im Gletsch*' (5751'), is the *Hôtel du Glacier du Rhône* (R. & L. 3, B. 1½, A. 4-5, A. 1 fr.). The *Ice Grotto* artificially hewn in the glacier, 20 min. from the hotel, is of no great interest (½fr.).

From the Rhone Glacier, which has decreased considerably of late years (its retrogression being marked annually in September by means of black stones), issues the *Rhone*, the *Rhodanus* of the ancients, which was said to descend 'from the gates of eternal night, at the foot of the pillar of the sun'. The infant stream, here a torrent of grey glacier-water, gradually becomes a mighty river, and eventually discharges itself into the Mediterranean after a course of five hundred miles. The inhabitants of the valley give the name of *Rotten*, or *Rhodan*, to three partially warm springs at the back of the hotel, to the left of the post-station, and regard them as the true source of the river. These springs are enclosed in a round stone basin, and mingle with the glacier-stream a little way from their source.

A short distance from the hotel the road crosses the Rhone, which dashes through its rocky ravine far below, and descends in long windings to (3¾ M.) *Oberwald* (4456'; *Hôtel de la Furca*, plain), at the bottom of the valley of the *Upper Valais*, a broad expanse of pasture, studded with houses and hamlets, enclosed by monotonous chains of mountains, and watered by the Rhone, which is seldom visible. In front rises the majestic *Weisssthor*, and

behind us the Galenstock. The valley consists of three regions, the upper extending to a point a little beyond Fiesch, the second to the bridge of Grengiols, and the third lying below this bridge. The inhabitants (Rom. Cath.) speak German; the French language begins to prevail near Sion (p. 288).

Through the wild *Gerenthal*, a ravine opening to the E. of Oberwald, a fatiguing pass crosses the *Kühboden-Glacier* and the col (about 9180') to the S. of the *Kühbodenhorn* (10,082') to *All' Acqua* in the Val Bedretto (see below; 8 hrs., guide 18 fr.). — The Pizzo Rotondo (10,489'), the highest peak of the St. Gotthard group, may be ascended from the *Kühboden* (head of the *Gerenthal*) in 5 hrs. (difficult; for the expert only, with good guides).

At (2¼ M.) *Obergestelen* (4452') the direct route to the Grimsel diverges to the right (p. 193). 1¾ M. *Ulrichen*, or *Urlichen* (4380'; **Hôtel zum Griesgletscher*), lies opposite the mouth of the *Eginen-Thal*. (Over the *Gries Pass* to the Falls of the Tosa, see R. 79.)

To AIROLO OVER THE NUFENEN PASS (8¼ hrs.), a rough, uninteresting bridle-path, guide necessary (12 fr., horse 25 fr.). Beginning of the route, see p. 285. At Altstäfel (p. 285) the path leads to the left, ascends in zigzags, and crosses the (3½ hrs.) *Nufenen Pass* (or *Passo di Novena*, 8006'), the boundary between the cantons of Valais and Ticino, into the *Val Bedretto*, where Italian is spoken. Immediately below the pass rises the *Ticino*, which the path follows, first on the right, and then on the left bank, as far as the (1¾ hr.) *Hospice all' Acqua* (5266'; poor inn), whence another path crosses the *S. Giacomo Pass* to the Tosa Falls (see p. 286). The lofty situation of the Val Bedretto renders it barren and unfruitful. Winter lasts nearly eight months, and even in summer it sometimes freezes at night. The wooded slopes are overtopped by barren pinnacles of rock. Avalanches are frequent in spring and winter, and their track is frequently crossed by the narrow path. 1 hr. *Bedretto* (4610'), the principal place in the valley. On 7th Jan., 1863, the W. part of the village was destroyed by an avalanche, and 28 of the inhabitants perished. 20 min. *Villa* (very poor inn). Near (20 min.) *Ossasco* (4367'; Osteria delle Alpi) the road crosses to the right bank of the *Ticino*. 25 min. *Fontana* (beyond which is the wild *Val Ruvino*, with picturesque waterfalls). Then (¾ hr.) *Airolo* (p. 134).

The following villages are *Geschenen* (4396') and (2¼ M.) —

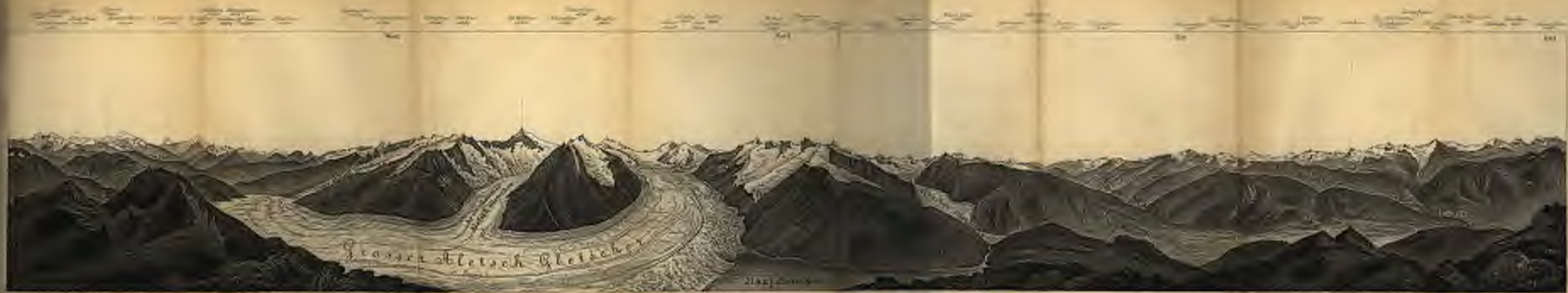
10 M. *Münster* (4528'; *Goldnes Kreuz*; one-horse carr. to Brieg 18 fr. and gratuity), the principal village in the valley. Beautiful view from the lofty situated chapel.

The *Löffelhorn* (10,138') is ascended from Münster (fatiguing, 5 hrs.; guide 6 fr.) across snow and granite-rocks; view similar to that from the Eggishorn, with the addition of the Finsteraarhorn in the foreground.

The next villages, *Reckingen* (with the handsomest church in the valley, at the mouth of the *Blinnen-Thal*), *Glüringen*, *Ritzingen*, *Biel*, *Selkingen*, and *Blitzingen*, are almost contiguous. At (5 M.) *Niederwald* (4052'; *Zum Guten Freund*) there is an excellent spring under a roof by the road-side. The Rhone now forces its passage to a lower region of the valley.

19½ M. *Fiesch*, or *Viesch* (3458'; **Hôtel du Glacier et Poste*; **Hôtel des Alpes*; at both R. 2½, D. 4 fr.; *Restaurant du Glacier*; one-horse carr. to Brieg 10, Obergestelen 14, Oberwald 15, Rhone Glacier 20 fr.), a thriving village, prettily situated at the influx of the impetuous *Fieschbach* into the Rhone.

The *Glacier of Fiesch*, which has receded considerably of late, is interesting on account of its beautiful ice-formation and its pure colour.



PANORAMA VOM FUGLSCHIRN

A steep, but safe path leads to the (2½ hrs.) *Stockalp*, whence the flat upper part of the glacier is easily accessible.

FROM FIESCH OVER THE ALBRUN PASS TO PREMIA OR ANDERMATTEN in the Val Formazza (p. 286), 11-12 hrs. (guide from Imfeld desirable, 12 fr.). A good bridle-path leads by *Aernen* and the *Binnegg*, where a fine view of the Binnenthal and Valais is obtained, to (2 hrs.) *Binn* (4718'); beds at the curé's, a village in the **Binnen-Thal**, interesting to mineralogists. (The "*Bettlihorn*, 9728', ascended hence without difficulty in 5 hrs., commands an admirable view; guide necessary; comp. p. 266). Then (¾ hr.) *Imfeld* (5144'), beyond which the path is indifferent (guide advisable); ¼ hr. pine-forest, ¾ hr. chalets, 1¼ hr. last chalet, 1 hr. summit of the **Albrun Pass** (*Colle d'Arbola*, 7907'), the latter part of the way stony, between the *Ofenhorn* (*Punta d'Arbola*, 10,639') on the left and the *Albrunhorn* (9450') on the right. We then descend to the (1 hr.) *Beuti-Alp*, and either proceed down the valley past the (1 hr.) *Lago di Codelago*, and through the *Val Devero* by *Crempio* and *Al Ponte* (see below) to (4 hrs.) *Premia* (p. 287); or we ascend to the highest Alp *Forno*, cross the *Colle di Vanin* (fine retrospect of the Val Devero and the lake of Codelago) by a bad path, pass the *Lago di Lebendun*, and descend the valley of that name to (3½ hrs.) *Andermatten* (p. 286). — The Tosa Falls may be reached from the Lebendun Lake direct by crossing the glacier-clad *Nüfelgiu Pass* to the left, and following the *Nüfelgiu Valley* to *Morast* and *Auf der Fruth* (p. 286), a walk of 13 hrs. from Lax.

FROM FIESCH TO ISELLE OVER THE PASSO DEL BOCCARECCIO (OR RITTER PASS), fatiguing, but very interesting (11-12 hrs.; guide necessary, 12 fr.). From (2 hrs.) *Binn* (see above) we ascend the *Läng-Thal* to the S. to the (4 hrs.) **Ritter Pass** (8833'), between the (r.) *Hüllenhorn* (9679') and the (l.) *Helsenhorn* (10,743'); ascended without much difficulty; magnificent panorama; then a fatiguing descent of 1½ hr. to the finely situated *Alp Diveglia* (rustic inn) in the *Val Cherasca*, and by *Trasquera* to (3 hrs.) *Iselle* (p. 294).

FROM FIESCH TO PREMIA BY THE KRIEGALP PASS (OR PASSO DELLA CORNERA), fatiguing, and of no great interest (12-13 hrs.; guide 12 fr.). From *Binn* (see above) we ascend the *Kriegalp-Thal*, a lateral valley of the *Läng-Thal*, in 5 hrs. to the **Kriegalp Pass** (8465'), on the N. side of the *Kriegalpstock* (fine view of the Helsenhorn, the ascent of which is more difficult from this point than from the Ritter Pass, see above). Descent to *Al Ponte* (6273'), and by the *Val Devero* to *Premia* in the *Val Antigorio* (p. 287). — Another pass from Fiesch to *Premia* (9-10 hrs., with guide, 12 fr.; interesting) is the **GEISSPFAD PASS** (OR BOCCA ROSSA). At *Imfeld* (see above) we diverge to the right from the Albrun route to the *Messern Alp* (6174'), and ascend past the *Geisspfad-See* (7972') to the (4 hrs.) summit of the pass (8120'). Descent, at first steep, to *Al Ponte*, where the path joins the *Kriegalp* route (see above).

A very interesting excursion from Fiesch is the ascent of the —

*Eggischhorn.

The *Eggischhorn* (9650') the highest peak of the mountain-ridge which separates the Great Aletsch Glacier from the Rhone Valley, is so situated as to command a magnificent view of the Bernese Alps to the N. and the Valaisian Alps to the S.

The "*Hôtel et Pension Jungfrau* (7363', or 3905' above Fiesch; R. 2½, B. 1½, D. 5, A. 1, pens. 8 fr.), two-thirds of the way up, is adapted for a prolonged stay. A bridle-path (guide unnecessary) ascends from Fiesch to the hotel in 3 hrs., and thence to the summit in 2 hrs. more (porter to the hotel 6 fr.; horse 10 fr. and gratuity). The path ascends gradually on the right bank of the Fieschbach (see above; or to the right by the *Hôtel des Alpes*), traverses a pleasant wood for 1¼ hr., and then pastures. Ordinary travellers had better follow the bridle-path, instead of taking any of the short-cuts. Beyond the hotel the path ascends in zigzags. (The apparently better path diverging to the right after ¾ hr. leads in 1 hr. to the crest above the *Merjelen-See*, which also commands a fine view, and thence to the *Merjelen Alp*.) The bridle-path extends to within ½ hr. of

the summit (horse from the hotel 7 fr.), which is finally reached by crossing loose rocks. (Very inexperienced walkers may take a guide from the hotel, 4 fr.) The summit is a pyramid of rock, covered with large masses of stone, and surmounted by a wooden cross. Immediately below us lies the small dark-green *Merjelen-See* (7710'), in which blocks of ice frequently float. We overlook the whole of the Aletsch Glacier (15 M. long), the most extensive among the Alps, and to the right the Fiesch Glacier. Of the innumerable peaks, the most prominent are: to the right, the Galenstock, Oberaarhorn, Finsteraarhorn; in front, the Eiger, Mönch, and Jungfrau; to the left, the Aletschhorn (see below), to the S. the Weisshorn, Matterhorn, and the Mischabel with the Dom (Monte Rosa is concealed by the Mischabel). A still more distant snow-peak is said to be the Bosse de Dromadaire of Mont Blanc. The view embraces a great part of the Simplon route with the Hospice, and the valley of St. Nicolaus (p. 314). Consult the panorama.

Ascent of the *Jungfrau*, see p. 176; *Finsteraarhorn*, p. 192. The *Concordia Hut* (p. 177) itself is worth visiting, even if the traveller goes no farther (3 hrs. from the Merjelen-See; guide unnecessary for the experienced). — The GROSSE ALETSCHHORN (13,773'), the second in height of the Oberland peaks, is best ascended from the Bellalp (p. 290), and presents no serious difficulty to practised mountaineers with good guides. Magnificent view. *Alex. Minnig* of Gobbisberg, near Mörel, is recommended as a guide for this region.

From the Eggischhorn to *Grindelwald* over the *Mönchjoch*, *Jungfrau-joch*, etc., see p. 180; to the *Grimmel* over *Oberaarjoch*, *Studerjoch*, and *Unter-Aar Glacier*, see p. 193. — From Lauterbrunnen to the *Eggischhorn* by the *Lavinenthor*, *Roththal-Sattel*, and *Ebnethal-Joch*, see p. 175.

FROM THE EGGISCHHORN TO RIED IN THE LÖTSCHENTHAL (p. 199) over the *Lötschentücke* (10,512'), 14 hrs., with experienced guides (30 fr. each): from the *Merjelen-See* we cross the *Great Aletsch Glacier* to the *Lötschenlücke*, a depression of the *Ahnengrat*, and then descend the deeply furrowed *Lötschen Glacier* to the Lötschenthal. — Another interesting pass to the Lötschenthal is the *Beichgrat* (10,237'; comp. Bellalp, p. 290).

The traveller intending to descend the Rhone Valley from the Eggischhorn may take the path to *Lax* (see below), to the right at the chalets of Fiescherstaffel. The following route is, however, preferable: from the Eggischhorn Hotel the path leads nearly at the same level for some distance, high above the Rhone (beautiful views), over the *Betten-Alp*, with its small lake (6726', abounding in fish), in 2½ hrs. to the *Rieder Alp* (6388'), where there is an inn (**Sepibus*, suited for some stay), and by *Ried* (3940') down to (1½ hr.) *Mörel* (see below; ascent from Mörel to the Rieder Alp, 2½ hrs.). — An interesting route from the Rieder Alp, affording varied and magnificent views, first ascends the mountain (*Rieder Furka*) towards the W. for ½ hr., descends precipitously to the (¾ hr.) *Aletsch Glacier*, which it crosses at a perfectly safe place (guide necessary; from the Eggischhorn to Bellalp 8 fr., horse 20 fr.; but riding on the glacier itself is of course impracticable) to *Aletschbord*, and ascends in 1 hr. more to the *Hôtel Bellalp* (p. 290).

Beyond Fiesch the road leads through the fertile valley to (1½ M.) *Lax* (3425'; **Kreuz*) with a new church, whence the Eggischhorn may be ascended in 4½ hrs. (see above), and then winds down to the bridge of *Grenziols* (*Grängenbrücke*), commanding a fine view the whole way, with the *Weisshorn* in the background. It crosses the deep channel of the Rhone by this bridge, follows the rocky ravine (passing a tavern on the right and a chapel on the left), and again crosses the river by the *Kästenbaum* bridge, to (5 M.) *Mörel* (2523'; *Hôtel Eggischhorn*, moderate; *Hôtel des Alpes*, well spoken of).

The valley widens a little. The river here dashes wildly over sharp slate rocks. On a bold rock below Mörel, which almost blocks

up the road, rises the very picturesque *Hochfluhkirche*. Near it, on the *Matt*, is a road-side inn. Opposite *Termen*, loftily situated on the left, the road crosses the *Massa*, which drains the Great Aletsch Glacier, and reaches (4 M.) *Naters*, a considerable village, surrounded by fruit-trees, commanded by the ruined castles of *Weingarten* and *Supersax* (*Auf der Fluh*). We now cross the Rhone (2216'), to (1 M.) —

31 M. *Brieg*, see p. 290.

79. From Ulrichen to Domo d'Ossola.

Gries Pass. Fall of the Tosa. Val Formazza.

Comp. Map, p. 282.

15 hrs. Two days, spending the night at the Fall of the Tosa. Bridle-path from Ulrichen to the Fall of the Tosa (5½ hrs.), and thence to Rivasco (3 hrs.); guide (to Frutwald 12, horse 20 fr.) unnecessary in fine weather; otherwise advisable as far as the other side of the glacier (6 fr.). The new road in the Val Formazza is completed from Rivasco downwards; thence to Domo d'Ossola 17½ M. Diligence from Crudo to Domo d'Ossola daily at 4 p.m.; one-horse carriage from Domo to Rivasco 15 fr.

At *Ulrichen* (p. 282) a bridge crosses the *Rhone* to (10 min.) *Im Loch*, a group of deserted huts at the entrance to the *Egginen-Thal*. The path crosses the *Egginenbach* above a fine waterfall, leads through larch-wood, and traverses a rock-strewn valley to (1¼ hr.) the *Alp Hohsand* (5720'). It then ascends a steeper part of the valley, through a growth of alders and Alpine roses, where the brook forms several waterfalls on the left. In front of us rises the *Nufenenstock* (9387'). In ½ hr. we cross the brook by the *Ladsteg* (6340'), beyond which are the dirty chalets of *Im-Lad*. To the right, above us, is the *Gries Glacier* (see below). The path, following the right bank of the brook, then traverses the highest part of the valley and ascends to (20 min.) *Altstaffel* (6585'), the last chalet, where the path to the Nufenen Pass diverges to the left (p. 282). A steep ascent of nearly 1 hr. more brings us to the level *Gries Glacier*, which we cross in 20 min., keeping a little to the left, while the small glacier-lake lies on the right. On the S. side of the glacier we reach the *Gries Pass* (8027'), 3½ hrs. from Ulrichen, the boundary between Switzerland and Italy, surrounded by barren heights, and in clear weather commanding a beautiful view of the Bernese Alps. (A path, little frequented, leads hence to the N.E. through the *Val Corno* to *All' Acqua* in the Val Bedretto, p. 282.)

The S. side of the pass, as is usually the case among the Alps, is steeper than the N. side. The narrow path at first skirts the slopes to the left. The *Griesbach* rises here, and unites at *Kehrbächi* (see below) with the *Tosa* (*Toce*, or *Toccia*), which descends from the Valle Toggia. The upper part of the Formazza valley consists of three distinct reaches, each with its summer habitations: *Bettelmatt* (6348'; two chalets, generally empty) in the highest (the slope below which is called *Wallisbächlen*), *Morast* in the second,

and *Kehrbächli* (or *A Rialt*) and *Auf der Fruth* (*Sulla Frua*), in the third, with a small chapel (5528'). The chapel (2 hrs. from the Gries Pass) stands on the margin of a precipitous slope, over which the *Tosa*, 85' in width, falls in three cascades, widening as it descends. The ****Fall of the Tosa**, or *Cascata di Frut*, 540' in height, is one of the grandest among the Alps, especially when the river is high. (We descend by the bridle-path to the left for $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., in order to reach a mass of rock by the wayside, which affords the best survey of the fall.) Immediately above the fall a bridge crosses the Tosa. On the left bank, adjoining the chapel, is the unpretending ***Hôtel de la Cascade** (R. 2, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.).

The **Piz Basodino** (10,748') may be ascended without serious difficulty from the Hôtel de la Cascade in 4 hrs. (the landlord of the inn acts as guide). Ascent from the E. side, see p. 417.

FROM THE TOSA FALL TO AIROLO on the St. Gotthard-road, 8 hrs. (guide desirable to All' Acqua, and almost necessary in the reverse direction). The bridle-path diverges by the chapel above the falls to the right from the path to the Gries Pass, and after 20 min. crosses the brook descending from the Basodino. It then ascends to the right by the wall (leaving Kehrbächli below to the left), and mounts in steep zigzags to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) upper reach of the sequestered *Valle Toggia*; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., a bridge; 20 min., chalets *Im Moos*. (To the right, between the *Kastelhorn* and the *Marchhorn*, is the *Bocchetta di Valmaggia*, a digression to which is interesting; 2 hrs. there and back.) The small *Fisch-See*, well stocked with trout, remains on the right. By the *Alp Königin*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. farther, the path recrosses the brook. In the highest part of the valley we pass another small lake on the left, and reach ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the **S. Giacomo Pass** (7572'), the boundary between Switzerland (Canton Ticino) and Italy. Below the pass on the N. side, stands the (20 min.) chapel of *S. Giacomo* (7369'), where the inhabitants of the neighbouring valleys assemble annually for worship on 25th July. In descending, we obtain a beautiful view of the S. mountains of the St. Gotthard group, the Kühbodenhorn, Pizzo Rotondo, Pesciora, Lucendro, etc., and towards the W., for a short time, of the Finsteraarhorn and Viescherhörner. Farther on (taking care at first not to go too much to the right) we pass some chalets, and descend through a growth of Alpine roses and larch-wood, into the valley, where we cross two brooks, and then the Ticino, and reach the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Hospice all' Acqua* (p. 282). Thence to *Airolo*, see p. 282.

Below the Tosa Fall begins the **Val Formazza**, or *Pommat*, containing the villages of ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Frutwald* (*In Camscha*), *Gurf* (*In Grovello*), *Zumstey* (*Al Pont*), with the town-hall and archives of the valley, (1 hr.) **Andermatten** (4075'), or *Alla Chiesa*, with the church of the valley; then *Staffelwald* (*S. Michèle*), and ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Untervald* (*Foppiano*), where German is still spoken. Most of the villages have both German and Italian names, but below this point Italian only is spoken. The ***Defile of Foppiano** is imposing.

From the Val Formazza over the *Albrun Pass* to *Lax* or *Fiesch* in the Valais, see p. 283.

FROM THE VAL FORMAZZA TO THE VAL MAGGIA (p. 417) a very fatiguing route, deficient in attraction (from Andermatten to Cevio 8 hrs., not without guide): from *Staffelwald* a steep ascent of 3 hrs. to the **Criner Furka** (7631', beautiful view); descent of $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to *Bosco* (4931'), also called *Crin*, or *Gurin* (Inn), the only German village in Canton Ticino, and ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Cevio* (p. 417).

The CARRIAGE ROAD begins at *Rivasco* (Inn), 20 min. below Foppiano. The Italian character of the climate becomes perceptible,

and the soil is richly cultivated. The mica-slate rocks beyond ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *S. Rocco* (Asti wine at the inn) contain garnets. Below (3 M.) *Premia* (2621'; *Agnello*, R. 2, B. 1 fr.; carr. to Doma d'Ossola 15 fr., not always to be had), the valley, now called *Val Antigorio*, and enlivened with waterfalls, is one of the most beautiful among the S. Alps. (From *Premia* to *Fiesch* over the *Kriegalp* or *Geisspfad Pass*, see p. 283.)

The Italian custom-house is at ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Crodo* (1679'; *Leone d'Oro*; bath-estab. in the vicinity). The road joins the Simplon route $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. below *Crodo*, near the lofty bridge of *Crevôla* (p. 294). About 3 M. farther we reach —

$17\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Domo d'Ossola*, see p. 294.

80. From Martigny to Arona on the Lago Maggiore over the Simplon.

Comp. Maps, pp. 296, 194, 280, 314.

126 M. RAILWAY from Martigny to (48 M.) *Brieg* in $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs., fares 11 fr. 85, 7 fr. 90, 6 fr. 30 c. (from Lausanne to *Brieg* in 5-6 hrs., fares 19 fr. 50, 13 fr. 20, 9 fr. 75 c.; from Geneva to *Brieg* in $8\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., fares 25 fr. 85, 17 fr. 70, 12 fr. 95 c.). — DILIGENCE from *Brieg* to *Domo d'Ossola* (41 M.) twice daily in summer, in 9-9 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (16 fr. 85, coupé 20 fr. 30 c.); from *Domo d'Ossola* to *Arona* (37 M.) daily in 6 hrs. (8 fr. 85, coupé 14 fr. 75 c.). Diligence-seats, see *Introd.* IX. Luggage to be sent by post over the Simplon must be booked the previous night. It cannot be conveyed beyond *Iselle* (Italian frontier, p. 294) unless the keys are sent with it to the custom-house there. EXTRA-POST with two horses from *Brieg* to *Arona* 169 fr. 20 c., with three horses 239 fr. 50 c. — CARRIAGES. With one horse (for 2 persons) from *Brieg* to *Berisal* 15, with two horses (for 2-4 pers.) 25, with three horses (4-6 pers.) 35 fr.; to the Hospice 25, 45, 55 fr.; Simplon 30, 60, 70 fr.; *Domo* 55, 100, 130 fr.; *Pallanza*, *Baveno*, or *Stresa*, 85, 150, 200 fr. (Return-carriages at reduced charges are frequently to be met with). — STEAMBOAT from *Baveno* or *Stresa* to *Arona* and *Sesto Calende*, see R. 108.

Martigny (1558'), see p. 232. (From *Geneva* or *Lausanne* to *Martigny*, see RR. 66, 70.)

The **Rhone Valley** from *Martigny* to *Brieg* presents few objects of interest. The valley, averaging $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. in width, exhibits many traces of the disastrous inundations of the *Rhone*, or *Rhodan*, or *Rotten* (p. 281), as the river is called in the patois of the *Valais*. In rainy weather large masses of rock and debris are often precipitated by torrents from the surrounding mountains, devastating the banks for a considerable distance. The bed of the valley is thus rendered marshy in many places, presenting a wide expanse of grass and reeds, with an occasional oasis of corn and maize. Vines flourish on the base of the heights on the right (N.) bank of the *Rhone*, above which generally rise masses of barren yellow-grey rock. Good water is scarce in the valley, and the eye is constantly offended by the 'goitre', so prevalent in this region. Gnats are frequently a source of great annoyance, especially in the evening (p. 233).

At *Martigny* the *Rhone Valley* forms a right angle. The railway runs straight from *Martigny*, not far from the left bank of the *Rhone*, to the (5 M.) **Baths of Saxon** (1572'; *Grand Hôtel des Bains*; *Hôtel Vaney*; *Hôtel du Valais*), the water of which is impregnated with iodine. The baths (with a *Kurhaus*, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the right of the sta-

tion) have been deserted since the abolition of gaming in 1877. The village of the same name, with the ruins of a château, is picturesquely situated, 1 M. to the S. of the station, in a gorge at the base of the *Pierre-à-Voir*.

The *Pierre-à-Voir* (p. 233) may easily be ascended from Saxon in 5-6 hrs. (guide 6, horse with attendant 12 fr.). — *Chable* in the Val de Bagne (p. 302) may be reached from Saxon (or from Riddes, see below) by crossing the *Col d'Établon* (7129'; fine view) by a bridle-path in 7 hrs. (guide unnecessary).

On a hill on the right bank of the Rhone stands *Saillon*, with a ruined castle. The train crosses the Rhone (1572') beyond (8 M.) *Riddes*, and the *Liserne* at (11 M.) *Ardon* (*Hôtel du Pont*). *Ardon*, *Vétroz*, and *Conthey*, all of which yield excellent wine (see p. 239), lie at the base of the mountains to the left. Opposite Conthey the train crosses the *Morge*, approaches the mountains, and reaches —

15½ M. **Sion**, Ger. *Sitten* (1709'; **Poste*, R. 2, D. 3, L. & A 1 fr.; *Hôtel du Midi*; *Cafés Casino*, *du Grand Pont*, and *de Genève*), with 4868 inhab., the Roman *Sedunum*, and the chief town of Canton Valais, which was annexed to the French empire as the *Département du Simplan* in 1810, but in 1815 regained its original constitution. The town lies on the *Sionne*, which flows through it in an artificial channel, covered with wooden beams (*Grand-pont*, forming the principal street). From a distance Sion, with its castles on isolated hills, has a handsome appearance. On the height to the N. are the ruins of the episcopal *Castle of Tourbillon* (2165'), erected in 1294, and destroyed by fire in 1788 (reached in 20 min. by the *Rue du Château*, ascending to the left by the town-hall). It commands an extensive view down to Martigny, and in the opposite direction as far as Leuk. On the lower height to the right, on the site of an ancient Roman fort, stands the old *Castle of Valeria* (2054'), surrounded by towers and other buildings, with the *Church of St. Catherine*, an architecturally interesting edifice founded in the 9th century. The *Castle of Majoria*, which was also once an episcopal residence, was burned down, together with part of the town, in 1788.

With the exception of the Gothic-Romanesque *Cathedral* and the elegant church of *St. Théodule*, there are few objects of interest in the town. The best walk for a short stay is the ascent to *Tourbillon*. The picturesque head-dress of the women consists of a small round straw-hat trimmed with broad ribbon.

Over the *Rawyl* to Thun, see R. 62. — Over the *Sanetsch* to Saanen, see p. 234. — Over the *Col de Cheville* to Bex, see R. 69; guide 14 fr. — To *Evolena* in the *Val d'Hérens*, see R. 83.

Above Sion the *Borgne* descends to the Rhone from the *Val d'Hérens* (p. 304), at the head of which we obtain a glimpse of the *Dents de Veisivi*. At (19½ M.) *St. Léonard* the line crosses the *Rière*, which rises on the *Rawyl* (p. 202). Opposite (21 M.) *Granges* is the village of that name, with a ruined castle and a church on the hill.

25½ M. **Sierre**, Ger. *Siders* (1765'; **Poste*; *Bellerue*), with

1448 inhab., lies picturesquely on a hill, amidst luxuriant vegetation, and contains a number of handsome, but dilapidated mediæval buildings. On the side next the Rhone is the so-called *Schinderthurm*, or ruin of the castle of *Vieux-Sierre*, commanding a fine view. On a rocky hill rising above the Rhone, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S., is the *Géronde*, formerly a Carthusian monastery, now a farm, with two small lakes adjacent (baths). Good wine is produced in this district.

From *Sierre* to *St. Luc* in the Val d'Anniviers (*Bella Tola*) and *Zinal*, and passes to the *Tourtemagne Valley* and the *Val d'Hérens*, see R. 83.

The train follows the right bank of the Rhone. Beyond *Sierre* a short tunnel and a deep cutting. $27\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Salgesch*, Fr. *Salquenén*, a wine-producing village. The line skirts the hill-side, being hewn in the rock at places, and approaches the Rhone, the valley of which is strewn with detritus. On the opposite side opens the *Illgraben* (see below). The train crosses the deep gorge of the *Dala*, passes through another tunnel, and crosses the Rhone (above the bridge of the road) to —

$30\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Leuk-Susten**, Fr. *Loèche-Souste* (2044'; **Hôtel de la Souste*, near the station). The old village of *Leuk*, with its castle and towers (p. 199), lies on the right bank, high above the Rhone. On a hill to the left is perched the church of *Varen*.

POST OMNIBUS from the station to the *Baths of Leuk* (p. 177) in summer twice daily in 4 (descent 2) hrs.; 5 fr., coupé $6\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; one-horse carriage 13, two-horse 25 fr.

THE HIGH ROAD FROM SIERRE TO LEUK STATION traverses the *Forest of Pfyn*, a range (2 M. long, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. broad) of pine-clad hills, 100' to 200' high. On the E. side of these hills lies *Pfyn* (1853'), Fr. *Finge* (*ad fines*), the boundary between the two languages. From this point to the source of the Rhone, German only is spoken. Before reaching stat. *Leuk*, the road crosses a canal, 15 ft. deep, which in rainy weather drains the **Illgraben*, or *Höllengraben*, a vast semicircular crater, the bleak, yellowish slopes of which are visible on the right. During heavy rains the water rushes from the steep and barren sides into this cavity, carrying masses of rock and stone down to the Rhone.

The line traverses meadows on the left bank of the Rhone (on the right the château of Baron Werra), and is carried by a stone dam along the bank of the river, which here flows in an artificial channel. The *Turtmanbach* is crossed to (34 M.) **Turtman** (2080'), Fr. *Tourtemagne*; the village (Poste or Lion; Soleil) lies $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the right, at the mouth of the *Turtman Valley* (p. 313). About 8 min. from the Post Inn, the Turtman brook forms a fine waterfall, 85 ft. high.

$35\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Gampel**. The village of that name, with its deserted smelting-works, 1 M. distant, lies on the right bank, at the narrow mouth of the *Lötschenthal* (p. 199), at the head of which the snowy *Petersgrat* is conspicuous. Near *Niedergesteln* are the insignificant ruins of the *Gestelnburg*. 39 M. *Raron*, Fr. *Rarogne*; on the opposite bank, at the mouth of the *Bietschthal*, lies the village, with its old church on a plateau of rock. On a wooded height on the left bank, to the right of the line, above the village of *Turtig*, is

the small pilgrimage-church of *Wandfluh*, to which a winding path leads by a number of stations. The line now quits the Rhone, and crosses the turbid *Visp*, which has covered the valley of the Rhone here with large quantities of detritus.

42½ M. **Vispach**, or **Visp**, Fr. *Viège* (2155'; **Post*, **Sonne*, R. 2, D. 4 fr.; **Rail. Restaurant*, with beds; *Hôt. des Alpes*, at the station, plain), a picturesque village (727 inh.), at the mouth of the *Visp Valley* (R. 84), with several old mansion-houses and handsome churches, was seriously damaged by an earthquake in 1855 and an inundation in 1868. The imposing and beautifully formed snow-mountain visible at the head of the *Visp Valley* is the *Balfrin* (12,474'); and the 'Firn' rising above the village of Balen is the first peak of the *Saasgrat*, which separates the valleys of Saas and Zermatt.

From *Vispach* to *Zermatt*, and across the *Théodule Pass* to *Aosta*, see p. 314; to *Saas*, and over the *Moro Pass* to *Vogogna*, see R. 86. Travellers starting from Lausanne by the first train may reach Zermatt on the same day (bridle-path to St. Niklaus, thence carriage-road).

Beyond *Vispach* the line again approaches the Rhone, and skirts it by means of a stone embankment, traversing fields and several stony tracts, particularly at the influx of the *Gamsen*, a torrent descending from the *Nanzer Thal*. The right bank of the Rhone is precipitous and wooded. To the right of the line lies *Glis* with its old Romanesque church, at the base of the *Glischorn* (8130'); to the E. rises the fine pyramid of the *Bortelhorn* (10,482'). The channel of the *Saltine* is then crossed to —

48 M. **Brieg**, Fr. *Brigue* (2244'; **Hôtel des Couronnes et Poste*, R. 2½-3, D. 4½, L. & A. 1 fr.; **Englischer Hof*, opposite the post-office, R. 2, D. 4 fr.), a small town (1191 inhab.), where the railway terminates. The château with four towers belongs to the Stockalper family.

A very attractive excursion from Brieg is to the (4½ hrs.) ***Hôtel Bellalp** (6732'; R. 3, D. 5 fr.), a beautiful point of view, but often full (guide, unnecessary, 5, horse 15 fr.; chair-bearers 6 fr. each). We cross the Rhone to (1 M.) *Naters* (p. 285), where we ascend to the left. The rough and stony bridle-path, steep and shadeless at places, leads by (2 hrs.) the village of *Blatten* (tavern), through wood and past several chalets, to (2 hrs.) the hotel, which has long been visible, situated at the base of the *Sparrenhorn*, and high above the *Aletsch Glacier*. Above the hotel (5 min.) is the small villa of *Prof. Tyndall*.

The ***Sparrenhorn** (or *Bellalhorn*, 9889') is ascended from the hotel in 2½-3 hrs.; bridle-path most of the way (guide 4 fr., unnecessary for the experienced). The beautiful view it commands is finer than that from the *Eggishorn* on the S. side, but inferior to it on the N. side (p. 258). To the N., above the *Aletsch Glacier*, to the left of the *Fusshörner*, the *Grosse Aletschhorn* (ascent, p. 284) is most prominent; adjoining it are the *Sattelhorn*, the *Ebneflüh*, and the *Distelhorn*, and farther back the *Breithorn* and the *Tschingelhörner*. Adjacent to the *Hochstock* on the left is the *Nesthorn*. Towards the S. rises the broad mass of the *Monte Leone*; more to the right are the *Fletschhorn*, *Monte Rosa*, *Mischabel*, *Matterhorn*, *Weisshorn*, *Bruneckhorn*, *Dent Blanche*, *Grand Combin*, and *Mont Blanc*. To the left of *Monte Leone* are the *Bortelhorn*, *Hullehorn*, *Helsenhorn*, *Punta d'Arbola*, *Guschihorn*, *Ofenhorn*, the peaks of the *St. Gotthard group*, and lastly the *Walliser Fiescherhörner*.

FROM THE BELLALP TO THE EGGISCHHORN (5 hrs.), see p. 284. Guide 8 fr.; necessary only for the passage of the Aletsch Glacier (3 fr.).

FROM THE BELLALP TO RIED IN THE LÖTSCHENTHAL OVER THE BEICHGRAT, a somewhat difficult, but interesting route (9-10 hrs.; guide 20 fr.). Crossing the *Ober-Aletsch* and the *Jägi Glaciers*, we reach the culminating point of the *Beichgrat* (10,237'), a pass between the *Schnehorn* (12,645') and the *Lötschthaler Breithorn* (12,453'), from which we descend rapidly over the *Distel Glacier* and *Gletscherstaffel* to *Ried* (p. 199).

The *Upper Valais* and the *Grimset*, *Furka*, and *Gries* passes, see RR. 59, 42, 79.

The SIMPLON ROAD (to Arona 78 M.) quits the Rhone Valley here. From Brieg to Domo d'Ossola (41 M.) the diligence takes 9½ hrs. (5½ to Simplon, where it halts ½ hr., and 3½ to Domo d'Ossola), returning in 10 hrs. (from Domo d'Ossola to Simplon 5½, thence to Brieg 4 hrs.). A good walker may ascend to the top of the pass from either side more quickly than the diligence, especially if he takes the short-cuts, but his descent will be somewhat slower.

After the battle of Marengo, Buonaparte resolved to construct this road, and to this day it forms a lasting memento of his genius and energy. The difficulties of the St. Bernard passage doubtless first originated the idea. He desired to have a great military road into Italy, and his constant enquiry was: '*Quand le canon pourra-t-il donc passer au Simplon?*' This great work was begun on the Italian side in 1800, and on the Swiss side in 1801, and was completed in six years, at a cost of upwards of 18 million francs, half of which was paid by France, and half by the 'Cisalpine Republic'. The Simplon was, after the Brenner, the first great route across the Alps.

The ascent begins at the post-office at Brieg. (Immediately above the village a short-cut, diverging to the left, rejoins the road near the second refuge; and there are other short-cuts farther on.) About ½ M. from Brieg, the road is joined by the old road from *Glis* (p. 290), on which lies the lofty *Saltine Bridge* (*Pont Napoléon*). Opposite rises the *Glishorn* (8130'). The road winds through green meadows to the E., in the direction of the *Klenenhorn*. Charming retrospective view of Brieg and the Rhone Valley; on the right bank of the Rhone, high up, is the *Hôtel Bellalp*, commanded by the *Sparrenhorn*, to the left of which rises the *Grosse Nesthorn*; to the right, farther up, the cone of the *Eggischhorn*; above us, to the S. we perceive the *Kaltwasser Glacier* (below which the road reaches the summit of the pass) and the *Schönhorn*. Beyond the hamlet of *Schlucht*, at the (2¾ M.) *First Refuge*, the road turns back and ascends the wooded hill-side in numerous windings, affording splendid views of the Rhone Valley and the mountains of the Aletsch district, till, beyond the *Bleiche Kapelle* (4072') it again approaches the deep ravine of the *Saltine*. By the (2¾ M.) *Second Refuge*, or *Schallberg-Schutzhaus* (4334'), far below, two brooks descending from the *Staldenhorn*, one on each side, unite with the *Saltine*, the valley of which (*Ganterthal*) now turns to the E. Fine view of the picturesquely grouped valleys, and of the *Wasenhorn*, *Furggenbaumhorn*, and *Bortelhorn*. The road, now nearly level, traverses the *Ganterthal* to the (2 M.) *Ganter Bridge*, which is much exposed to avalanches in winter, and ascends

in a wide curve (cut off by a footpath ascending to the left) to (1 M.) —

9 M. **Berisal** (5006'), the *Third Refuge* (**Hôtel de la Poste*, R. 2½, B. 1½, L. & A. 1 fr.). In March, 1814, a few hundred riflemen of the Valais drove back to the Lago Maggiore several thousand Italian soldiers, who had crossed the Simplon with a view to reconquer Valais.

The *Wasenhorn* (*Punta di Terrarossa*, 10,730') may be ascended from Berisal in 5 hrs. (guide 8 fr.); interesting, and not difficult. — The *Bettlihorn* (9728'), 5 hrs., with guide, is easy (comp. p. 283; the descent may be made into the *Binnenthal*). — The *Bortelhorn* (*Punta del Rebbio*, 10,485'), ascended by the *Bortel Alp* in 5½ hrs., is trying (guide 10 fr.). — FROM BERISAL TO ISELLE BY DIVEGLIA, 10 hrs., with guide, fatiguing, but highly interesting. The route crosses the *Bortel Alp* and the *Bortel Glacier* to the *Passo di Forchetta*, E. of the *Furggenbaumhorn* (*Punta d'Aurona*); descent to the beautifully situated *Alp Diveglia* (poor inn), and through the *Val Cherasca* to *Trasquera* and *Iselle* (p. 294).

The road crosses the *Frombach* and the *Weissbach*, and reaches the (2¼ M.) *Fourth Refuge* (5645'); to the right the top of the pass is visible; above it rise the *Rauthorn* with the *Raut Glacier* and the finely shaped *Fletschhorn* with the *Rossboden Glacier*; beautiful retrospective view of the *Aletschhorn*, *Schienhorn*, etc. We next reach the (1¼ M.) *Schalbet Gallery*, or *Caploch*, hewn in the rock for a distance of 33 yds., and the (¾ M.) *Fifth*, or *Schalbet Refuge* (6358'). The part of the road between this point and the summit of the pass is the most dangerous during the period of avalanches and storms. Over the (¾ M.) *Kaltwasser Glacier Gallery* (6460') is precipitated the stream which issues from the glacier, forming a waterfall visible through one of the side-openings. The road then passes through two other galleries. The (1¼ M.) *Sixth Refuge* (6539') commands a splendid (the last) view of the Bernese Alps and Brieg in the Rhone Valley far below us.

A little farther on, the road reaches the culminating point of the *Simplon* (6595'; 6¼ M. from Berisal), ¾ M. beyond which is the *Hospice* (see remark as to payment, p. 299), at the base of the *Schönhorn* (10,505'), a spacious building with a lofty flight of steps, founded by Napoleon for the reception of travellers, and subject to the same rules as that of the Great St. Bernard (p. 299). It remained unfinished from want of means till 1825, when the St. Bernard Hospice purchased the buildings. The diligence halts for a few minutes only.

The *Schönhorn* (10,505') may be ascended from the hospice in 3½ hrs. (with guide); laborious, but interesting. — *Monte Leone* (11,696'), across the *Kaltwasser Glacier* in 5-6 hrs., a difficult ascent, not to be attempted by novices (guide 12 fr.; easier and shorter from *Gondo* by *Alpjen*, see p. 294). — From the hospice to *Stalden* by the *Bistenen Pass* (mule-track), see p. 315; to *Saas* by the *Sirvioletten* and *Simeli Passes*, see p. 293.

A broad open valley resembling a dried-up lake, bounded by snow-capped peaks, forms the highest part of the Pass. The hardy Alpine rose alone thrives here. The (¾ M.) *Old Hospice* (5699'), a high square building with a tower to the right, below the new road,

is now occupied by shepherds. Beyond the (2 M.) *Seventh Refuge* in the Engeloeh the road crosses the ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Krummbach* and the ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Am Senk Bridge* (4855'), to the right of which is the *Rossboden Glacier* with its huge moraine. Then ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the village of —

21 M. **Simplon** (4856'), Ital. *Sempione*, Germ. *Simpeln* (**Poste*, R. 2, D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; **Hôtel Flletschhorn*, at the lower end of the village, same charges), situated among green pastures at the S.E. base of the *Flletschhorn* (12,853').

FROM SIMPLON TO SAAS the shortest and most interesting route crosses the *Rossbodenjoch* (8-9 hrs.; fatiguing, but without serious difficulty for adepts; *Jos. Dorsatz* of Simplon a good guide, 20 fr.). On the left side of the *Rossboden Glacier*, which has lately receded, we ascend steep moraine and rock, cross the upper part of the glacier, and mount steep rocks to the pass (about 11,485'), which lies to the N. of the *Rossbodenhorn* and commands a superb view. Descent across the *Mattwald Glacier* to the *Hofersalp* (see below) and *Saas im Grund* (p. 327). — Another grand, but much more difficult pass, not unattended with danger, is the *Laquinjoch* (11,514'), between the *Laquinhorn* and the *Weissmies* (10 hrs.; guide 30 fr.).

TO SAAS OVER THE SIRVOLTEN AND SIMELI PASSES (or the *GAMSER-JOCH*), 10-11 hrs., interesting on the whole (guide 20 fr.). By the *Seventh Refuge* (see above) we descend to the left, cross the *Krummbach* to the *Niederalp*, and ascend by a narrow path towards the waterfall which is visible from below. On the left side of it we mount [a couloir, the first part of which is steep (leaving the *Sirvolten Lake* to the left), to the (4 hrs.) *Sirvolten Pass*, lying to the N. of the *Sirvoltenhorn* (view limited). Descent over rock and loose stones (keeping well to the left) to the head of the *Nanzer Thal*, into which the beautiful but now diminished *Gamser Glacier* descends. We cross the glacier, which has few crevasses, ascending gradually to the S.W. towards an arête which comes down from the *Mattwaldhorn* on the E., at the foot of which the route divides: to the right to the *Simeli Pass*, to the left to the *Gamser Joch* (each 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. from the *Sirvolten Pass*). These two passes, between which rises the pointed *Magenhorn* (10,333'), command beautiful views of the majestic *Mischabel* group; immediately to the left is the *Flletschhorn* with the *Mattwald Glacier*; to the E. are the *Monte Leone* and the *St. Gotthard* group; and to the N. are the *Bernese Alps* from the *Furka* to the *Diablerets*. A still more extensive panorama is obtained from the **Mattwaldhorn* (10,729'), easily ascended from the *Simeli Pass* in 1 hour. Toilsome descent over the moraine of the *Mattwald Glacier*. Avoiding the lower part of the valley by keeping to the left, we next come to the *Sattel* (9236'), lying to the E. of the *Rothhorn* (9133'), and to the *Hofersalp* (7258'). The route now improves and leads by *Bodmen* to (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Saas im Grund* (p. 327). The descent by the *Alp Sevenen* to *Balen* (p. 328) is not recommended.

The *Flletschhorn* (*Rossbodenhorn*; 12,853') is ascended from Simplon in 8-9 hrs. (guide 25 fr.), a long and fatiguing walk, but free from danger for proficient. The previous night should be spent in the *Hohsaashütte* (about 8000'), 3 hrs. from Simplon, above the *Laquinthal* (see below).

Pedestrians may here take a rough short-cut, rejoining the high-road near the *Algaby Gallery*. Beyond the ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Lövenbach*, the road describes a wide curve and enters the *Laquinthal*, from which the *Laquinbach* issues, and at the ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) hamlet of *Gsteig* or *Algaby* (4042') it crosses the *Krummbach*, into which the *Laquinbach* falls. Below this point the brook is named the *Doveria*. Beyond the ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Gallery of Algaby* begins the **Ravine of Gondo*, a gorge of the brawling *Doveria*, one of the wildest and grandest in the

Alps, which becomes narrower and more profound at every step, till its smooth and precipitous walls of mica-slate completely overhang the road. The road passes the (1 M.) *Eighth Refuge*, and crosses the *Doveria* by ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the *Ponte Alto* (3747'), and by another bridge near the *Ninth Refuge* (3514'). A huge mass of rock, which apparently terminates the road here, is pierced by the **Gallery of Gondo**, a tunnel 245 yds. in length, bearing the inscription, '*Aere Italò 1805 Nap. Imp.*' In 1830 the Swiss erected gates at the entrance.

At the farther end of the gallery the **Fressinone*, or *Alpenbach*, is precipitated over the rocks. A slender bridge crosses the waterfall. On both sides the rocks tower to a dizzy height (about 2000'). The sombre entrance to the gallery contrasts strikingly with the white spray of the falling torrent, forming a most imposing Alpine picture, and surpassing the finest parts of the *Via Mala* (p. 362). Traces of the old road are still visible opposite the waterfall. Farther on are several small cascades. The poor hamlet of (2 M.) **Gondo** (2818'), Ger. *Gunz* or *Ruden*, is the last Swiss village (Swiss custom-house). The tall square tower here was erected by the Stockalper family for the reception of travellers, long before the new road was constructed; part of it is now an inn (uninviting).

To the S. opens the *Val Varia*, or *Zwischbergen-Thal*, through which a path leads to the *Zwischbergen Pass* (10,735'), and thence to *Saas im Grund* (p. 327), in 12 hrs. (no difficulty; guide 20 fr.). — The ascent of *Monte Leone* (11,696') from Gondo viâ *Alpen* is less trying than from the *Simplon* pass (p. 292).

A column of granite on the left, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Gondo, marks the boundary of Italy. The first Italian village is ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *S. Marco*. Below this the valley is called *Val di Vedro*. We next reach ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) —

30 M. **Iselle**, Ger. *Jesellen* (2175'; *Posta*, tolerable), where passengers' luggage is examined. Below ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Trasquera*, which lies on the hill to the left, the new road takes a wide bend to the left and crosses the mouth of the *Val Cherasca*. (Routes to the Rhone Valley by *Diveglia*, see pp. 283, 292.) Near (1 M.) *Varzo*, a large village on the left, above the road, the vegetation becomes more luxuriant (chestnuts, figs, mulberries, maize, vineyards). Passing through a picturesque ravine, we next reach (3 M.) the *Gallery of Crevola* (1286'), and ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) the village of **Crevola** (1099'; *Etoile*, by the bridge; carriage to *Premia*, see p. 287, 10 fr.), where for the last time we cross the *Doveria* by a bridge 100' high, near its confluence with the *Tosa*, which here emerges from the *Val Formazza* (p. 286). The valley is now called *Val d'Ossola*, Ger. *Eschenenthal*. This fertile district, though frequently devastated by inundations, is strikingly picturesque and thoroughly Italian in character. We next reach ($\frac{3}{2}$ M.) —

41 M. **Domo d'Ossola** (1000'; *Hôtel de la Ville et Poste*, R. 3, D. 5 fr.; *Hôtel d'Espagne*; one-horse carr. to *Baveno* 25, *Brieg* 60 fr.; diligence twice daily to *Pallanza* in 4 hrs., 5, *banquette* 6, *coupé* 7 fr., see p. 419), a small town with 3300 inhab., charming-

ly situated on the Tosa, which becomes navigable here. The **Calvary* chapel on the hill, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the S., commands a superb view.

To *Locarno* through the *Val Vigizzo*, see p. 417. — On the W. opens the *Val Bognanco*, with chalybeate springs, from which several passes lead to the *Zwischbergen* and *Antrona Valleys* (see below).

Beyond Domo d'Ossola the scenery is less interesting. At (3 M.) *Villa* the wild and narrow *Val Antrona* opens on the right.

The *Saas* or *Antrona Pass* (9331') leads from the *Antrona Valley* to the N.W. across the *Furggen Glacier*, and through the *Furggen Valley* to *Zermeigereu* (p. 327) in the *Saas-Thal*. At *Antrona Piano* (3064'), the last village in the *Val Antrona*, the house of the Syndic affords good quarters. The small lake to the W., formed in 1632 by a fall of rock from the *Pizzo Pozzolo*, is remarkably pretty. The *Sonnighorn*, or *Pizzo di Bottarello* (11,457'), rising between the valleys of *Antrona* and *Furggen*, to the N. of the *Saas Pass*, affords a still grander view than the *Stellhorn* (p. 326; ascent from *Saas* in 7 hrs., guide 15 fr.; see p. 327).

By ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Pallanzano*, where a road to *Pie di Mulera* (p. 323) diverges to the right, the road skirts the Tosa for a short distance, and then leads to the S.E. through a broad expanse of meadow-land. On the right opens the *Val d'Anzasca*, at the head of which the five-peaked crown of *Monte Rosa* is conspicuous. At ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Masone*, where the road from *Vogogna* to the *Val d'Anzasca* (p. 323) branches off to the right, the Tosa is crossed. (Beyond the bridge diverges a new road to Domo d'Ossola on the left bank.) — Then ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) —

48 M. **Vogogna** (741'; **Corona*, unpretending), a small town at the foot of precipitous rocks, with a ruined castle. The Tosa is so rapid here that its navigation is difficult. Next villages ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Premosello*, ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Cuzzago*, ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Miglandone*, where we cross the Tosa by a bridge of five arches, and ($2\frac{3}{4}$ M.) —

56 M. **Ornavasso** (*Italia; Croce Bianca*). The marble quarries on the hill to the left belong to the cathedral-chapter of *Milan*. At ($4\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Gravellona* (*Europa*), a place with large cotton-mills, the *Strona* falls into the Tosa. On the left rises the *Montorfano*. The *Lake of Orta* lies 4 M. to the S. (p. 423). The road passes a large granite quarry, in which beautiful felspar-crystals are found. The magnificent columns (23' high) of the *Basilica S. Paolo fuori le Mura* near *Rome* (restored after the fire of 1823) were quarried here. At ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) we reach the ***Lago Maggiore** (R. 108), and observe in the distance the *Isola Madre*, the northernmost of the *Borromean Islands*. The road skirts the lake, and next reaches ($1\frac{3}{4}$ M.) —

$64\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Baveno** (**Grand Hôtel Bellevue; *Beaurivage; Simphon*), where, as it is not a post-station, a seat in the diligence is not always procurable. *Queen Victoria* resided at the *Villa Clara* here from 31st Mar. to 23rd April, 1879. *Steamboat*, see p. 415.

The road now skirts the lake (R. 108), being supported almost entirely by buttresses of granite and masonry, and passes the villages of (3 M.) **Stresa** (p. 420), *Belgirate*, *Lesa*, and *Meina*.

78 M. **Arona**, see p. 421.

81. From Martigny to Aosta. Great St. Bernard.

17 hrs.: From Martigny to the Hospice 11, thence to Aosta 6 hrs. (from Aosta to the Hospice 8, from the Hospice to Martigny 9 hrs.); carriage-road to (24 M.) the Cantine de Proz (p. 298), thence to (4 hrs.) St. Remy bridle-path; carriage-road again to Aosta (13 M.). Guide unnecessary. As the ascent to (12½ M.) Orsières is slight, the traveller had better drive thus far, or to Bourg-St-Pierre, walk thence to St. Remy, and drive from St. Remy to Aosta, so as to accomplish the whole journey in one day. *Diligence* daily from Martigny to Orsières in 3 (returning in 2) hrs. (5 fr. 40 c.). *One-horse carriage* to Orsières 15, two-horse 20, Bourg-St-Pierre 25 or 40, Cantine de Proz 30 or 45 fr.; if the horses are ridden from the Cantine de Proz to the Hospice, one-horse carr. for 1-2 pers. 40, 3 pers. 50, two-horse carr. for 4 pers. 50 fr. — Light charrs-à-bancs and saddle-mules are generally to be had at the Cantine: *Mule* to the hospice 5, from Liddes 8 fr. and fee; from Bourg-St-Pierre to St. Remy 15 fr. — *One-horse carr.* from St. Remy to Aosta, 1 pers. 10, 2 pers. 12, 3 pers. 15 fr. (from Aosta to St. Remy, 1 2 pers., 15 fr.).

The **Great St. Bernard Route**, though less attractive than most of the other Alpine passes, traverses some very fine scenery, and is a direct and convenient approach to Italy (Aosta, Courmayeur) from the Rhone Valley, as well as a suitable beginning or termination to the Tour du Mont Blanc (R. 76). A visit to the Hospice is also interesting. Those who do not intend going beyond the Hospice (from which they should ascend the Chenalette) may return by the Col de Fenêtre and through the the Val Ferret (p. 271).

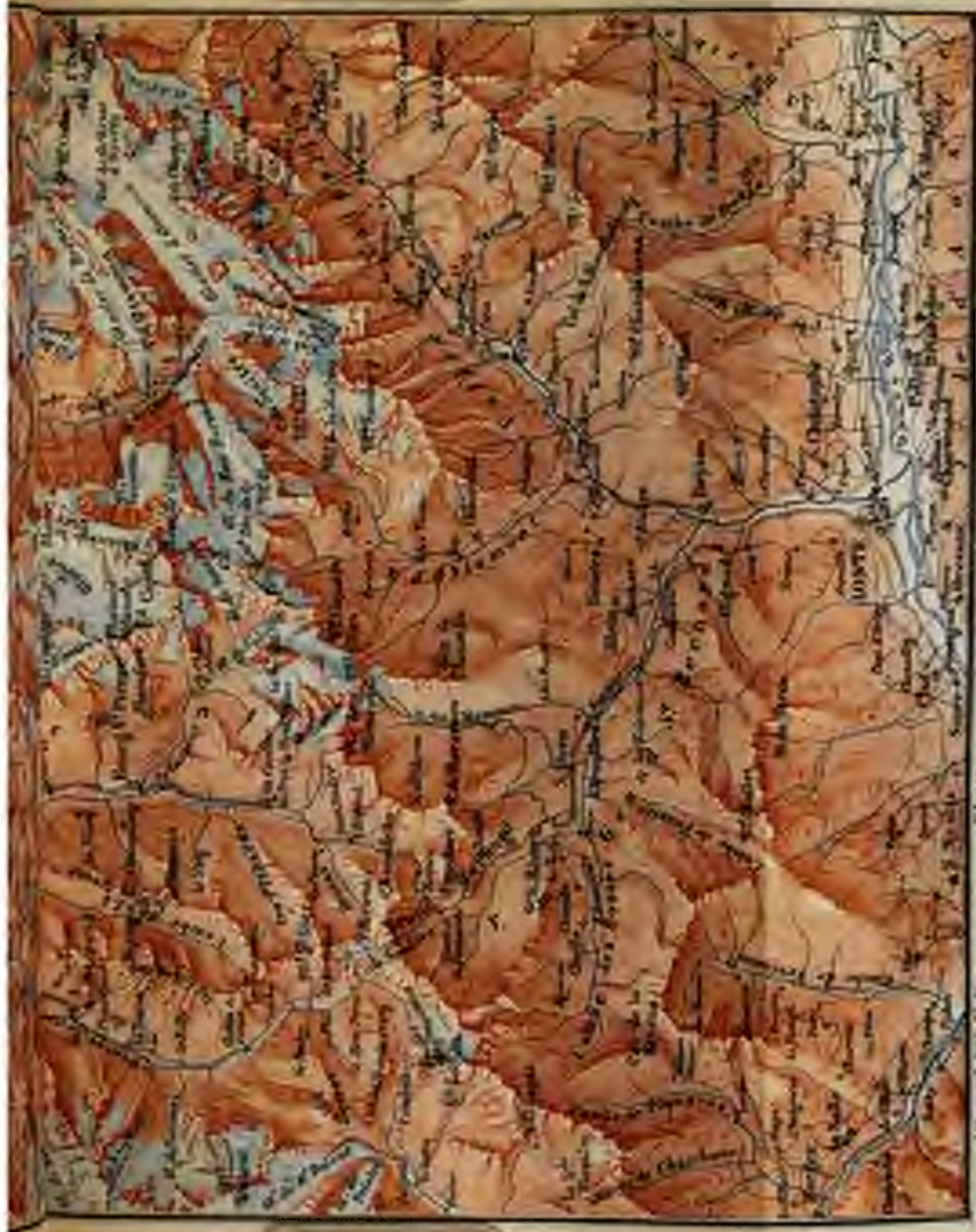
Martigny, see p. 232. Beyond *Martigny-le-Bourg* (p. 233) the road crosses the (1½ M.) *Dranse*, a few hundred paces beyond which the road to Chamouny diverges to the right (p. 264). The St. Bernard road winds through the narrow valley of the Dranse, and leads by *Le Brocard* and *Le Bourgeaud* to (3 M.) *Les Valettes* (1978'; Restaur. des Gorges du Durnant).

**Gorges du Durnant* (from Martigny and back 3½-4 hrs., one-horse carr. 7, two-horse 10 fr.). A new road leads from Les Valettes to the (1 M.) entrance of a deep rocky gorge, through which the *Durnant* is precipitated in a series of 14 cascades. In 1877 the gorge was made accessible by means of a gallery 880 yds. in length, (adm. 1 fr.; Restaur. by the entrance). From the upper end of the gorge the path ascends to the *Champex* bridle-path (see below).

Beyond (¾ M.) *Bovernier* (2037') the Dranse forces its way through a narrow wooded gorge, where its course is impeded by huge masses of rock, especially near the (1½ M.) *Tunnel de la Monnaie* (2362'), 70 yds. long, in the middle of which there is a lateral opening. In 1818 a great fall of rock took place here in consequence of the bursting of a lake in the *Val de Bagne* (p. 302). At (1½ M.) *Sembrancher* (2329') the two streams which form the *Dranse* unite, one descending from the *Val de Bagne* (R. 82), the other from the *Val d'Entremont* and the St. Bernard. On a hill stands a ruined castle. To the right rises the abrupt *Mont Catogne* (8530'), the E. base of which is skirted by the Orsières road.

FROM MARTIGNY TO SEMBRANCHER OVER THE MONT CHEMIN, 4 hrs., interesting, especially in the reverse direction, for those coming from the St. Bernard (fine views of the Rhone Valley). From Martigny-le-Bourg the path ascends to the left, through wood, by *Chemin d'en Bas* to *Chemin* (3786'), leads to the right past some iron-mines to *Vence* (3701'), and descends to Sembrancher.





12½ M. Orsières (2894'; *Hôtel des Alpes*), 4¼ M. from Sembracher, at the union of the valleys of *Ferret* (p. 271) and *Entremont*, has a curious old tower, like that of St. Pierre (see below).

FROM MARTIGNY TO ORSIÈRES BY THE VAL CHAMPEX (5½ hrs.), a bridle-path, for pedestrians far more interesting and not much longer than by the high-road. As far as (4½ M.) *Les Valettes* (see above) we follow the road. A little on this side of the entrance to the Gorges du Durnant the path ascends to the left in zigzags. (Or we may go through the gorge; see above.) The ascent is at first steep, but afterwards more gradual, through pastures and wood, and past *Champex* (Pens. du Lac Champex; Restaur. du Lac; both plain), to the (2¾ hrs.) top of the pass (4903'), to the S.W. of the *Mont Catogne* (see above). The path then descends past the small *Lac de Champex* (4807'; Restaur.), and leads to the left by *Biollay* to (1¼ hr.) *Orsières*. In the reverse direction this route is not so pleasant, owing to the steep ascent from Orsières to the Col. — From Champex a walk of 3 hrs. through the monotonous *Val d'Arpette* to the **Col des Ecardies* (9016'), which commands a magnificent survey of the imposing *Glacier du Trient*, one of the finest views of the kind in Switzerland.

From Orsières to *Courmayeur* over the *Col Ferret*, see p. 271. — Passes to Chamouny (the *Cols du Tour, du Chardonnnet, d'Argentière*, etc.), see p. 259. — The *Cabane d'Orny* (8835') may be reached from Orsières in 4½ hours. An exceedingly interesting excursion thence, free from difficulty or danger, is across the *Glacier d'Orny*, at the base of the *Pointe* of that name, to the 'névé' plateau of the *Glacier du Trient* (p. 264) and the (3 hrs.) *Fenêtre de Saleinaz* (10,859'). — *Henri Copt* and *Fr. Bisetz* are good guides.

The road crosses the *Dranse*, which is seldom visible in its deep channel, and ascends in a long bend (which the old bridle-path cuts off). On entering the upper part of the valley it commands an admirable **View of Mont Velan* (p. 298), which with its expanses of snow and ice fills the entire background, and remains visible nearly all the way to *Bourg-St-Pierre*. The slopes of the broad valley are covered with pastures and corn-fields. Between *Fontaine-Dessous* (3799') and *Rive Haute* the road again describes a long curve which walkers may cut off. It passes the chapel of *St. Laurent*, and reaches (5 M.) —

17½ M. *Liddes* (4390'; *Union; Angleterre*; mule to the hospice 8 fr. and fee), a considerable village. On the left rise the finely shaped *Meringuier* (10,403') and the *Maisons Blanches* (12,137'). Above Liddes is the chapel of *St. Etienne*. Near *Allèves* the road crosses the brook of that name, which descends from the *Glacier de Boveire*, passes the chapel of *Notre-Dame de Lorette* on the left, and reaches (3½ M.) —

21 M. *Bourg-St-Pierre*, or *St-Pierre-Mont-Joux* (5358'; **Au Déjeuner de Napoléon; Daniel, Emanuel, and Jules Bailey* are good guides), a large village at the mouth of the *Valsorey Valley*, with a church dating from the 11th cent. (On the wall by the tower is a Roman milestone.) On the S. side of the village are the remains of a fort which once commanded the *St. Bernard* route.

The *Tête de Bois* (2½ hrs.; guide 6 fr.; mules to be had) commands a beautiful view of the *Mont Blanc* and *Combin* group, and of the *Val d'Entremont* below.

Pleasant excursion from *St. Pierre* to the *Valsorey Valley*, through which a good path leads on the right bank of the *Dranse de Valsorey* to the (2½ hrs.)

Chalets de Valsorey (7191'), in an imposing situation. The background is formed by the *Glacier de Valsorey*, and others uniting with it, (l.) that of *Sonadon*, descending from the Grand-Combin, and (r.) that of *Treudet*. Beautiful view of the dazzling snows of Mont Velan and the jagged *Aiguilles de Valsorey*. — The night is passed at the chalets by those who are about to cross the COL DES MAISONS BLANCHES (12,005'), or the COL DE SONADON (11,223') to the Val de Bagne (p. 303), or the COL DE VALSOREY (10,728') to the Val Ollomont (p. 303). — The Grand Combin (14,163') may be ascended from the Chalets de Valsorey by the *Glacier de Sonadon* and the arête leading from the W. side to the top, or by the *Col des Maisons Blanches* and the *Glacier de Corbassière*, in 8-9 hrs. (a grand, but difficult expedition, for experts only; guide 40 fr.). (From *Chermontane*, see p. 303.)

Beyond St. Pierre the road crosses the deep gorge of the *Dranse de Valsorey*, which forms a waterfall above the bridge. It was at this point that Napoleon, during his famous passage of the Alps with 30,000 men on 15th-21st May, 1800, encountered the most serious difficulties. The new road, hewn in the solid rock, and avoiding the steep parts of the old route, traverses the forest of St. Pierre and the *Défilé de Charreire*. Scenery picturesque, several waterfalls. (3 M.) —

24 M. **Cantine de Proz** (5982'), a solitary inn (moderate) at the beginning of the *Plan de Proz*, the highest pasture in the valley. The carriage-road terminates here.

In the background rises the snowy *Mont Velan* (12,074'), to the E. of the Great St. Bernard. The ascent is laborious, and requires experience (guides 25 fr. each). The starting-point is either the Cantine de Proz (6 hrs. thence to the summit, crossing the *Glacier de Proz*, and very steep at places), or the *Chalets de Valsorey* (see above; whence the ascent is a little longer, but less difficult). Above the chalets the route leads through a 'cheminée' to the E. moraine of the *Glacier de Valsorey*, crosses the glacier to the E. rocky slope of the *Mt. de la Gouille*, and ascends (a not uninteresting clamber) to the southern and grandest part of the glacier. Crossing the glacier, we then pass through another 'cheminée', traverse masses of rock, and reach the summit in 6-7 hrs. in all. Magnificent view: to the N. as far as the Lake of Geneva, to the S. to the Val d'Aosta. Immediately to the W. towers Mont Blanc, and to the N.E. the Grand-Combin. Farther off are the Matterhorn, Mte. Rosa, etc. Rope and ice-axe necessary. Two guides advisable, except for proficient.

The BRIDLE PATH ascends the pastures of the *Plan de Proz* for 20 min. (on the left the *Mont Velan* with the *Glacier de Proz* and its large moraines), traverses the *Pas de Marengo* (6312'), a wild rocky defile, and reaches (1¼ hr.) *L'Hospitalet* (6890'), two stone chalets in a broader part of the valley. It next (20 min.) crosses the *Dranse* by the *Pont Nudrit* (7336'), recrosses it farther on, and leads through the dreary *Grande Combe* (*Vallée des Morts*) to the (¾ hr.) Hospice.

The **Hospice of St. Bernard** (8120'), situated at the summit of the pass, consists of two large buildings. One contains the church, the dwellings of the brethren, and numerous apartments for the reception of travellers; the other and smaller (*Hôtel de St. Louis*) is a refuge in case of fire, and contains the store-house and lodging for poor wayfarers. On arriving, strangers are welcomed by one of the brethren, who conducts them to a room and presides over the meals

(at 12 and 6 or 7; Frid. and Sat. are fast-days). Travellers are boarded and lodged gratuitously, but few will deposit in the alms-box ('tronçon pour les pauvres', in the church, to the left of the entrance), *less* than they would have paid at a hotel.

In 962 St. Bernard de Menthon (p. 249) founded the monastery here. The brotherhood now consists of 10-15 Augustinian monks and 7 attendants (*maroniers*), whose office it is to receive and accommodate strangers gratuitously, and to render assistance to travellers in danger during the snowy season, which here lasts nearly nine months. In this work of benevolence the inferior creation is taught to lend its assistance. The breed of dogs employed at the Hospice is universally known and admired. Their keen sense of smell enables them to track and discover travellers exposed to peril by heavy falls of snow, numbers of whom have been rescued by these noble and sagacious animals. The stock is said to have come originally from the Spanish Pyrenees, but the genuine old breed is extinct.

The brotherhood of St. Bernard consists of about 40 members. Some of the monks minister in the Hospice on the Simplon (p. 292); others perform ecclesiastical functions. The sick and aged have an asylum at Martigny. St. Bernard is the highest winter habitation in the Alps. *Humboldt* in his '*Kosmos*' mentions that the mean temperature at the Hospice of St. Bernard (45° N. latitude) is 30° Fahr. (in winter 15°, spring 25°, summer 48°, autumn 32°), and that such a low temperature would only be found on the sea-level at a latitude of 75° (the S. Cape of Spitzbergen).

The monastery was very wealthy in the middle ages. The beneficence of its object was widely recognised by extensive grants, chiefly by the emperors of Germany, and gifts from various parts of Christendom; but it was subsequently impoverished by various vicissitudes. The 30-40,000 fr. required for its annual support are in part derived from the revenues of the monastery, and in part from annual collections made in Switzerland; the gifts of travellers, it must be said with regret, form a very insignificant portion of the sum. Of late years 16-20,000 travellers have been annually accommodated, while the sum they have contributed barely amounts to what would be a moderate hotel-charge for 1000 guests. The expenses of the establishment are increasing. Provisions are generally brought from Aosta, and in July, August, and September about twenty horses are employed daily in the transport of fuel from the Val Ferret (p. 271), 4 hrs. distant.

During the Italian campaigns of 1798, 1799, and 1800, the pass was crossed by several hundred thousand soldiers, both French and Austrian. In 1799 the Austrians endeavoured to pass the hospice, but after several fierce engagements the French remained masters of the pass, and kept a garrison of 180 men in the hospice during a whole year. Napoleon's famous passage has already been mentioned (p. 298). It is also an historical fact that the Romans made use of this route in B.C. 100. After the foundation of *Augusta Praetoria Salassorum* (Aosta, B.C. 26) it became more frequented. Constantine caused the road to be improved in 339. The Lombards made the passage about 547; Bernard, an uncle of Charlemagne, marched an army by this route into Italy in 773, and, according to some, gave his name to the pass; and part of the army of Frederick Barbarossa also crossed in 1166, under the command of Berthold of Zähringen.

The present massive edifice dates from the middle of the 16th cent., the church from 1680. The walls of the dining-room are hung with engravings and pictures, the gifts of grateful travellers. The library in the upper story contains a collection of ancient and modern medals, portraits, relics found in the environs (fragments of votive brass tablets offered to Jupiter Pœninus after escape from danger, statuettes, etc.), and a small natural history collection. The visitors' books contain many well-known names. A chapel to the left of the entrance to the church contains the monument erected by Na-

poleon I. to General Desaix, who fell at the battle of Marengo in 1800. The relief is by Moitte.

Near the hospice is the *Morgue*, a receptacle for the bodies of persons who have perished in the snow. The coldness and dryness of the air retard decomposition so remarkably that the features of the deceased are sometimes recognisable years after death. The small lake adjacent to the monastery is frequently coated with ice on summer mornings. — Towards the E. of the hospice the broad snow-capped *Mont Velan* is conspicuous, and to the left of it the fine pyramid of the *Combin de Corbassière* (12,210').

The traveller will hardly quit the hospice without a feeling of veneration and compassion for this devoted fraternity. They generally begin their career at the age of 18 or 19. After about fifteen years' service the severity of the climate has undermined their constitutions, and they are compelled to descend with broken health to the milder climate of Martigny or some other dependency. Amid the pleasure and novelty of the scene, the traveller is too apt to forget the dreariness of the eight or nine months of winter, when all the wayfarers are poor, when the cold is intense, the snow of great depth, and the dangers from storms, or 'tourmentes', frequent and imminent. It is then that the privations of these heroic men are most severe, and their services to their fellow-creatures most invaluable.

The "Chenalette" (9480'; ascent of 1½ hr., steep at places; guide necessary), to the N.W. of the Hospice, commands a magnificent view of Mont Blanc, the Graian Alps, Monte Rosa, and (N.) the Bernese Alps, while the Mont Velan and Grand-Combin are quite near. — The *Mont Mort* (9403'), to the S.E. commands a similar prospect. — A more extensive view and a far more striking survey of Mont Blanc are afforded by the *Pointe des Lacerande* (*Pic de Dronaz*; 9676'; 3 hrs., with guide; trying).

FROM THE HOSPICE TO MARTIGNY OVER THE COL DE FENÊTRE (9 hrs.), recommended as a return-route to those who visit the Hospice from Martigny. From the path to the Vacherie (see below) the bridle-path diverges to the right, 20 min. from the Hospice, and ascends somewhat steeply to the (1 hr.) *Col de Fenêtre* (8856'), which commands a fine view. It then descends past three small lakes to the chalets of (1¼ hr.) *Plan la Chaud*, and to those of (1 hr.) *Ferret* (5566'; small inn), where it unites with the route from the Col Ferret (p. 271). — FROM THE HOSPICE TO COURMAYEUR (9-10 hrs.) the direct route is across the *Col de Fenêtre* and the *Col Ferret*. In this case we need not descend to Ferret, but (guide advisable) beyond the third lake we turn to the left, descend steep grassy slopes to a bridge over the Dranse, follow its left bank for a time, and then ascend on the right bank of the brook descending from the Col de Fenêtre, until (after about 50 min.) we come to a place where it is practicable to cross it. A steep ascent of ½ hr. more brings us to the Col Ferret route (p. 271; from the Hospice to the Col Ferret, 5 hrs.).

On the N.W. side of the lake on the St. Bernard Pass, near a small brook, the frontier between Switzerland and Italy is marked by stones bearing the arms of the two countries. On the neighbouring *Plun de Jupiter* once stood a temple dedicated to *Jupiter Pœninus*. The mountain has thence derived its Italian name of *Monte Jove*, locally *Mont Joux*, and the range is called the *Pennine Alps*. The path leads round an angle of rock and descends in a wide bend to *La Vacherie*, a green pasture, where the cattle of the hospice graze, with some chalets, and the *Cantine*, or road-menders' house. To the W., above the *Col de Fenêtre* (see above) rises the

conical *Pain de Sucre*. The path zigzags down the left side of the valley, and then descends gradually to (1 hr.) **St. Remy** (poor inn), the first Italian village, where the road begins. Carriages and mules, see p. 296. The custom-house is the first building on the right.

FROM ST. REMY TO THE HOSPICE (2 hrs.). From the (1½ hr.) Cantine mentioned above the pedestrian may proceed to the right, direct towards the saddle of the mountain. The culminating point is indicated by a pole on a rock, soon after passing which the lake and the hospice come in sight. Guide (2-2½ fr.) superfluous; mule 3 fr., and 1½ fr. for the attendant.

FROM ST. REMY TO COURMAYEUR over the *Col de la Sérène* (7580'), 9-10 hrs., fatiguing and somewhat uninteresting (the passage from the hospice over the Col de Fenêtre and Col de Ferret is preferable, see above).

CARRIAGE ROAD TO AOSTA (13 M.). The general cultivation of both sides of the valley begins at (2¼ M.) **St. Oyen**, and becomes richer at (1 M.) **Etroubles** (*Auberge National*). The road crosses the *Buttier* here, and skirts the right side of the valley, soon running high above the river. Opposite, on the slope of the *Tête de Chenailles*, is the church of *Allein*. 2 M. *Les Echevenoz*, a hamlet; 1½ M. *La Cluse*, a solitary house. By (1 M.) the village of *Condamine* a view is disclosed of the long *Valpellina Valley*, with the snow-clad *Mont Collon* in the background. To the N. tower the rounded summit of *Mont Velan* and the imposing pyramid of the *Grand-Combin*. The road descends in long windings to (1½ M.) **Gignod** (2398'), with a square Roman tower, most picturesquely situated high above the entrance to the *Valpellina Valley*, from which the principal branch of the *Buttier* descends. Far below is the white church-tower of *Roysan*, and farther up lies the village of *Valpellina*. (Passes from the *Valpellina Valley* to the *Val de Bagne*, *Val d'Hérens*, and *Zermatt*, see pp. 273, 303, 306, 308, 323).

The scenery now assumes a softer character, and walnuts, chestnuts, vineyards, and fields of maize thrive luxuriantly. The road, at first high up on the right side of the valley, gradually descends. Before us the magnificent pyramid of the *Grivola* is visible for a time. To the left rises the blunted cone of *Mt. Mari*. Beyond (1½ M.) **Signaye**, where the extensive vineyards of Aosta begin, the three-peaked *Ruitor* appears on the right. Before us rise the *Becca di Nona* and *Mt. Emilius*, and to the left the S. spurs of *Mte. Rosa*. Then (2¼ M.) —

13 M. **Aosta**, see p. 272.

82. From Martigny to Aosta over the Col de Fenêtre. Val de Bagne.

Comp. Map, p. 296.

From Martigny to Mauvoisin 8¼ hrs. (Sembrancher 2¾, Chable 1½, Champsec 1, Lourtier ½, Mauvoisin 2½ hrs.). To Chable a good road, thence to Champsec bad, beyond Champsec a bridle-path. — Travellers about to proceed to Aosta over the COL DE FENÊTRE (guide 18 fr.; *Justin Felley*, *Justin* and *Séraphin Bessard*, *L. Besse*, and *F. Perrodin* of Chable, and *Jos. Gillioz* of Champsec are recommended) should pass the night at the *Hôtel du Gétroz*, or at *Lancet*, 2¼ hrs. farther up. From *Lancet* to

the summit of the pass 2, Valpellina 4. Aosta 3 hrs. — From Valpellina to Aosta a good carriage-road.

From Martigny to (8 M.) *Sembrancher*, see p. 296. The road into the *Val de Bagne* diverges here to the left from the St. Bernard road (R. 81), crosses the *Dranse*, and follows its left bank through the well cultivated lower part of the valley to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Chable* (2743'; *Hôtel du Grand-Combin*, well spoken of, but plain), the principal village in the valley, picturesquely situated. In the background the snow-clad *Rouinette* (12,727'); to the left *Mont Pleureur* (12,159'), and the *Glacier de Gétroz*.

The *Pierre à Voir* (8123') may be easily ascended hence in 5 hrs. (guide 6 fr., comp. p. 233). — Over the *Col d'Etablon* to *Riddes*, see p. 288.

Following the left bank of the *Dranse*, and passing *Montagnier* on the opposite bank, we next reach *Versegère*, and (3 M.) *Champsec* (Restaur. Corthey). Here we cross the *Dranse* and ascend by a rough cart-road to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Lourtier* (3657'; small Inn). Between *Lourtier* and *Mauvoisin* the *Dranse* forms several waterfalls; at ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Granges Neuves* (4843') it receives a considerable contribution from the *Glacier de Corbassière*, which descends from the *Grand-Combin* (p. 298). Then (20 min.) *Fionnay* (Restaur. Maret).

PASSES. To the E. of *Fionnay* a fatiguing route crosses the *Alp Le Cret* (7577'), the *Glacier du Cret*, the *Col du Cret* (10,329'), and the *Glacier des Ecoulaies* to the (6-7 hrs.) *Alp La Barma* in the *Val des Dix* (1 hr. below *Liaphey*, p. 305). A similar pass is the *Col de Sevreu* (10,500'), between the *Parrain* and *Rosa Blanche*; ascent by *Alp Sevreu* and the glacier of that name to the ($4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) col, with fine view; descent by the *Glacier des Ecoulaies* to (2 hrs.) *La Barma* (guide over the *Col du Cret*, or *Col du Sevreu*, and the *Col de la Meina* to *Evolena* 18 fr.). — Two other passes (difficult, and suitable for mountaineers only, with able guides) lead to the N.E.: one is the *Col de Cleuson*, to the W. of the *Rosa Blanche* (10,985'), and the other the *Col de Louvie* to the S.E. of the *Mont Fort* (10,925'). From the glacier the route descends to the (8-9 hrs.) *Alp Cleuson* (6975') at the head of the *Val de Nendaz*, whence a good bridle-path leads to (3 hrs.) *Nendaz* (3340') and ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Sion* (p. 288). From the *Col de Cleuson* the traveller may prefer to cross the *Grand Désert* towards the N.E. and the *Col de Prazfleur* to the *Val des Dix*.

Above *Fionnay* the valley becomes narrower and wilder. The bridle-path follows the right bank of the *Dranse*, and leads by *Bonatchesse* to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) bridge of *Mauvoisin*, or *Montvoisin*, spanning the *Dranse*, which flows 100' below. Wild scenery. On the opposite bank, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. higher, is the *Hôtel du Gétroz* (7087'), grandly situated opposite the great *Glacier de Gétroz*.

This glacier has of late receded considerably, but it formerly extended down into the valley, and at the beginning of the present century had so intercepted the *Dranse* that a considerable lake was formed. In 1818 this sheet of water burst its barriers and caused terrible devastation (p. 296). A similar catastrophe occurred in 1595.

The path again descends to the *Dranse* and intersects the former bed of the lake. It next passes the chalets of ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Petite Chermontane* (6290') and *Vingthuit*. After twice crossing the brook we reach ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the chalet of *Lancet* (rustic inn kept by Jos. Gillioz, an excellent guide), immediately to the N. of which the *Glacier de Breney* descends into the valley. The path then crosses the level

lower end of the *Glacier du Mont Durand*, and ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) reaches the **Alp Grande Chermontane** (7313'), grandly situated at the foot of the vast *Glacier d'Otemma* or *de Chermontane*. The chalets here, an important summer-station, are occupied from the middle of July to the middle of August only (quarters for the night). Opposite, higher up the right side of the valley, is the *Alp Chanrion* (7907'). The background of the valley is encircled from W. to E. by the *Tour de Boussine* (12,590'), *Grand Combin* (14,163'), *Mont Avril* (10,961'), *Mont Gelé* (11,539'), *Trouma du Bouc* (10,675'), and *Pointe d'Otemma* (11,135').

Excursions. **GRAND COMBIN** or *Graffenire* (14,163'), from Chermontane by the *Col de Sonadon* (see below) in 10 hrs.; difficult (guide 40fr.). — **MONT BLANC DE SEILON** (12,700'), from the *Alp Liaphey* (p. 305) by the *Col de Seilon* in 8-9 hrs. (from Mauvoisin in 11 hrs.; guide 40fr.); magnificent view. — **MONT AVRIL** (10,961'), by the *Col de Fenêtre* in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., easy (see below; guide 10 fr.). — **MONT PLEUREUR** (12,159'), from Mauvoisin by the *Alp Gétroz* in 8 hrs. (guide 15 fr.), not very difficult. — *Pointe d'Otemma* (11,135'), from Chanrion (6 hrs., guide 12 fr.); *Tournelon Blanc* (12,179'; 8 hrs., 15fr.); *Combin de Corbassière* (12,211'; 10 hrs., 20fr.); *La Salle* (11,946'; 7 hrs., 12 fr.); *Loëlette* (11,627'; 7-8 hrs., 15 fr.); *Serpentine* (12,110'; 10 hrs., 20 fr.), and *Rouinette* (12,727'; 10 hrs., 30 fr.) may also be ascended by experienced mountaineers (distances and tariff from Mauvoisin).

Passes. Over the **Col de Sonadon** (11,223') to Bourg-St-Pierre, a difficult glacier-pass (11-12 hrs., guide 30fr.). The track lies from Chermontane to the W. up the *Glacier du Mont Durand* to the pass, a depression of the *Aiguilles Vertes*, S. of the Grand Combin, and descends the *Glacier de Sonadon* to the *Valsorey Valley* (p. 298) and *Bourgl-St-Pierre* (p. 297). — Over the **Col des Pauvres** and **Col des Maisons Blanches** (12,005'), 12-13 hrs. from Mauvoisin or Fionnay to Bourg-St-Pierre, difficult, but interesting (guide 25fr.). — To the S., besides the *Col de Fenêtre* (see below), another route crosses the **Col de Crête Sèche** (9475'), traversing the lower end of the *Glacier d'Otemma* and the *Glacier de Crête Sèche* to the *Valpellina* (to Bionaz 7 hrs., guide 15 fr.). — To the Val d'Héremence over the **Col de Seilon** or *Cheillon* (10,663'; 7 hrs. from Mauvoisin to *Liaphey*), by the *Glacier d'Otemma* and the *Glacier de Durand* or *Seilon*, fatiguing (better from Chermontane over the *Col du Mont Rouge*, comp. p. 307). Over the **Col de Breney** (10,695') or **Col de la Serpentine** (10,663'; 7-8 hrs. from Lancet or Chanrion to the *Alp Seilon*, p. 305), difficult. From the *Col de Breney* the *Pigne d'Arolla* (12,472'), a superb point of view, may be ascended in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (comp. p. 306; descent over the *Glacier de Pièce* to *Arolla* difficult). Over the **Col de Vasevey** (6-7 hrs. from Mauvoisin to *Liaphey*), interesting, and not very difficult. — To *Arolla* over the *Glacier d'Otemma* and *Col de Chermontane* (11 hrs.), see p. 307; *Col de l'Evêque* (13 hrs.), see p. 307; *Col du Mont Rouge* and *Col de Seilon* (11 hrs.), see p. 307. — From the upper *Glacier d'Otemma* over the *Col d'Otemma* or the *Col de la Reuse d'Arolla* (about 11,500') to *Valpellina*, difficult (9-10 hrs. from Chermontane to *Prarayen*; guide 20fr.).

The route from Chermontane to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) summit of the **Col de Fenêtre** (9140'), skirts and afterwards crosses the *Glacier de Fenêtre*, and presents no difficulty. To the left rises the *Mt. Gelé* (11,540'). To the right is the *Mont Avril* (10,961'), a splendid point of view (see above). The col commands a fine view of the *Val d'Ollomont* and the Graian Alps (p. 274). A bridle-path descends to the chalets of (2 hrs.) *Balme* and (1 hr.) *Porchery*; thence by *Les Veaux* and *Ollomont* to (1 hr.) *Valpellina* (3100; **Hôtel des Mines*), from which a good carriage-road leads to (9 M.) **Aosta** (see p. 272).

83. The S. Valleys of the Valais between Sion and Turtman.

(Val d'Hérens, Val d'Anniviers, Turtman Valley).

Comp. Maps, pp. 194, 296, 314.

Good walkers proceeding from the Lake of Geneva to Zermatt (R. 85) may avoid the comparatively uninteresting valley of the Rhone and reach their destination by picturesque mountain-paths in 4-5 days. 1st day. By railway to Sion and walk through the Val d'Hérens to Evolena, 18 M. — 2nd day. Over the Col de Torrent to St. Luc in the Val d'Anniviers, 8-9 hrs. — 3rd day. Ascend the Bella Tola, and cross the Pas du Bœuf or the Meiden Pass to Gruben in the Turtman Valley, 8½ hrs. — 4th day. Over the Augstbord Pass to St. Niklaus in the Visp Valley, 7 hrs. (or, including the Schwarzhorn, 8½ hrs.). On the same day Zermatt may be reached by carriage. Or the traveller may walk to (4½ hrs.) Zermatt on the 5th day. — A good *Special Map of the S. Valleys of the Valais*, in eight sheets, on the scale of 1:50,000, has been published by the Swiss Alpine Club.

i. From Sion through the Val d'Hérens to Evolena, and over the Col de Torrent into the Val d'Anniviers.

To Evolena (18 M.), a road (post-conveyance with 2-3 seats daily from Sion to Evolena in 5¾ hrs.; fare 5fr. 40c.); thence over the Col de Torrent to Vissoye a bridle-path in 8-9 hrs. (guide 12fr., unnecessary). Horse to Vissoye 20, to St. Luc. 22fr.

Sion, p. 288. The road to Evolena leads from the Rhone bridge (1624') straight to the (1½ M.) foot of the mountain, which it ascends in long windings. (Short-cut by the old bridle-path.) *Bramois* lies to the left below, and *St. Léonard* (p. 288) at the mouth of a gorge descending from the Rawyl. At the isolated church of (4½ M.) *Vex* (3408'; tavern) we obtain a view of the head of the valley. In the foreground rise the *Dents de Veisivi* (*Petites*, 10,465'; *Grandes*, 11,240') and the *Pic d'Arzinol* (9849'); somewhat farther, the great *Ferpècle Glacier* becomes visible, commanded by the round summit of the *Tête Blanche* (12,303'), to the left of which are the *Dent Blanche* (14,320') and the *Dent d'Hérens* (13,717').

The road, now nearly level, skirts the hill-side high above the left bank of the *Borgne*. About 3 M. farther up, the valley divides into a W. branch, called the *Val d'Héremence* (*Val d'Orsera*, see below), and an E. (the principal) branch, named *Val d'Hérens* (Ger. *Eringer Thal*). The road passes the large village of *Héremence*, on the hill to the right, and near *Sauterot* (3051') crosses the *Dixense*, which descends from the Val d'Héremence. It then penetrates the remains of the terminal moraine of that valley by means of two tunnels. Near the second tunnel in particular, where the road re-enters the Val d'Hérens, we observe a number of pyramids of earth, each covered with a flat stone, which belong to the old moraine and are not unlike 'glacier-tables'.

Val d'Héremence (or *Val d'Orsera*; the upper part *Val des Dix*). A cart-track leads from Vex (see above) to (1 hr.) *Héremence* (4071'; bed at the curé's); thence a bridle-path by the hamlets of *Ayer*, *Prolin*, *Cérise*, and *Marche* to the (3 hrs.) *Mayens de Pralong*, at the W. base of the *Pic d'Arzinol* (see below; over the *Col de la Meina* to Evolena, 4 hrs.).

Farther on, we pass the chalets of *Méribé* (1.) and ascend to the upper part of the valley, past the chalets of *La Barma* (over the *Col du Cret* to Flonnay see p. 302) and *Lutaret*. At the head of the valley (3½ hrs.) are the chalets of *Liapppy* (7631'; tolerable quarters), situated on the left bank of the Dixense, opposite *Seilon* or *Cheillon* (7454') on the right bank. From Liapppy or Cheillon over the *Cols de Seilon, du Mont Rouge, de la Serpentine, de Breney, and de Vasevay* to the *Val de Bagne*, see p. 303; over the *Col de Riedmatten* and the *Pas de Chèvres* to *Arolla* (and Evolena) see p. 306. The **Pigne d'Arolla* (12,471') is best ascended from this point over the *Glacier de Durand* and the *Col de Breney* (comp. p. 306).

A little farther on, 5 M. from Vex, we reach *Useigne*, or *Euseigne* (wine at the post-station), prettily situated, opposite which, on the right bank, is the church of *St. Martin*. About 2 M. farther up, beyond the hamlet of *Luette*, the road crosses the Borgne by a bold bridge. (Near the *Chalets de Prajean*, higher up, is the old bridge of the bridle-path.) Ascending past the small chapel of *La Garde* on the left, we at length reach (6 M.) —

18 M. **Evolena** (4521'; **Hôtel de la Dent Blanche*, suitable for some stay), the principal place in the valley, picturesquely situated in a broad green dale, with pine-clad rocks on both sides. On the E. side rises the *Sasseneire*, on the W. the *Mont de l'Etoile* and *Pic d'Arzinol*. Looking up the valley we see the *Dents de Veisivi*. On the left, high above, are the snow-fields of the *Ferpècle Glacier* and the huge *Dent Blanche*. In the churchyard reposes Hr. Quensell, a German gentleman, who was murdered near Evolena in 1863.

Guides (*A. P. Beytrison, Bapt. Gaspot, P. & J. Vuigner, M. Pralong*, and *J. and P. Quinodoz* are recommended): *Glacier de Ferpècle* or *Glacier de Vouasson* 3, *Couronne de Bréonna* 7, *Mont de l'Etoile* 6, *Pic d'Arzinol* 6, *Becs de Bosson* 7, *Sasseneire* 6, *Grande Dent de Veisivi* 10, *Glacier d'Arolla* 5, *Cascade des Ignes* 5, *Col de Torrent* 5, to *Vissoye* 12 fr. — Over the *Col de Collon* to *Prararén* 30, *Col d'Hérens* to *Zermatt* 30, *Col du Mont-Rouge* to *Chermontane* 25, *Col du Grand Cornier* to *Zinal* 30 fr.

EXCURSIONS. **Arolla* and **Ferpècle*, see below. — On the E. side of the valley: *Villa, La Sage*, and *Forclaz* (p. 307), all with fine views of *Arolla* and *Ferpècle* (¾-1¼ hr.). — **Sasseneire* (10,692'), 5½ hrs., see p. 309. The view from the *Couronne de Bréonna* (10,381'), farther S., is similar. — *Becs de Bosson* (10,368'), 6 hrs., see p. 309.

W. side: The **Pic d'Arzinol* (9849') is ascended viâ the *Col de la Meina* (bridle-path thus far) in 4½-5 hrs. (very interesting and not difficult; guide necessary). Below Evolena we cross the Borgne and ascend to the left (avoiding the path to the right leading in ½ hr. to *Lannaz*) through wood, past the *'Glacière Naturelle'*, a cleft in the rock filled with ice in summer. We cross (1½ hr.) the *Torrent de Lannaz*, the discharge of the *Glacier de Vouasson*, and ascend over pastures to the (2 hrs.) *Col de la Meina*. (Over this col to *Liapppy* in the upper *Val d'Héremence* or *Val des Dix*, 7 hrs. from Evolena, see p. 304.) A rock-strewn arête to the right leads to the top (1 hr.), which commands a magnificent panorama especially towards the S. (*Mont Blanc, Aiguilles Vertes, Grand Combin, Mont Velan, Matterhorn, Weisshorn*), and of the *Bernese Alps* to the N. Descent 2½ hrs. — Ascent of the *Mont de l'Etoile* (11,040'), 6 hrs., repaying, but for adepts only; so also the *Pointe de Vouasson* (11,472'), 6-7 hrs., from which we may descend across the *Glacier des Aiguilles Rouges* to the *Alp Louchet, Loussel* (see below), and *Arolla*.

The *Val d'Hérens* divides at **Haudères** (4747'), 1 hr. S. of Evolena: to the W. is the *Combe d'Arolla*; the E. branch, terminated by the *Glacier de Ferpècle*, retains the name of the main valley.

(a.) ***Combe d'Arolla** (bridle-path, $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Evolena to the hotel). The path crosses the Ferpèche torrent, turns to the right, and crosses the Borgne to *Pralovin*. (Pedestrians may cross by a bridge halfway between Evolena and Haudères, regaining the bridle-path at *Pralovin*.) The path ascends the W. slope of the valley, overlooking the wild ravine, and then leads through wood to the (1 hr.) *Chapel of St. Barthélemi* (5961'), by the side of a huge rock. Farther on we ascend gradually, past the (10 min.) chalets of *Gouille* ('Blue Lake', see below), *Satarme* (high above which, in a steep side-valley to the right, is the fine *Cascade des Ignes*), *Pramousse*, and *Zallion*, to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Mayens de l'Arolla** (6572'; *Hôtel du Mont Collon*, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), surrounded by Swiss stone-pines ('Arolla' or 'Alpine cedar'), and splendidly situated opposite the imposing pyramid of *Mont Collon* (11,956'), at the base of which the *Glacier de l'Arolla* and the *Glacier de Vuibex* unite. To the right rise the rocks of the *Vuibex* (10,500') and the snow-clad *Pigne d'Arolla* (12,472'), and close to the inn is the extensive old moraine of the *Glacier de Zigiore Nuove*.

Excursions (guides, see above). To the **Lac Bleu de Loussel*, a pleasant walk of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (or from Evolena 3 hrs.; guide unnecessary). Near *Gouille* (see above) a path ascends to the W. to the chalets of *Loussel* (6821'), a little beyond which is the clear pale-blue lake, fed by a brook falling from the rocks. Beautiful view of Mt. Collon; to the W. tower the precipitous *Aiguilles Rouges*; and to the left is the *Cascade des Ignes*, descending from the glacier of that name.

The *Mont Collon* (11,956') is best ascended from the W. side (Col de Chermontane), but is only suitable for skilled mountaineers (guide 30 fr.); so also *L'Évêque* (12,264'), a peak rising to the S. of Mt. Collon (guide 30 fr.). — The **Pigne d'Arolla* (12,471'; guide 25 fr.) is ascended by crossing the *Glacier de Pièce*, or (longer, but easier) by the *Col de Riedmatten*, the *Glacier de Durand*, and the *Col de Breney* in 6-7 hrs.; a very grand and not very difficult expedition. — The *Petite Dent* (10,465'), one of the *Dents de Veisivi*, is ascended without difficulty by the *Alp Zarmine* (*view). More difficult are the *Grande Dent* (11,240'), the *Dent Perroc* (11,992'), and the *Aiguille de la Za* (12,051'). Between the *Petite* and *Grande Dent* the *Col de Zarmine* (10,046'), not an easy pass, leads from Arolla to Ferpèche.

Passes (all for proficient only). To PRARAYEN in the *Valpellina* (and thence to Aosta) over the *Col de Collon* (10,269'), a route affording a succession of imposing snow-scenes (7-8 hrs. from Arolla, guide 30 fr.). We traverse the *Glacier d'Arolla*, skirting the E. base of the almost perpendicular rocks of *Mt. Collon*, remarkable for their echoes, and cross the basin of *Za-de-Zan* (to the left, the *Col de Mont Brulé*, see below) to the (4 hrs.) summit of the pass, which lies to the S.E. of the *Évêque* (see above). The view is grand, but not extensive. Descent over the *Glacier de Collon* to the profound *Combe d'Olen* and (3 hrs.) *Prarayen* (6598'; tolerable quarters at the chalets, but they are often closed), and in 3 hrs. more (bridle-path) to *Bionaz* (bed at the curé's), and (3 hrs.) *Valpellina* (p. 303). Those who cross this pass in the reverse direction should take provisions from Aosta. Good guides are not easily found at Aosta, but one of the peasants at *Bionaz* who knows the pass will serve the purpose (Bapt. Baraillon, among others). From *Prarayen* to the *Col* $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4, descent to Arolla $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs.

TO THE VAL D'HÉRÉMENCE from Arolla there are two passes close together, the *Col de Riedmatten* (9354'; 5 hrs. to Liappey), and to the S. of it the *Pas de Chèvres* (9793'; more difficult). From the latter we descend steep rocks and over the crevassed *Glacier de Durand* or *Seilon* to the

(5 hrs.) chalets of *Seillon* (7454'), on the right bank of the *Dixense*, opposite *Liappey* (p. 305). (The Riedmatten route descends the rocks and grass-slopes on the right side of the glacier.) Then down the *Val des Dix* to (4½ hrs.) *Hérémece*, see p. 304. — Active mountaineers may traverse the upper part of the *Seillon Glacier* to the *Col de Seillon* (10,663'; p. 303) and thence descend the *Glacier de Gétroz* to *Mauvoisin* (p. 302); or they may cross the *Col du Mont Rouge* (10,958') and descend the *Glacier de Lire Rose* to *Chermontane* (p. 303) in the *Val de Bagne* (10-11 hrs. from Arolla; trustworthy guides necessary, 25 fr.).

TO THE VAL DE BAGNE over the *Col de Chermontane* (10,118'), 11 hrs., a long and fatiguing glacier-expedition (guide 25 fr.). We cross the moraine and the lower end of the *Glacier de Zigiore Nuove* and the *Glacier de Pièce* or *Torgnon* (difficult) to the *Serra de Vuibez*, and ascend the *Glacier de Vuibez* to the summit of the pass, between the *Petit Mt. Collon* (11,630') and the *Pigne d'Arolla* (see p. 306). Magnificent view of the *Mont Collon*, the *Dents* with the *Aiguille de Za*, the *Dent Blanche*, and to the N. the *Bernese Alps*. Descent across the vast snow-fields of the *Glacier d'Otemma* to *Chermontane* (p. 303). — Not much longer, but far more striking, is the route to *Chermontane* over the *Col de l'Evêque* (11,483'; 13 hrs.; guide 30 fr.). The *Col de Collon* route (see above) is followed nearly to the pass, where we turn to the right and cross the *Col de l'Evêque*, S.W. of the *Evêque* (see above). The *Glacier du Mont Collon* is then traversed to the N. (between the *Evêque* and *Mont Collon* on the right, and the *Petit Mt. Collon* on the left) to the *Col de Chermontane*, where the route joins that described above. — The *Col de Seillon* and *Col du Mont Rouge*, see above.

TO ZERMATT over the *Col de Bertol* (about 10,800'), 11-12 hrs., fatiguing but repaying (guide 30 fr.). The route traverses the *Glacier d'Arolla* to the *Plan de Bertol*, and ascends precipitous rocks and the steep *Glacier de Bertol* to the col between two of the *Dents de Bertol*. We then cross the vast snow-fields of the *Glacier du Mont Miné* and *de Ferpèche*, past the *Tête Blanche* (which takes 1¼ hr. more to ascend; see below), to the *Col d'Hérens* and the *Stockje* (p. 308); thence to Zermatt, see p. 308. — Over the *Col du Mont Brulé* (10,397') and the *Col de la Valpelline* (11,686'), another grand route, 12-13 hrs. (guide 30 fr.). The *Col de Collon* route (see above) is followed to the basin of *Za-de-Zan*, where we ascend steeply to the left to the *Col de Mont Brulé*. Crossing the crevassed upper *Zardezan Glacier* (passing on the left the *Dents* and *Col des Bouquetins*, see below), we ascend laboriously to the *Col de la Valpelline*, S. of the *Tête Blanche* (12,303'; ascended from the col in ¾ hr.; splendid view; see p. 308). We next cross the *Stock Glacier* and join the *Col d'Hérens* route at the *Stockje* (see p. 308).

(b.) **Ferpèche* (bridle-path, 2½ hrs. from Evolena to the inn). At (1 hr.) *Haudères*, by the third house before the bridge (see above), we diverge to the left, first ascending gradually, and then more rapidly over a rocky height, passing four chalets. Beyond the next ridge of rock we ascend to the left to (1¾ hr.) *Sepey* (5580'), where our path unites with that coming from *Forclaz* (see p. 305; the latter ¼ hr. longer, but more attractive). A view of the imposing head of the valley (*Glacier de Ferpèche* and *Dent Blanche*) is now revealed, a particularly fine point being the chalets of *Prazfleur*, the second group beyond *Sepey*. Passing through wood, we reach (¾ hr.) the chalets of *Salay* or *Ferpèche* (5909'; **Hôtel du Col d'Hérens*), beautifully situated near the lower end of the *Ferpèche Glacier* (fine waterfall).

Just beyond the last chalets, a narrow path ascends to the left through larch-wood, and then over loose stones and pastures to the (1½ hr.) **Alp Bricolla* (7959'), a strikingly grand point of view. Immediately at our feet

lies the huge *Ferpèche Glacier*, overtopped by the *Tête Blanche* (which is adjoined on the right by the *Col d'Hérens* and on the left by the *Col des Bouquetins*; see below); to the left of the *Col d'Hérens* is the snow-clad *Wandfluh*, and farther off rise the huge *Dent Blanche* and the *Grand-Cornier*. To the right, separated from the *Ferpèche Glacier* by the *Mont Miné*, is the *Glacier du Mont Miné*, with the *Dents de Bertol*, the *Aiguille de la Za*, and the *Dents de Veisivi*. Nothing is to be had at the chalets, which were partly burned down a few years ago.

PASSES. FROM *FERPÈCHE* TO *ZINAL* over the *Col du Grand-Cornier* or *de la Dent Blanche* (11,637'), 10-11 hrs., not very difficult, and highly interesting (guide 30 fr.). Beyond (1½ hr.) *Bricolla* (see above) we turn to the E. to the glacier, and ascend, steeply at places, to the (¾ hrs.) pass between the *Dent Blanche* and the *Grand-Cornier*. On the E. side we descend an arête and over the glacier, passing the *Roc Noir*, to the (2½ hrs.) *Club Hut* by the *Mountet* (p. 310). Thence down the *Durand (Zinal) Glacier* to (3 hrs.) *Zinal* (p. 310). — Over the *Col du Zaté* (or the *Col de Bréonna*) and the *Col de l'Allée*, see p. 311.

FROM *FERPÈCHE* TO *ZERMATT* over the *Col d'Hérens* (11,417'), 10-11 hrs., an interesting pass, but fatiguing (guide 30 fr.). From *Bricolla* we take to the *Ferpèche Glacier* (¾ hr.), the first part of which is steep, and ascend to the (3 hrs.) summit of the pass, between the *Wandfluh* and the *Tête Blanche* (12,303'); easily ascended, from the pass in ¾ hr.; very grand expedition; the descent may be made to the S. to the *Col de la Valpelline*, whence the *Zermatt* route is regained at the *Stockje*; this adds 1¼-1½ hr. to the route; see above). To the E. towers the overwhelming *Matterhorn*. From the pass we descend steep rocks and cross the crevassed *Stock Glacier* to the (1 hr.) *Club Hut* at the *Stockje* (9053'), a rocky island at the head of the *Zmutt Glacier*, between the *Stock Glacier* on the left, and the *Tiefenmatten Glacier* on the right. We descend over the latter, and along the rocks of the *Stockje*, to the stone-covered and tiresome *Zmutt Glacier*, and finally regain a firm footing at the *Staffel-Alp* (p. 321), 3 hrs. from the *Stockje*. Thence to *Zermatt* 1½ hr.

TO *VALPELLINE* over the *Col des Bouquetins* (11,414'); 10-11 hrs. from *Ferpèche* to *Prarayen*, grand, but fatiguing. We either follow the *Col d'Hérens* route (see above), or ascend the left moraine, past the *Mont Miné*, to the upper part of the *Ferpèche Glacier*. Bearing to the right, and passing between the *Tête Blanche* and *Mont Miné*, we cross the pass, lying to the E. of the *Dent des Bouquetins* (12,625), and descend over the *Glacier de Zardezan* to *Prarayen* (p. 306).

ASCENTS. The *Dent Blanche* or *Steinbockhorn* (14,318') is very difficult and hazardous (13-14 hrs. from *Ferpèche*; guide 70 fr.). The ascent is usually made from the *Stockje* (p. 322). — The *Grand-Cornier* (13,022') may be ascended from the *Col du Grand-Cornier* (see above) in 1½-2 hrs. without serious difficulty (guide 30 fr.).

A bridle-path leads from *Evolena* to the E. over the **Col de Torrent* (9593') to the *Val d'Anniviers* (8-9 hrs. to *Vissoye*, guide 12 fr., unnecessary). Halfway between *Evolena* and *Haudères* the path ascends to the left to *La Sage* and *Villa*. (To the latter a short-cut ascends 20 min. S. of *Evolena*, to the left, through a steep rocky gorge.) Ascending the *Alp Cotter* in long zigzags, and then across slate-detritus, we reach the (4 hrs.) summit of the pass, which commands a striking view of the *Val d'Hérens* and its upper ramifications, and of the mountains encircling it (from right to left: *Pointe de Vouasson*, *Aiguilles Rouges*, *Mt. Pleureur*, *Mt. Blanc de Seillon*, *Serpentine*, *Pigne d'Arolla*, *Petites* and *Grandes Dents*, *Dents de Bertol*, *Mont Miné*, *Tête Blanche*, etc.).

The *Sasseneire* (10,692'), which rises to the N.W., may be safely ascended from the pass in 1 hr., but its stony slopes are steep and fatiguing. It commands a superb panorama of the Bernese Alps towards the N.; the Jura appears in the form of a blue line beyond the Col de Cheville (p. 239). To the S. the attention is chiefly arrested by the imposing Dent Blanche (p. 308).

On the N. side of the *Sasseneire* a bridle-path crosses the *Pas de Lona* (8924') into the Val d'Anniviers, an interesting route; from the Chalets de Prajean to Grimence 8 hrs. (guide 12 fr.). The *Becs de Bosson* (10,368'; superb view) may be ascended from the pass in 2 hrs.

The path descends from the Col de Torrent in long windings, passing the little *Lac de Zozanne* (8871') on the N. side. The view of the lofty range between the Anniviers and Zermatt valleys is gradually disclosed here (Gabelhorn, Trifhorn, Rothhorn, Weiss-horn, Bruneckhorn, Diablons). Passing the *Torrent-Alp* (7940'), we come to the (1½ hr.) *Alp Zatelé-Pra* (7083'), in the *Val de Moiry* or *Val de Torrent*, the S.W. branch of the Val d'Anniviers. At the head of the valley is the great *Glacier de Moiry*, overshadowed by the (r.) Grand-Cornier, Dent Blanche, (l.) Pigne de l'Allée, and the black slaty cone of the Garde de Bordon. Farther distant is the Besso (p. 310).

To ZINAL (p. 310) we may from this point proceed direct in 3½ hrs. by remounting the opposite and somewhat steep slope of the valley to the E., and crossing the *Col de Sore-Bois* (8970'). It is easier, however, to descend to Grimence (see below), turn to the right by the finger-post in the middle of the village, cross the brook, and walk round the wooded slope to (2 hrs.) Zinal.

Leaving the Alp, the path traverses a level and monotonous valley, and then descends a steep rocky defile to (1½ hr.) *Grimence*, or *Gremenz* (5016'), a large village, where the *Pas de Lona* path (see above) diverges to the left, by the church. Before us we observe St. Luc and the Bella Tola. From Grimence by *St. Jean* to the bridge across the *Navigenze* (3898') 1 hr., and ascent to *Vissoye* (p. 310) ¼ hr.

ii. From Sierre through the Val d'Anniviers (Einfischthal) to Zinal.

To Vissoye (11½ M.) a tolerable road; thence to Ayer and (7½ M.) Zinal inferior. Horse from Sierre to Vissoye 8, one-horse carr. 15 fr.

From Sierre to the (1¼ M.) *Rhone Bridge* (1767'), see p. 280. About 1 M. beyond the bridge the road to the Val Anniviers diverges to the right and ascends rapidly through wood; below, to the right, we observe the village of *Chippis*, with its picturesque white houses, at the influx of the *Navigenze* into the Rhone. After an ascent of 2½ M. the road enters the *Val d'Anniviers* and affords a view of the snow-clad Rothhorn, Besso, Dent Blanche, and Bees de Bosson which enclose the valley. At (1¼ M.) *Niouc* (3248') begins the first of several rocky ravines, on the steep slopes of which the road ('*Les Pontis*') ascends and passes through four galleries. About 3 M. farther we observe the village of *Fang* below, on the right.

Travellers bound for St. Luc (p. 311) here follow the narrower path to the left, and reach the village after a gradual ascent of 1½ hr.

— A footpath, which also diverges to the left beyond the first gorge, leads by *Sussillon* in 3 hrs. to the lofty village of *Chandolin* (6493'), whence a good path through pine-forest, commanding beautiful views of the Val d'Anniviers, the Rhone Valley, and the Bernese Alps, descends to St. Luc in 1½ hr. — The *Illhorn* (8420'), which overlooks the Illgraben (p. 289), the Rhone Valley, and the Bernese and Valaisian Alps, may be ascended without difficulty from Chandolin in 2½-3 hrs.

The road follows the valley, passing several small ravines. On the opposite slope lies *Painsec*. We next reach (2½ M.) —

11½ M. **Vissoye** (4002'; **Hôtel d'Anniviers*, R. & A. 2½, D. 3 fr.), the principal village in the valley, on a hill on the right bank of the Navigenze, and possessing a handsome church.

St. Luc (steep ascent of 1 hr. from Vissoye), *BELLA TOLA* (4½ hrs.), etc., see pp. 311, 312.

Beyond Vissoye (¼ M.) the road leads towards a saw-mill (not to the left); 1 M., towards the lower cross (not to the right). At (¾ M.) *Mission* the valley divides into the *Val de Moiry* (see above) to the W., and the *Val de Zinal* to the E. — Our road leads through the latter to (½ M.) *Ayer* (4777'), with deserted nickel-mines, where it is joined by the direct path from St. Luc (p. 311). The road ascends gradually, traversing a stony wilderness. It then (1¼ M.) crosses the Navigenze, passes a chapel on the left bank, (1¼ M.) recrosses to the right bank, and at length (2 M.) reaches —

19 M. **Zinal** (5505'; **Hôtel du Durand*, kept by *Bapt. Epiney*, who is well acquainted with the valley). The valley is closed towards the S., 1 hr. from Zinal, by the *Glacier Durand*, or *Zinal*, which descends from the *Ober-Gabelhorn* (13,363').

The **Alp l'Allée*, or '*Montagne de la Léls*' (7178'; to the W., above the lower end of the glacier, 2 hrs. from Zinal), commands a noble survey of the background of the valley, of the mountains from the *Dent Blanche* to the *Weisshorn*, and of the glaciers of *Durand* and *Moming*, separated by the beautiful double-peaked pyramid of the *Besso* (12,057'). The path may be found without a guide. Beyond the hotel (10 min.) we cross to the left bank, and proceed towards the corner of a wood; ½ hr., fragments of rock, where we ascend gradually; 20 min., a ravine with a waterfall in the background; 3 min., a stone chalet on the first mountain terrace. Then a somewhat steep ascent; ¾ hr., to the left; 10 min., the chalet on the Alp. Descent in 1½ hr.

The **Alp Arpitetta* (7420'), opposite the last-mentioned, towards the N.E., affords another imposing view, particularly of the *Weisshorn*, the *Moming Glacier*, and the *Rothhorn*. By crossing the lower part of the *Durand glacier* (with guide), the two above points of view may be combined. — Good walkers, however, should not fail to extend the excursion up the *Durand Glacier* to the **Club Hut* at the *Mountet* (9381'), at the S. base of the *Besso* (4½ hrs. from Zinal), overlooking the grand amphitheatre of the glacier, encircled by the *Rothhorn*, *Trifhorn*, *Gabelhorn*, *Dent Blanche*, *Grand-Cornier*, and *Bouquetin*. The view is still more imposing from the *Roc Noir* (10,262'), a rocky island emerging from the ice opposite the *Mountet*, and easily reached by practised climbers in ¾-1 hr. from the club-hut (guide from Zinal 10 fr.). Zinal may then be regained in 3 hrs.

Ascents. From the *Alp Arpitetta* the *POINTE D'ARPITETTA* (10,302') may be ascended in 3 hrs. (easy and repaying). — *Besso* (*L'Obèche*; 12,057'), a very fine expedition for mountaineers (3-4 hrs. from the club-hut; guide 20 fr.); view exceedingly grand. — *PIGNE DE L'ALLÉE* (11,168'), from the

Alp de l'Allée in 3-4 hrs., not difficult (guide 15 fr.). — **BOUQUETIN** (11,431'), from Zinal over the *Col de l'Allée* and the *Glacier de Moiry* in 6-7 hrs. (guide 20 fr.), and **DIABLONS** (11,851'), by the *Alp Tracuit* in 6 hrs. (guide 12 fr.), both laborious. — The **GRAND-CORNIER** (13,022') is best ascended from the *Col du Grand-Cornier* (p. 308; guide 30 fr.). — **ZINAL-ROTHORN** or *Moming* (13,855'), a difficult and hazardous scramble (from the Mountet in 6-7 hrs.; guide 80 fr.); magnificent view. — **OBER-GABELHORN** (13,365'), also very difficult (guide 60 fr.). Comp. p. 322.

PASSES. To **EVOLENA** over the *Col de Sore-Bois* and *Col de Torrent*, see pp. 309, 308; by the *Col du Grand-Cornier*, see p. 308; by the *Pas de Lona*, see p. 309. — Over the **Col de l'Allée** (10,482') and the **Col du Zaté** (9433'), 10-11 hrs. (guide 12 fr.), laborious, and for adepts only. From the Alp de l'Allée the track ascends steep grassy and rocky slopes to the *Col de l'Allée*. Descent to the *Glacier de Moiry*, and another steep ascent to the *Col du Zaté*. Finally a very steep descent to *Ferpècle* (p. 307). — To the S. of the Col du Zaté, and separated from it by the *Serra Neire* only, is the *Col de Bréonna* (9574'), also leading to Evolena (guide 15 fr.).

To **GRUBEN** in the Turtman Valley over the *Pas de la Forcletta* or the *Col de Tracuit (des Diablons)*, see p. 313.

To **ZERMATT** over the **Triftjoch** or *Col de Zinal* (11,614'), 11-12 hrs.; fatiguing, but no serious difficulty, the route having lately been improved (guide 30 fr.). To the *Mountet* club-hut (4½ hrs. from Zinal), see above. We traverse the upper part of the glacier towards the E. to the (1¼ hr.) foot of the *Trifhorn* (12,261'). Thence to the pass the route ascends very steep rocks by means of a ladder and with the aid of an iron chain attached to them. The (1 hr.) summit of the pass, between the *Ober-Gabelhorn* (13,365') and the *Trifhorn*, commands a magnificent view of Monte Rosa and the Mischabel. The descent to (4 hrs.) Zermatt across the *Trift Glacier* presents no difficulty.

Over the **Col Durand** (11,398'), 13-14 hrs. to Zermatt (guide 30 fr.), another very grand, but trying route. From the club-hut (see above) we proceed towards the S., passing the *Roc Noir* (see above). The ascent is at first gradual, but soon becomes steep and trying. The (4 hrs.) summit of the pass, lying between the *Mont Durand (Arbelhorn, 12,284')* and the *Pointe de Zinal* (12,435'), commands a view of the gigantic Matterhorn opposite. In descending, we avoid crossing the *Hohwäng Glacier* straight to the *Zmutt Glacier*, as the lower part of the former is full of crevasses, but bearing to the left we descend the rocky slopes of the *Ebihorn* to (3¼-4 hrs.) *Zmutt* (p. 321) and thence to (1 hr.) *Zermatt* (p. 317).

Two other passes from Zinal to Zermatt are the **MOMING PASS** (12,445'), between the Rothhorn and Schallhorn (14 hrs.; guide 35 fr.), and the **SCHALLENJOCH** (12,307'), between the Schallhorn and Weisshorn (14 hrs. to Randa; guide 35 fr.); both difficult and toilsome.

FROM **ZINAL** to **ST. LUC** (3 hrs.). We return by the road to Ayer, ascend to the right, and skirt the hill-side, traversing meadows and wood (guide desirable, 5 fr.; or enquiry may be made at Ayer).

iii. St. Luc; Bella Tola; over the Pas du Bœuf (or the Meiden Pass) into the Turtman Valley, and over the Augstbord Pass to the Valley of the Visp.

Road from Sierre to Vissoye (11½ M.); thence to St. Luc an ascent of 1 hr. (from Sierre direct to St. Luc 5 hrs., horse 8 fr.). Small articles of luggage under 11lbs. may be sent by post. Ascent of the Bella Tola from St. Luc 3½ hrs., and over the Pas du Bœuf in 4½, or the Meiden Pass in 3½-4 hrs., to Gruben (guide 10, horse 16 fr.). From Gruben over the Augstbord Pass to St. Niklaus 7 (or including the Schwarzhorn 8½) hrs.; guide 12, horse 30 fr.

St. Luc (5496'; **Hôtel de la Bella Tola*) lies on a steep slope, amidst pastures and fields. This loftily situated village commands a striking view of the profound Val d'Anniviers, and the snow-

clad mountains at the end of the valley (Rothhorn, Besso, Dent Blanche, and Grand-Cornier). St. Luc has suffered severely from fire on several occasions, and therefore now consists chiefly of massive new houses. About 400' above the village, to the N., is the 'Druids' Stone', called in the local patois '*Pierre des Servagios*' (stone of the savages), a rock projecting from the turf, the E. side of which is said to have been once used as an altar.

The ***Bella Tola** (10,138'), an admirable point of view, is easily ascended in 3½ hrs. from St. Luc (guide, 6 fr., unnecessary; horse 8 fr.). It is the S. peak of a group of mountains which enclose a large basin opening towards the N. and occupied by the *Bella Tola Glacier*. The N. peak is called the *Schwarzhorn* (9095'), and the E. peak the *Borternhorn* (9744'). The bridle-path ascends to the right by the hotel; after 20 min. we turn to the left, and mount in zigzags past three chalets (10 min.); next to the right, skirting a pine-wood; after 5 min., inclining to the left, the path traverses a clearing, ascends a meadow, passing a hut, and in ¾ hr. reaches a chalet. We now bear to the left, and, on the next mountain-terrace where the view of the Bella Tola is disclosed, again to the right, and ascend in 1¼ hr. to the base of the mountain. Lastly a steep ascent in zigzags of 1 hr. more to the top, which overlooks the *Glacier of Bella Tola*, furrowed with crevasses. A little below the top is an open refuge-hut.

The ***View** embraces the whole of the Bernese and Valaisian Alps, and the eye ranges over a circle of upwards of 250 M., one of the diameters extending from the Furca to the Buet, a distance of 80 M. in a straight line. (Panorama by R. Ritz.) Opposite us, to the N., the whole gorge of the Dala is visible, up to the Baths of Leuk and the Gemmi. The most imposing part of the panorama is to the S., from Monte Leone (p. 292) to Mont Blanc.

In order to reach the Turtman Thal we descend from the Bella Tola to the S., and then ascend to the (1 hr.) **Pas du Bœuf** (9154'). In descending into the *Borternal* we keep to the left, and in some seasons have to cross a patch of snow. At (1½ hr.) the chalets of *Pletschen* the track divides: to the left to (2½ hrs.) *Turtman* (p. 289), to the right to (2 hrs.) *Gruben*.

The direct route from St. Luc to Gruben crosses the **Meiden Pass** (9154'; 5 hrs.; easy; guide hardly necessary). After ½ hr. we diverge to the right from the Bella Tola route (see above), and reach the (½ hr.) *Alp Tounot* (to which riding is practicable). The path first ascends pastures and then over rocky debris to (1½ hr.) the pass, lying to the N. of the abrupt *Tounot* (9921'), and commanding a fine view of the Weisshorn, Bruneckhorn, Barrhörner, and the range between the Turtman and Visp valleys. (There are two passes called Meiden Pass. One lies close to the Tounot; ours is farther N., and it may be reached from the Bella Tola in 1½ hr., leaving the Pas du Bœuf to the left.) The path descends past several small lakes (on the right the *Meidenhorn*, 9780') to the *Upper* and the *Lower Alp Meiden* (7613'; milk; fine view of the great

Turtman Glacier, see below). Lastly a descent in zigzags through larches and stone-pines, to (2 hrs.) the village of **Gruben**, **Zmeiden**, or **Meiden** (6060'; *Hôtel du Weisshorn*, indifferent), in the *Turtman Valley*.

FROM TURTMAN (p. 289) TO GRUBEN (4 hrs.). The bridle-path ascends the steep right bank of the *Turtman* brook, through woods and pastures, affording several fine views of the Rhone Valley. At (¾ hr.) *Tummènen* (3200') it crosses to the left bank, and then leads for 2 hrs. through the *Taubwald* or *Dubewald*, once a magnificent pine-forest, but now partly cut down and also thinned by avalanches and fires. In the middle is a small white chapel containing numerous votive tablets. The *Vollensteg* carries the path back to the right bank. At *Niggelingen*, our path is joined by that from the *Pas du Bœuf* on the right (see above). Lastly we reach *Staffel* and (¼ hr.) *Gruben*.

The valley of Turtman terminates to the S. with the magnificent **TURTMAN** or **BARR GLACIER**, which is imbedded between the *Diablons* (11,806'), the *Weisshorn* (14,803'), the *Bruneckhorn* (12,629'), and the *Barrhorn* (11,920'). At the foot of it lie the chalets *Im Zenten* (1½ hr. from Gruben). A difficult, but interesting route crosses this glacier and the *Col des Diablons*, or *de Tracuit* (10,673'), between the *Diablons* and the *Weisshorn*, to *Zinal* (9-10 hrs. from Gruben; for skilled climbers with good guides, 16 fr. each).

From Gruben to *Zinal* over the *Pas de la Forcletta* (9810'), 8 hrs., not difficult, and on the whole interesting (guide 12 fr.). By the *Lower Blum-mattalp*, ½ hr. above Gruben, the path diverges to the right and ascends through wood to the (1 hr.) *Upper Blummatt* (7680'), where we obtain a fine view of the Turtman Glacier, Weisshorn, etc. Then past the chalets of the *Kaltberg*, and through a dreary valley to the (2½ hrs.) top of the pass, lying between the *Roc de Budri* on the right and the *Crête d'Ombrenza* on the left. (*View of the Valaisian and Bernese Alps.) Descent to the chalets of *Remoinze* (8503'), and over pastures; lastly through wood, either to the right to (3 hrs.) *Ayer*, or to the left to (4 hrs.) *Zinal* (p. 310).

From Gruben to *Stalden* or *St. Niklaus* in the *Vispthal* a bridle-path (7 hrs.; incl. the *Schwarzhorn* 8½ hrs.; guide desirable) ascends the steep E. slope of the valley and the *Gruben-Alp* to the (3 hrs.) **Augstbord Pass** (9515'), lying between the *Steinthalhorn* (10,300') on the S. and the *Schwarzhorn* (see below) on the N. (fine views of the *Fletschhorn*, *Simplon* group, and *Mischabel*).

The **Schwarzhorn* (10,522'), which must not be confounded with a lower mountain of the name (9593') farther N. in the same range, or with the *Schwarzhorn* near *St. Luc* (p. 312), may be ascended from the summit of the pass without difficulty in ¾-1 hour. Magnificent view, surpassing that from the *Bella Tola* (p. 312): to the N. the *Bernese Alps*, from the *Doldenhorn* to the *Finsteraarhorn*; to the E. the *St. Gotthard* group, the *Alps of Ticino*, the *Simplon* group (*Mte. Leone*), *Fletschhorn*, *Weissmies*, and the imposing *Mischabel*; to the S. *Monte Rosa*, the *Lyskamm*, *Bruneckhorn*, *Weisshorn*, *Dent Blanche*, *Diablons*, etc.

The path descends over detritus and loose stones (unpleasant for riding), into the *Augstbordthal*, where we may either go to the right, skirting the *Steinthalhorn*, to the village of *Jungen* (splendid view of the *Vispthal* from the church; to the left the *Grabenhorn*, *Dom*, and *Ried Glacier*; to the right the *Bruneckhorn* and *Weisshorn*; in the centre the *Breithorn* and *Zwillinge*), and thence descend a steep slope in zigzags to (3 hrs.) *St. Niklaus*; or, turning to the left, we may descend to *Emd* and (3½ hrs.) *Stalden* (see below).

The route from Gruben to St. Niklaus by the **Jung Pass** about (8840'), farther S., also affords several fine views (6 hrs.; guide 12 fr.). — The **BARR PASS** (11,801'), the **BRUNECKJOCH** (11,099'), and the **BIESJOCH** (11,644') are difficult glacier-passes, suited for experts only with able guides (25-30 fr. each).

St. Niklaus, and thence to **Zermatt**, see R. 84.

84. From Vispach to Zermatt, and over the Théodule Pass to Aosta.

Comp. Maps, pp. 280, 318.

From Vispach to Zermatt 8-9 hrs. (Stalden $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr., St. Niklaus $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; Randa $5\frac{1}{2}$ M., Täsch $2\frac{1}{2}$ M., Zermatt 4 M.). Bridle-path to St. Niklaus, carriage-road thence to Zermatt. Porter from Vispach to Stalden 3, to St. Niklaus 6, to Zermatt 12 fr.; horse from Vispach to Stalden 6, to St. Niklaus 12 fr. — **WÄGLI**, or light vehicle for 2 pers., from St. Niklaus to Zermatt 15 fr., but one may often be had for less (8-10 fr.). The carriages, horses, and guides at St. Niklaus are superintended by a 'commissary', who settles the order in which they are to be hired. (Hr. Seiler's vehicles, which bear his name, are independent of this arrangement.) **LETTER AND PARCELS POST** (also for small portmanteaux, etc.) from Vispach to Zermatt at 5 a.m. daily, and from Zermatt to Vispach at 7 a.m. (The post-conveyance between St. Niklaus and Zermatt has seats for two passengers, 4 fr. each.) The post-conveyance does not start from St. Niklaus before noon, so that travellers leaving Brieg early with a porter may reach St. Niklaus in time to forward their luggage thence by post, and may possibly obtain a seat in the vehicle. Luggage sent by post from Zermatt to Vispach is not by any means certain to arrive in time for the evening train to Brieg or to Martigny.

From Zermatt to the Théodule Pass $5\frac{1}{2}$, thence to Val Tournanche 4 hrs., guide necessary (see below). From Val Tournanche to Châtillon (without guide) 4 hrs., thence by the high-road to Aosta 15 M. Between Châtillon and Aosta diligence twice daily, see p. 317.

The route from Vispach to Zermatt is replete with interest, being varied with picturesque rock-scenery and waterfalls. At the entrance to the Vispthal the beautiful **Balfrin** (12,475') becomes visible, and beyond Stalden the huge **Weisshorn** (14,803') and the **Bruneckhorn** (12,628'). Near St. Niklaus we observe the **Breithorn** (13,685') and the peak of the **Little Matterhorn** (12,752'). Beyond St. Niklaus the Breithorn is conspicuous nearly the whole way to Zermatt. Lastly, as Zermatt is approached, the **Great Matterhorn** (**Mont Cervin**, 14,705') comes in sight. Besides these, many other peaks are visible on both sides, from which numerous glaciers extend into the valleys below.

The **Théodule Pass** or **Matterjoch**, from Zermatt to Val Tournanche, may be crossed with one guide (to Breuil 15 fr.). The passage is unattended with difficulty or danger, and is frequently undertaken by ladies.

Before the last house on the S. side of *Vispach* (2155'; p. 290) the path turns to the right, in the direction of the rapid and turbid *Visp*. The path follows the right bank of the stream, which occupies the entire breadth of the valley, 100 feet below. At the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Neubrücke* it crosses to the left bank, and ascends more rapidly to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Stalden* (2736'; *Traube*), a village with fertile environs, situated on a mountain-spur, at the foot of which the two branches of the *Visp* (*Saaser* and *Gorner*, see above) unite, and the valley divides. The vast group of the *Saasgrat*, the N.E. spur of the Monte Rosa mass, separates the Nicolai-Thal from the Saas-Thal. The cul-





ture of the vine extends about 2 M. beyond Stalden, the vineyards sometimes overhanging dangerous precipices.

FROM STALDEN TO THE SIMPLON HOSPICE, over the *Bistenen Pass*, repaying (11 hrs.; guide 15fr.; *Joh. Furrer* of Stalden and *J. Dorsaz* of Simplon are recommended; horse 30 fr.). From Stalden the route leads by *Staldenried* and *Gspon* (6230') to a pass (about 7200'), which lies to the N. of the *Ochsenhorn* (9547'), and which may also be reached in 4 hrs. from Vispach by *Visperterrinen*. Descent to the chalets of *Bististaffel* (6170') in the upper *Nanzer Thal*, ascent to the *Bistenen-Pass* (about 7870'), and a descent thence to the Simplon Hospice (p. 292).

The path ascends a steep slope for 20 min., and then skirts the mountain on the left bank of the Visp. Above, to the right, are the little church and hamlet of *Emd*, situated on so shelving a pasture that, according to the local wits, the very fowls must be roughshod to enable them to keep their footing.

At the bottom of the valley we cross the Visp by a bridge (1 hr.), to which the broad path from Stalden descends in windings. (The old path descending direct to the bridge diverges to the left $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. earlier.) The path now ascends the right bank to the (1 hr.) second bridge over the Visp, where the valley expands, and follows the left bank to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) —

St. Niklaus (3819'; **Grand Hôtel St. Nicolas*, R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 5, L. & A. 1 fr.; *Restaur. Lochmatter*, on the left, a few houses farther on, well spoken of), the capital of the valley, with 804 inhab. (To Gruben over the *Augstbord Pass*, see p. 313.)

ROAD TO ZERMATT (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.). Above St. Niklaus the carriage-road crosses the brook by a ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) new bridge, ascends on the right bank, and afterwards enters a pine-forest. About $\frac{13}{4}$ M. farther a lofty waterfall of several leaps is seen on the opposite bank. We next pass the village of ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Herbrigen* (4134'), and 2 M. beyond it obtain a view of the *Weisshorn* (14,803'), with the *Bies Glacier*. High up on the left is the *Festi Glacier*, which descends from the *Dom* (14,941'), the highest peak of the *Mischabel* (p. 322). To the S. rise the beautiful *Breithorn* and the *Little Matterhorn*.

Between the villages of ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Randā* (4741'; **Hôtel Weisshorn*, 5 min. beyond the village) and (2 M.) *Täsch* (4777'), situated amidst fresh green pastures, the traces of a landslide which is said to have buried a whole village are still visible. Opposite to us (W.) is the *Schallenthal*, with the *Hohlicht Glacier*, commanded by the *Rothhorn*. (Through the *Täschthal*, which opens here on the left, runs the route to the *Allalin Pass* and the *Alphubeljoch*, p. 327.) About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond Täsch the road passes the *Hochsteg*, a bridge which carries the old bridle-path across the profound rocky gorge of the impetuous Visp. We cross the stream at *Bühl* (5023'), $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther on. Between the mountains on the right the stupendous *Matterhorn* (p. 322) now suddenly comes in sight, while to the left stretch the vast snow-fields of the *Upper Théodule Glacier*, overtopped by the *Breithorn*. The road then passes the (1 M.) *Spießbrücke*, and traverses meadows to ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Zermatt*.

Zermatt, Riffelberg, Gorner Grat, etc., see R. 85. (From the *Riffel Inn* to the Théodule Pass, see p. 320.)

The **PATH** from Zermatt to the Théodule Pass ascends the left bank of the Visp, crosses the *Zmuttbach*, and leads to the hamlets of *Blatten* and ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Zum See* (5700'). The path, now steeper, passes between stone-pines. Thus far this is also the route to the *Schwarz-See* and the *Hörnli* (p. 321). On leaving the wood we obtain a capital survey of the *Gorner Glacier* (p. 320), *Monte Rosa*, the *Breithorn*, and *Rothhorn*. After crossing the brawling *Furggenbach*, the path, which is very dusty in dry weather, ascends in numerous windings over stony slopes; on the right is the dirty *Furggen Glacier*, and behind it towers the *Matterhorn* (p. 322), which faces us the whole way with varying outline.

From Zermatt to the lower end of the *Upper Théodule Glacier* 3 hrs.; thence an ascent of $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. on the glacier, which is a good deal crevassed, but presents no difficulty (rope not to be neglected), to the **Théodule Pass** (10,899'; *Pavillon du Théodule*, a small au-berge with eight beds at 3 fr.; refreshments not too dear considering the situation; 'vin brûlé' $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr. a bottle), or *Matterjoch*, situated between the *Theodulhorn* (11,393') and the *Little Matterhorn* (p. 320), and the frontier between Switzerland and Italy. (This pass must not be confounded with the *Matterjoch* or *Breiljoch* between the *Matterhorn* and the *Furggengrat*.) The view from the summit is grand, but limited, especially on the E. side. Traces of intrenchments, constructed by the Swiss in the middle ages as a protection against incursions from Italy, are visible lower down.

Our route now descends to the right (to the left lies the route to the *Col des Cimes Blanches* and *Fiéry*; see p. 330), over the *Valtournanche Glacier*, which usually presents fewer crevasses than the *Théodule Glacier*. The guides frequently discard the rope here, but it is safer not to dispense with it, especially after snow. In $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. we reach the S. end of the glacier. The well-defined path, which cannot be mistaken, then descends to the (2 hrs.) **Hôtel du Mont Cervin* (6955'; R. 3, D. 5, A. 1 fr.; guides and mules to be had), and in 10 min. more to the chalets of *Le Breuil* (6566'), or *Breil*.

The path next traverses a wild and romantic valley, crossing the brook twice. It passes (1 hr.) a picturesque waterfall (*La Grotte du Géant*, approached by means of a wooden gallery), and then descends rapidly to (1 hr.) the village of **Val Tournanche**, or *Valtornenche* (5059'; **Hôtel du Mont Rose*, unpretending).

From *Val Tournanche* or *Le Breuil* over the *Col des Cimes Blanches* to *Fiéry*, and thence to *Macugnaga*, see R. 87. — Good guides: *Jean-Ant. Carrel*, or '*Bersagliér*', *Jean-Jos.* and *Jean-Pierre Maquignaz*, *Aymond* and *Louis d'Hérin*, *Jean-Bapt. Bic*, *A. Pelissier*, the brothers *Pession*, etc.

The path now descends to the lower part of the valley, crosses the stream, and reaches a house on the right, where it turns to the right, passing round the house (not over the bridge). The dilapidated arches of a Roman aqueduct occasionally appear at a great height





on both sides of the valley. After 2-3 hrs. the vegetation begins to assume the Italian character. On emerging from a dark chestnut-wood, we perceive Châtillon (4 hrs. from Val Tournanche) far below in the broad and beautiful valley of the *Doire*.

Châtillon (1755'; *Hôtel de Londres*; *Lion d'Or*, poor) with 2992 inhab., the capital of an Italian district, with a number of foundries and handsome houses, lies on the road from Aosta to Ivrea (whence railway to Turin; see *Baedeker's Northern Italy*).

The ROAD TO AOSTA (15 M.; diligence twice daily in 3 hrs.), ascends hence through the broad valley of the *Doire* (*Dora Baltea*, p. 272), shaded with walnuts, chestnuts, and vines. The wine of (4 M.) *Chambave* (1624') is one of the most esteemed in Piedmont. A slight eminence here commands a magnificent view to the E.: several of the snow-peaks of Monte Rosa (p. 320), the Jumeaux (twin peaks, p. 319) on the right, and the peak of the Matterhorn (p. 322) and the Théodule Pass on the left; to the S., Mt. Emilius (p. 273). In the background to the W. is the three-peaked Ruitor (p. 277).

At the entrance of the valley of Fenis on the left stands the picturesque *Château of Fenis*. The poor village of (3½ M.) *Nus*, with the ruins of a castle, is halfway between Châtillon and Aosta.

A footpath ascends from *Villefranche* to the château of *Quart* on the hill above (now an infirmary), commanding a very fine view, and descends on the other side.

15 M. **Aosta** (1913'), see p. 272.

85. Zermatt and its Environs.

Comp. Map, p. 314.

Hotels. *HÔTEL DU MONT-CERVIN, *HÔTEL DU MONT-ROSE, and *ZERMATTER HOF, all belonging to *Hr. Seiler*, the proprietor of the Riffl Inn (p. 318); R. 2½-3, B. 1½, lunch 3½, D. 5, A. 1, pens. 6-12 fr.; *Post, moderate. — **Post and Telegraph Office** (comp. p. 314), by the Mont-Cervin Hotel.

Guides abound, and there are several of first-rate ability (apply to *Hr. Seiler*). The charges for the different excursions are stated below in each case. A previous agreement should be made with the guide as to the quantity of luggage he is to carry. — **Horse** to the Riffl Inn 8, Gorner Grat 12, Schwarz-See 10, Upper Théodule Glacier 15 fr. — **Horses** for the Gorner Grat are rarely to be had at the Riffl.

English Church adjoining the Mont-Cervin Hotel.

Dried Plants from the neighbourhood (an excellent field for botanists), insects, and minerals are sold by *Stephan* and *Jos. Biner*, 'botanic' guides, at the upper village.

Zermatt, a village with 492 inhab., called by the Piedmontese *Praborgne*, lies 5315' above the level of the sea (1870' higher than Chamouny), in a green valley with pine-clad slopes, above which towards the S. rises the snowy expanse of the Théodule Glacier, commanded by the Breithorn on the left and the immense rock-pyramid of the Matterhorn on the right. The churchyard contains the tombstones of *M. v. Grote* (p. 326), *Ch. Hudson* and *R. Hadow* (who perished on the Matterhorn in 1865), *H. Chester* (who lost

his life on the Lyskamm in 1869), *W. K. Wilson* (who met with his death on the Riffelhorn in 1865), and to the right of the church *Michel Croz* (p. 322). Adjoining the English Church repose a number of other travellers who have perished among the mountains.

ZERMATT has of late years become a formidable rival of the Bernese Oberland, surpassing it in the magnificence of its glaciers, although inferior in attraction and variety. In no other locality is the traveller so completely admitted into the heart of the Alpine world as at Zermatt. He finds himself as it were in the very sanctuary of the Spirit of the Alps, who thus seems to address him: —

‘The Glacier’s cold and restless mass
Moves onward day by day;
But I am he who bids it pass,
Or with its ice delay.
I am the Spirit of the place,
Could make the mountain bow,
And quiver to his cavern’d base —
And what with me wouldst thou?’ (Manfred.)

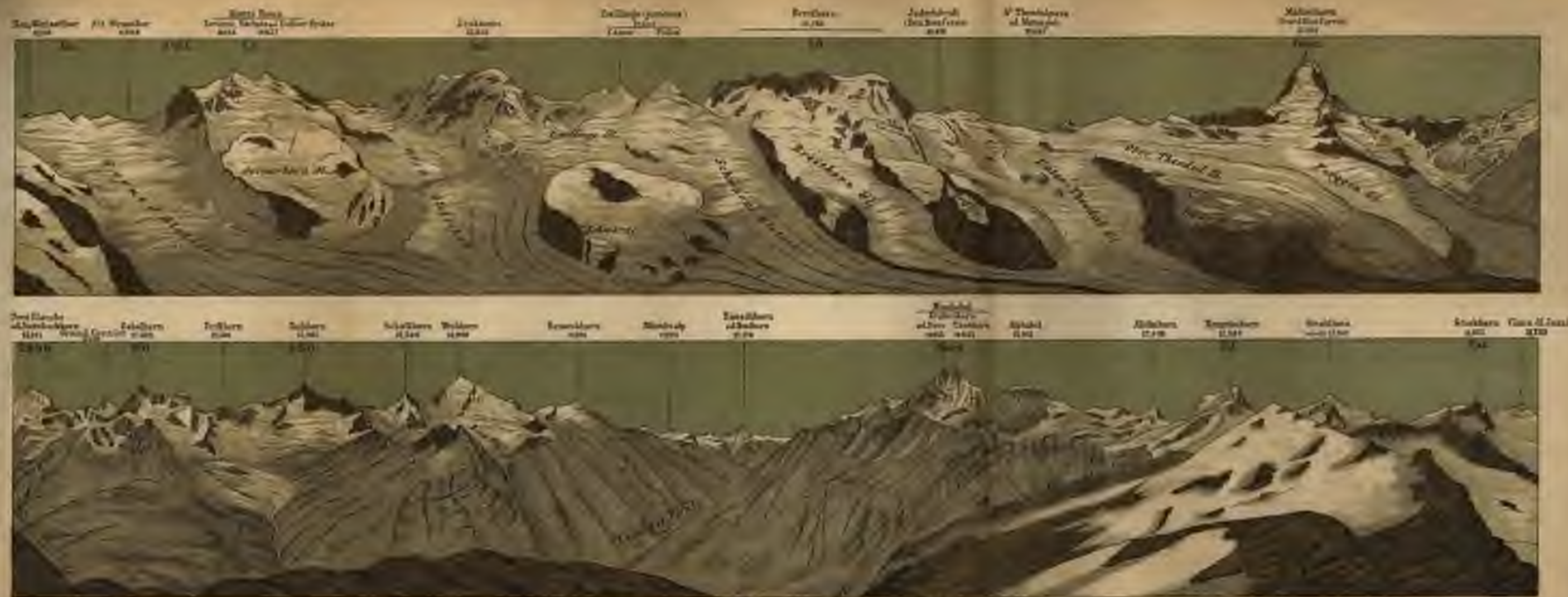
The panorama from the Gorner Grat, though destitute of the common attributes of the picturesque, cannot fail to impress the spectator with its unparalleled grandeur. The panorama from Mürren (p. 172) bears some resemblance to that from the Riffelberg, but the latter is far more imposing from its immediate proximity to the mighty expanses of snow and the icy crests of Monte Rosa and its neighbours, in the midst of which the spectator stands. The Zermatter Hof contains an admirably executed and very instructive ‘*Relief of the Environs of Zermatt*, from the Weisshorn to Macugnaga (admission gratis). — The mineralogist, botanist, and even the entomologist will find ample scope for their pursuits at Zermatt.

The first destination of the traveller is usually the —

Riffelberg and Gorner Grat.

The ‘Hotel on the Riffelberg (8429’; R. 3, B. 1½, D. 5, L. & A. 1½ fr.) being often full in the height of summer, the traveller should telegraph for rooms the day before his arrival, and also endeavour to reach the top early in the day. — Porter from Zermatt to the Riffel 4-5 fr.

The bridle-path, which ascends rapidly (3, descent 2 hrs.), cannot be mistaken (guide unnecessary). From the Hôtel du Mont Rose we follow the road in a straight direction (leaving the church to the left); 8 min., bridge across the Visp; on the right bank we ascend through meadows; 8 min., at the church of *Winkelmatten* (5500’), we turn to the right; 3 min., bridge over the *Findelenbach*, the discharge of the Findelen Glacier (p. 322); here we turn to the right, cross the meadow to the right, then ascend rapidly, passing between (7 min.) two huts; 10 min., a wood of larches and stone-pines; the steep and stony path ascends the *Feli-Stutz*; 25 min., an open space with a hut, above the *Schwegmatt*, whence we obtain a view of the Visp issuing from the Gorner Glacier, and of the Furggenbach, the outlet of the Furggen Glacier (p. 316); 25 min., chalets on the *Augstkummen-Matt* or *Riffel Chalets* (Restaur.). The old path now ascends steeply in a straight direction, past the upper Riffel Chalets, while the new and easier path to the left describes a wide bend through a wood of stone-pines, affording splendid views of the Matterhorn, Rothhorn, Weisshorn, etc., and passes the



(20 min.) *Pension Riffelalp*, begun by Hr. Seiler in 1878, but still unfinished. Above it the two paths unite. At the foot of the *Riffelberg* (20 min.) we cross the brook, and then ascend in easy zigzags, in full view of the Matterhorn, to the (40 min.) *Riffel Hotel*.

The ****Goerner Grat** (*Weissgrat*, or *Stockgrat*, 10,289'; 4974' above Zermatt), a rocky ridge rising from the table-land of the Riffelberg, 1860' above the inn, is reached thence in 1½ hr. (bridle-path, guide unnecessary). The summit commands a most imposing scene (see panorama); the spectator is entirely surrounded by snow-peaks and glaciers. The *Mischabelhörner* (*Täschhorn* or *Lagerhorn*, 14,757'; *Dom*, 14,941'), the huge spurs of the Monte Rosa and Matterhorn extending towards the N., between the twin-valleys of the Visp and the Saas, as well as the mountains opposite them (*Ober-Gabelhorn*, 13,363'; *Rothhorn*, 13,855'; *Weisshorn*, 14,803'), contest the palm with the giants of the central chain themselves. Of the peaks of Monte Rosa itself two only are visible (one, however, the highest), and its appearance is less imposing than from the Italian side. The most striking object in the whole panorama, and incontestably the chief boast of Zermatt, is the *Matterhorn* (14,705', see p. 322). Around the base of the Riffelberg, from E. to W., winds the immense *Goerner Glacier* (p. 321), which is joined in its course by no fewer than ten other glaciers, and from the base of which the *Visp* issues about 2 M. above Zermatt.

Another path from the Augstkummen-Matt (p. 318) to the Riffel Inn, ½ hr. longer than the above, but more interesting from its frequent proximity to the Goerner Glacier, crosses the brook near the chalet and ascends: after 40 min. (avoid path to the right) it turns to the left, and winds gradually round the rocky N.W. slope of the Riffelberg, the haunt of the marmot, at first towards the Matterhorn, and afterwards towards the beautiful and dazzling snows of the Breithorn (see below); near which, after passing a (¼ hr.) chalet, we observe the *Zwillinge*, the *Castor* (13,879') on the E. and the *Pollux* (13,431') on the W. Then (¼ hr.) the *Gagikopf*, an enormous mass of rock. We now ascend straight towards a col close to the N. side of the *Riffelhorn* (see below); ½ hr., a small pool. Monte Rosa is visible through an opening towards which the path leads; we pass the little *Riffelhorn-See* on the left, and in ¼ hr. reach the **Rothe Kummen**, a rocky ridge to the E. of the *Riffelhorn* (9616') a grotesque peak about 650' higher, and accessible only to active climbers. The Riffel Inn, ½ hr. towards the N.W., is visible as soon as the brow of the mountain is reached. The rocky arête to the E. near the Rothe Kummen, is the *Goerner Grat* (see above), the ascent of which from this point occupies 1½ hr. — This route is particularly recommended to travellers returning from the Riffelberg (guide unnecessary). Or we may, in descending, visit the waterfall near the *Source of the Visp* at the lower end of the Goerner Glacier (see above), by making a digression of 1 hr. (guide necessary). This interesting route also passes the fall of the *Zmuttbach* (p. 316).

The *Gugel* (8881'), a height to the N.E. of the hotel, affords a good survey of the Findelen and Adler glaciers and the Adler Pass.

Excursions from the Riffel. The Riffel Hotel is admirably adapted as headquarters for glacier-excursions, which on nearer acquaintance lose many of the terrors with which the imagination invests them. (Veil or grey spectacles necessary for long expeditions.) The most interesting are here enumerated.

The ***Théodule Pass** (10,899') is reached from the Riffel Inn in $4\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (from Zermatt $5\frac{1}{2}$, comp. p. 316). The path descends on the E. side of the *Riffelhorn* to the *Gorner Glacier*, crosses it, and ascends the opposite rocky slope (fatiguing) to the *Théodule Glacier* (p. 316), and thence to the little auberge at the top (p. 316). — From the summit of the Théodule Pass the **Breithorn** (13,685') may be ascended with little difficulty (3 hrs.; guide from Zermatt 30 fr.). The route gradually ascends the snow-slopes towards the S.E., rounding the rocks of the *Little Matterhorn* (*Petit Mont Cervin*, 12,752'; ascent easy), and lastly mounting a steeper slope of ice, where step-cutting is sometimes necessary. The top of the Breithorn, which slopes gradually on the N. side, commands a very imposing view: towards the W. towers the gigantic Matterhorn, to the right of it the Dent Blanche, Grand-Cornier, Gabelhorn, Trifthorn, Rothhorn, Schallhorn, Weisshorn; N. the Bernese Alps, the Saasgrat (Balfrin, Nadelgrat, Dom, Täschhorn, Alphubel), Allalinhorn, Rimpfischhorn, Strahlhorn; E. Monte Rosa, Lyskamm, the Zwillinge; S. the Graian Alps (Grand Paradis and Grivola). Descent to the Théodule Pass $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs.

The ***Cima di Jazzi** (12,526'), easy and very interesting (5 hrs.; guide 12 fr.; one suffices even for several persons). The route from the Riffel at first follows the path to the Gorner Grät for $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., then turns to the right and skirts a steep slope as far as the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) Gorner Glacier, which is reached at the point called the *Gadmen*. Then a gradual ascent of 1 hr. on the ice to the *Stocknubel* (9957'), a resting-place at the rocky base of the *Stockhorn* (11,594'), and thence to the summit in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. more. Superb view, resembling that from Monte Rosa. (Descent 3-4 hrs.) Care must be taken not to approach the brink of the summit on the S. (Macugnaga) side; for should the overhanging snow give way, the traveller would be precipitated to a depth of 3-4000'. Those whose energy is unexhausted should proceed to the (1 hr.) summit of the ***New Weissthor Pass** (11,851'), whence the view of Macugnaga below, apparently only a stone's-throw distant, is very striking. Descent to Zermatt across the *Findelen Glacier* not recommended.

The **Rothhorn** (11,214'), better from Zermatt (see p. 322). The **Riffelhorn** (p. 319), which may be scaled by active climbers (in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the Riffel Inn; guide with rope, necessary, 5 fr.), commands a fine survey of the Vispthal.

***Monte Rosa**, *Höchste*, or *Dufour-Spitze* (15,217'), comp. p. 324. Two guides necessary (40 fr. each, porter 25 fr.). None of the higher mountains has recently been ascended so frequently, even by ladies, as Monte Rosa. The first ascent was accomplished by Mr. Smyth in 1855, accompanied by Joh. zum Taugwald. Although usually described as easy, unpractised mountaineers must bear in mind that the expedition is attended with considerable fatigue, and that a perfectly steady head is indispensable. The route (ascent and descent 12-14 hrs.) descends by the Gorner Grät, which lies on our left, traverses the Gorner and the Monte Rosa glaciers to (2 hrs.) *Blattje*, then ascends on the snow to (1 hr.) *Auf'm Fels* (10,971'). Again an ascent of 3 hrs. over snow, very steep at places, to the *Sattel* (14,285'), where we enjoy a very striking view of the S. peaks of Monte Rosa (second halting-place). The most difficult part of the ascent now begins. We ascend precipitous arêtes of ice, where steps require to be cut, and at last gain the top ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) by clambering over a perpendicular pile of slabs of rock. The ***View** is exceedingly grand. Descent to the Riffel 5-6 hrs.

Besides the Dufour peak, the following also belong to the Monte Rosa mass: *Nord-End* or *Gornerhorn* (15,132'), *Zumstein-Spitze* (15,006'), *Signal-Kuppe* (14,964'), *Parrot-Spitze* (14,577'), *Ludwigshöhe* (14,252'), *Balmenhorn* (14,091'), *Schwarzhorn* (14,186'), and *Vincent-Pyramide* (13,419'); comp. p. 324.

TOUR OF MONTE ROSA (three days to Macugnaga), see R. 87.

Passes. To LE BREUIL in the Val Tournanche, and to FIÉRY in the Ayas Valley over the **THEODULE PASS** (11,899'), guide 15 fr. (see R.R. 84, 87). — To FIÉRY over the **SCHWARZTHOR** (12,777'), 15-16 hrs. (guide 35 fr.), difficult. The track lies over the *Gorner Glacier* and the steep and crevassed *Schwärze Glacier* to the summit of the pass, between the Breithorn and the Pollux (the N.W. summit of the Zwillinge); descent over the *Verra Glacier* and *Klein-Verra Glacier* to FIÉRY. — Over the Zwillinge or Verra

Pass (about 13,100'), between the Castor and Pollux, also difficult. — To GRESSONEY over the **Lys-Joch** or *Silber Pass* (14,040'), 12-13 hrs. from the Riffl, laborious, but without serious difficulty for experts (guide 40 fr.). The Monte Rosa route is followed to the *Blattje* (see above), and the right side of the *Grenz Glacier* ascended, to the upper plateau and the (6-7 hrs. from the Riffl) summit of the pass, lying between the *Lyskamm* (14,889') and the *Ludwigshöhe* (14,252'): to the S. a magnificent *View of the plain of Piedmont enclosed by the Apennines and the Maritime Alps (in clear weather, Genoa and the Mediterranean are said to be visible). Descent (passing on the left the *Vincent-Pyramide*, 13,914') on the E. side of the *Lys Glacier*, the two arms of which are separated by a jagged ridge of rock called the *Nase*, to the (1½ hr.) highest refuge-hut and the (1 hr.) *Cabane Linty* on the *Hohe Licht* (11,634'). Thence to the left, down the *Garstelet Glacier* into the *Val de Lys* and to the (2½ hrs.) chalet of *Cort Lys* (p. 329), 2 hrs. from *Gressoney-la-Trinité* (p. 329). Or the slightly longer descent may be made over the *Indren Glacier* and through the *Embours Valley* to the *Pile-Alp* (p. 329) and *Alagna*. — From the Riffl to Gressoney over the *Felikjoch* (13,514'), to the E. of the Castor, difficult; 10-11 hrs. to *Cort Lys* (guide 35 fr.). — To **ALAGNA** in the *Val Sesia* over the *Sesia Pass* (14,436'), immediately N. of the *Parrot-Spitze*, and only 130 ft. lower, very difficult and dangerous (traversed by the *Misses Pigeon* in 1869); better from *Alagna*, in which case the night may be spent on the upper *Vigne Alp* (18 hrs. to the Riffl). — None of these passes should be attempted except by thorough mountaineers with able guides.

To **MACUGNAGA** over the **New Weissthor** (11,851'; 10-12 hrs.; guide 30 fr.). The route to the pass (6 hrs. including the *Cima di Jazzi*, the ascent of which forms a digression of an hour only; see above) is one of the easiest and most beautiful of glacier-excursions. Beyond the pass a farther ascent is made over the abrupt rocks of the *Cima di Roffel*; then a giddy descent, along the brink of perpendicular cliffs and over precipitous snow-fields (comp. p. 320). This difficult part of the expedition takes 1½-2 hrs., and *Macugnaga* (p. 324) is reached in 3 hrs. more. — From the *New Weissthor* to the *Mattmark Alp*, see p. 325. — The ascent from the Riffl to the *Adler Pass* (p. 326) by the *Findelen Glacier* is hazardous.

Excursions from Zermatt. To the Riffl Hotel and *Gorner Grat*, and expeditions from the former, see above.

To the ***Gorner Glacier** (1 hr.). We follow the *Théodule* route (p. 316) on the left bank of the *Visp*, cross the *Zmuttbach* (before reaching which we obtain a *View of the wooded *Zmutt-Thal*, with the *Matterhorn* above it), and above the hamlet of *Blatten* diverge to the left to the foot of the glacier. A wooden bridge crosses the *Visp*, as it issues from the ice, to the *Schwegmatt*, whence we may return to Zermatt by a path which soon unites with the Riffl route.

To the **Schwarz-See** (8392') and *Hörnli* (9492'). The former may be reached on horseback. This is one of the commonest and least difficult of the excursions from Zermatt (guide 6 fr.). The route diverges to the right from the *Théodule* path by the last houses above *Zum See* (p. 316), and reaches the *Schwarz-See* in 2½-3 hrs.; thence a steep ascent of 1¼ hr. to the top of the *Hörnli*, which affords an imposing view of the stupendous *Matterhorn* (p. 322).

To the **Staffelalp** (3½ hrs. there and back; guide unnecessary), easy, and very attractive. Above (¾ hr.) *Zum See* (p. 316) the path diverges to the right and follows the right side of the deep *Zmutt-Thal*, leading through beautiful stone-pine and larch wood to the (1¼ hr.) *Staffelalp* (7043'), which commands an admirable view of the huge *Matterhorn* with its glacier, the rock-strewn *Zmutt Glacier* with the *Stockje*, the *Stock Glacier*, and the *Tête Blanche*; to the right is the *Hohwäng Glacier*; behind us,

the Rimpfischhorn, Strahlhorn, and Stockhorn. A shorter way back (stony path) leads by the hamlet of *Zmutt* on the left side of the *Zmuttbach*, to which we cross by a bold bridge. — From the *Staffalp* we may ascend the *Zmutt Glacier*, which is covered with detritus, to the (2½ hrs.) *Club Hut* (9087') by the *Stockje* (p. 308), where the night is spent by travellers crossing to Evolena, etc., and from which the *Tête Blanche* (12,303'), a magnificent point of view, may be ascended in 3½ hrs. (comp. p. 308).

To the *Findelen Glacier*, 2½-3 hrs. (guide 5 fr., unnecessary). We follow the *Riffel* path (p. 318) as far as (¼ hr.) the church of *Winkelmatten*, where we diverge to the left, on the right bank of the *Findelenbach*. Passing *Findelen*, we reach (1½ hr.) the *Eggenalp* (7182') where the path divides; both paths lead past the *Stelli-See* (8343') to the (1¼ hr.) *Fluh-Alp* (8569'), whence the glacier may be surveyed. [*Findelen* also lies on the route to the *Lower* (10,190') and *Upper* (11,214') *Rothhorn*. Ascent of the latter interesting; 5 hrs. from Zermatt; guide 10 fr.]

The *Mettelhorn* (11,188': ascent 5 hrs.; guide 10 fr.) is a most admirable point of view (*Matterhorn*, *Zinal-Rothhorn*, *Gabelhorn*, *Mischabel*, and the imposing *Weisshorn*). Bridle-path for 3½ hrs.; then an ascent of 1½ hr. over detritus and snow, free from difficulty.

The *Unter-Gabelhorn* (11,148'; 3½-4 hrs., guide 7 fr.) presents no difficulty; ascent over grass and rock; fine view of the *Matterhorn*, etc. — The *Strahlhorn* (13,752'), via the *Findelen* and *Adler Glaciers*, 8 hrs., not difficult (guide 30 fr.). — The *Rimpfischhorn* (13,790'), 8-9 hrs., difficult (guide 40 fr.). — The *Ober-Gabelhorn* (13,363'; 8-9 hrs., guide 60 fr.), and the *Zinal-Rothhorn* or *Moming* (13,855'; 9-10 hrs., guide 80 fr.; comp. p. 311) are both very difficult; the former is best ascended from the W. side (*Col Durand*). — The *Weisshorn* (14,803') is ascended from *Randa* in 10-11 hrs.: over the *Schallenberg-Alp* to the *Weisshorn Hut* on the *Hohlicht* (9380'), where the night is passed, 3 hrs.; thence an extremely difficult ascent of the E. arête to the summit, 7-8 hrs. more (guide 80 fr.). — The *Dom* (14,941'), a toilsome ascent of 11-12 hrs. from *Randa*, presents no danger or serious difficulty to adepts (guide 40 fr.). The party usually bivouacs under the rocks 4 hrs. above *Randa*; then crosses the *Festi Glacier* and the arête which separates it from the *Hohberg Glacier*; and lastly ascends over snow and ice to the (7-8 hrs.) summit. View one of the most imposing among the Alps. — The *Dent Blanche* (14,318') is ascended from the *Stockje Hut* (see above) and across the *Wandfluhgrat* in 10-12 hrs.; difficult and dangerous, and possible in a favourable state of the ice only (guide 70 fr.; comp. p. 308). — The *Dent d'Hérens* (14,706'), 9-10 hrs. from the *Stockje*, also very difficult (guide 70 fr.).

The *Matterhorn*, Fr. *Mont Cervin*, Ital. *Monte Silvio* (14,705') was ascended for the first time on 14th July 1865, by the Rev. Mr. *Hudson*, Lord *Francis Douglas*, Mr. *Whymper*, and Mr. *Hadow*, with the guides *Michael Croz* and the two *Taugwalders*. In descending Mr. *Hadow* lost his footing not far from the summit, and was precipitated along with Mr. *Hudson*, Lord *Francis Douglas*, and *Croz*, to a depth of 4000' towards the *Matterhorn Glacier*. Mr. *Whymper* and the two other guides escaped by the breaking of the rope. — Three days later the ascent was again accomplished by four guides from *Le Breuil* (p. 316), and it is now frequently made, both from *Zermatt* and *Le Breuil*. The rock has been blasted at the most difficult points, and a rope attached to it, so that the most formidable difficulties have been removed; but even now the ascent should not be attempted by any but thorough mountaineers. The expedition takes 13-14 hrs., including halts: from *Zermatt* to the beginning of the N.E. arête (10,745'), where a larger hut was erected in 1880, an ascent of 5 hrs.; thence to the old hut (12,608') 2 hrs., and to the summit 1½ hr. more (excl. of halts). Two guides necessary (100 fr. each; with descent to *Breuil* 150 fr.; porter to the upper hut 30 fr.).

Passes. To *Zinal* over the *TRIFTJOCH* or *COL DE ZINAL* (11,614'), difficult, guide 30 fr., see p. 311; over the *COL DURAND* (11,398'), less difficult, but longer, guide 30 fr., see p. 311; over the *MOMING PASS* (12,687') and the *SCHALLEN-JOCH* (12,307'), both very difficult (guide 35 fr.), see p. 311. — To *Evolena* in the *Val d'Hérens* over the *COL d'HÉRENS* (11,417'), less

laborious from this side than from Evolena, guide 30 fr., see p. 308; to Arolla over the COL DE BERTOL (10,800'), laborious, guide 30 fr., see p. 307; over the COL DE LA VALPELLINE and COL DU MONT BRULÉ (10,397'), guide 30 fr., see p. 307. — To Chermontane over the COL DE LA VALPELLINE, COL DU MONT BRULÉ, COL DE L'ÈVÈQUE, and COL DE CHERMONTANE (the so-called 'High-level Route'), a long day's journey, guide 50 fr.; to Valpellina over the COL DE LA VALPELLINE (11,686'), guide 30 fr., see p. 273. All these routes are much facilitated by spending a night at the *Club Hut* on the *Stockje* (p. 322). — To Châtillon in the Aosta Valley over the THÉODULE PASS (10,899'), easy, and in fine weather practicable for ladies; guide 20 fr.; to Breuil only, 15 fr.; see p. 316. — The SCHWARTZTHOR, LYS PASS, WEISSTHOR, see p. 320. — Three glacier-passes lead into the Saas Valley: ADLER PASS (12,461'; difficult), ALLALIN PASS (11,713'), and ALPHUBEL-JOCH (12,474'), the last the finest and least difficult (comp. p. 326; guide 30 fr. in each case).

86. From Vogogna to Vispach. Monte Moro.

Comp. Maps, pp. 314, 318, 280.

20 hrs.: From Vogogna or Pallanzeno (p. 295) to Macugnaga 7 hrs. (to Ponte Grande 8 M., Vanzone $1\frac{3}{4}$, Ceppo Morelli $2\frac{1}{2}$ M.; Prequartero $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., Pestarena 1, Borca $\frac{1}{2}$, Macugnaga $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.); in the reverse direction 6 hrs. (to Vanzone $3\frac{1}{2}$, Vogogna $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.). Carriage-road as far as Ceppo Morelli. From Macugnaga to the summit of the *Moro Pass* 4 hrs., descent to *Saas* $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., a good day's walk. From *Saas* to *Vispach* $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (In the reverse direction, ascent to Stalden $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr., Balen 3, *Saas* 1, *Almagel* 1, *Im Lerch* $1\frac{1}{2}$, *Mattmark Inn* 1, *Distelalp* $\frac{1}{4}$, top of the pass 2, descent to Macugnaga 3 hrs.). — Guide unnecessary, except for the Monte Moro (from Macugnaga to the *Mattmarkalp* 10 fr., to the *Thäliboden* 8 fr.). In the reverse direction it is advisable to engage a guide at *Saas*, as guides are seldom found at *Mattmark* (from *Saas* via *Fee* to *Mattmark*, and to Macugnaga next day, 15 fr.). Horse from *Vispach* to *Saas* 20, from *Saas* to the *Mattmark-Alp* 10 fr.; one-horse carriage from Vogogna or Domo d'Ossola to Ceppo Morelli 18-20 fr., Ceppo Morelli to Domo d'Ossola 16, to *Premia* 25 fr. in gold.

The *Moro Pass* was the usual Alpine bridle-path from the Valais to Italy before the construction of the Simplon road, but is now frequented by pedestrians only. Its great attraction consists in the immediate proximity of Monte Rosa, especially near Macugnaga, and the views will compare with the finest in the Chamouny region and in the Bernese Oberland.

Vogogna (741'), see p. 295. The Road to the Val d'Anzasca diverges to the left from the Simplon road beyond ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Masone* (p. 295), and leads through the broad and level valley on the left bank of the *Anza* to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Piè di Mulèra* (Hôtel Cavour), the first village in the **Val d'Anzasca*. (Travellers from Domo d'Ossola to the Val d'Anzasca quit the Simplon route at Pallanzeno; see p. 295.) The road ascends, passes through two tunnels, and skirts fertile and vine-clad slopes overlooking the *Anza*, and commanding a succession of charming views, with Monte Rosa in the background. Near ($3\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Calasca*, with a picturesque waterfall, the road descends to the *Anza*, and skirts it for some distance. Near ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) **Ponte Grande** (Inn) the stream descending from the *Val Bianca* forms a waterfall. Gold-mines in the vicinity. On the hill opposite, on the right bank of the *Anza*, lies *Bannio* (2237'; **Osteria del Ramo*), the finest point in the valley. (Over the *Col di Baranca* to *Fobello* and *Varallo*, and over the *Col d'Eigua* to *Carcoforo*, see p. 424.) We next reach ($1\frac{3}{4}$ M.) —

9¾ M. **Vanzone** (2290'; *Hôtel des Chasseurs du Mont Rose*), with 470 inhab., the chief village in the valley. The (¼ hr.) chapel commands a superb view of Monte Rosa. The road ends at (2½ M.)—

12¼ M. **Ceppo Morelli** (**Hôtel des Alpes*; Monte d'Oro), where the well-kept BRIDLE PATH begins.

At (¼ hr.) *Prequartero* a path diverging to the right crosses the *Mondelli Pass* (9321') to the *Saasthal* (p. 325), but commands no view of Monte Rosa. Near (20 min.) *Campioli* the path crosses the *Anza*, ascends the *Morgen*, and again descends to the bank of the stream. (¾ hr.) **Pestareña** (*Nuovo Albergo delle Alpi*, well spoken of; **Albergo dei Minieri*, plain) possesses mines of some value. The road is to be continued up to this point. Near (½ hr.) *Borca* (Inn), the next village, the first where German is spoken, a picturesque waterfall descends from the *Val Quarazza* on the left (p. 328), and a little farther on we obtain the first full *View of Monte Rosa.

The parish of **Macugnāga** consists of six different villages: *Pestarena*, *Borca*, *In der Stapf* (or *Staffa*), *Zum Strich*, *Auf der Rive*, and *Zertannen*. *Borca* is ½ hr. from *Pestarena*, and the same distance from *In der Stapf*. The other villages are only a few minutes' walk apart. The group of houses *Zum Strich* is generally named *Macugnaga* (5115'; **Hôtel Monte Rosa*, R. 2, B. 1½, D. 4½ fr. in gold; **Hôtel Monte Moro*, same charges; no post office; poste restante letters are left at *Ponte Grande*, but those with a definite address at *Macugnaga* are delivered there). The village is beautifully situated in a grassy dale, enclosed by a majestic amphitheatre of snow-clad mountains, unrivalled among the Alps, consisting of the four summits of **Monte Rosa**, viz. the *Signalkuppe* (14,964'), *Zumsteinspitze* (15,006'), *Höchste* (or *Dufour*) *Spitze* (15,217'), *Nordend* (15,132'), and beyond these the *Cima di Jazzi* (12,526'), connected with the *Nordend* by the *Old Weisssthor* (11,732'), all rising abruptly to a height of 6000-10,000' above the valley. (Good guides: *Ferd. Imseng*, *Gasp. Burgener*, and *G. Oberto*.)

From the *Belvedere*, 2 hrs. from *Macugnaga*, this amphitheatre is surveyed at a glance from summit to base; and the view embraces the parish of *Macugnaga* with its pastures and fields, the beautiful larch-forest on the right side, and the grassy slopes above them. Guide to this point hardly necessary. From the *Hôtel du Mont Rose* we cross two small bridges to the right, and follow the left bank of the *Anza* until the path is terminated by rocks. Here we cross the bridge and walk towards a larch-clad hill; the post indicating the summit rises between the two tongues of the *Macugnaga Glacier*. — OVER THE MACUGNAGA GLACIER TO THE PEDRIOLO ALP (there and back 6 hrs.; guide necessary, 6 fr., not including the *Croza Alp*), a beautiful walk. About ¼ hr. above *Zertannen* we ascend to the right (leaving the *Belvedere* path on the left), over the *Rofelstaffel-Alp* (where the route to the *New Weisssthor* ascends to the right) to the chalets of *Jazzi* and of *Filar*. We then cross the glacier (fine view) to the *Pedriolo-Alp* (6952'; milk), and return either by the high-lying *Croza-Alp*, or by a shorter route across the glacier, the S. arm of which is called the *Pedriolo Glacier*, passing the *Belvedere* (see above).

The *Pizzo Bianco* (10,190'), ascended in 5-6 hrs., commands a splendid view, but the expedition is fatiguing (last hour over steep snow; guide 10 fr.).

Monte Rosa, *Höchste Dufourspitze* (15,217') is very difficult to ascend from Macugnaga (first time, 1872). The night is spent on the rocks of the *Jägerrücken*, 5 hrs. above Macugnaga. Thence by the *Grenzsattel* and the E. peak to the summit in 10 hrs. Descent to the *Riffel Inn*, see p. 320.

TO ZERMATT OVER THE NEW WEISSTHOR, 10-11 hrs. from Macugnaga to the *Riffel Inn* (p. 318), a very grand route, suitable for adepts only, with good guides, but without danger or serious difficulty (30 fr.; a porter also necessary, 15 fr.). This pass, the **New Weissthor** (11,851'), between the *Cima di Jazzi* and the *Cima di Roffel*, must not be confounded with the *Old Weissthor* (11,732'), between Monte Rosa and the *Cima di Jazzi*, which is rarely crossed owing to its extreme difficulty. When the passage is made from Macugnaga, the precipitous ascent is safer than the descent in the reverse direction, but the expedition is more fatiguing, and takes 1 hr. longer.

FROM MACUGNAGA TO ALAGNA over the *Col del Turlo* or the *Col delle Loccie*, see pp. 328, 329; TO CARCOFORO over the *Col della Moriana* or the *Col di Botiggia*, see p. 424; TO RIMA by the *Little Turlo*, see p. 424.

The path to the Monte Moro, a long and fatiguing ascent, leads past 'Auf der Rive' in the valley, and then ascends through larch-wood, over stony pastures, and finally over rock and a shelving patch of snow. The (4 hrs.) summit of the pass of **Monte Moro** (or *Petersrücken*; 9390') is indicated by a cross. The magnificent *View embraces the imposing Monte Rosa group to the S.W. (from right to left: Nordend, Dufourspitze, Zumsteinspitze, Signalkuppe, Parrotspitze), flanked by the Mte. delle Loccie, Pizzo Bianco, and Turlo on the left, and the Alt-Weissthor, Cima di Jazzi, and Rothhorn on the right; to the N., the valley of Saas and the Mischabel, and the Bietschhorn in the background.

The **St. Joderhorn**, or *Pizzo S. Pietro* (9974'), to the E. of the pass, a still finer point of view, may be ascended without difficulty in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.

The view of the dreary Saasthal is by no means attractive. We descend the small *Thäliboden Glacier* and by rude steps of rock, the remains of the old bridle-path, to the *Thäliboden* (8190'), a small moss-grown plain contiguous to the *Seewinen Glacier*, where the route to the *Mondelli Pass* (p. 298) diverges to the right. Towards the N.W. the *Mischabelhörner* (Dom and Täschhorn) are conspicuous, flanked on the left by the *Allalinhorn*, *Innerer Thurm*, and *Strahlhorn*. Descending rapidly and crossing the *Thälibach*, we next reach ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., ascent $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) the chalets of the *Distelalp* (7191').

Immediately below the *Distelalp* begins the **Mattmark Alp**, situated at the upper end of the shallow and dirty *Mattmarksee* (6965'), which resembles the *Lac de Combal* in the *Allée Blanche* (p. 269). Down to the year 1818 the *Schwarzsberg Glacier* extended across the bed of the lake, but afterwards receded, leaving behind it two huge masses of rock as an indication of its former extent. Towards the N. the *Allalin Glacier* (see below) descends into the valley, forming the N. boundary of the *Mattmarksee*, and is the source of the *Visp*. Travellers coming from Vispach are recommended to spend the night at the **Hôtel du Lac Mattmark* (R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4, A. 1 fr.), $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the *Distelalp*, as they will then be able to reach the summit of the pass before the noon-day mists obscure the view.

The **Stellhorn** (11,393'), ascended from the inn in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (guide 6 fr.), the last commanding point towards the E. in this direction, affords an im-

posing view of the Eastern Alps. It may also be ascended without difficulty from the Antrona Pass (p. 295).

GLACIER PASSES TO ZERMATT. The three following routes are suitable for mountaineers only, with competent guides.

The **Weissthorn** (comp. p. 325; 10 hrs.; guide 25 fr.) is easier from this point than from Macugnaga (2000' less to ascend). The route skirts the left side of the *Schwarzberg Glacier*, ascending over rock and moraine, and then over the crevassed glacier towards the S.W., to the (4-5 hrs.) summit of the *Mattmark-Weissthorn* (11,531'), lying between the Cima di Rofel and the Strahlhorn (to the N. of the pass leading to Macugnaga, p. 325). Thence to the *Riffel*, see p. 320.

The **Adler Pass** (12,461'), 10-12 hrs. (guide 25 fr.) The route crosses the Thälibach and ascends the precipitous slopes of the *Schwarzberg*. In 2 hrs. we reach the *Allalin Glacier* at a height of 9433', and we ascend it towards the S.W. to the (1/2 hr.) *Aeussere Thurm* (9947') and (3/4 hr.) the *Innere Thurm* (10,879'). Turning more to the W., we now strike across the glacier until we reach the middle of it, where the route divides. The *Allalin Pass* (see below) is reached by crossing the glacier to the right, in the direction of the perpendicular cliffs of the *Allalinhorn* (13,235'), while the route to the Adler Pass (1 1/2 hr.) leads straight towards the opening between the *Strahlhorn* (13,759') and ascended from the pass in 1 1/2 hr.) on the left and the *Rimpfischhorn* (13,790') on the right. The view of the Monte Rosa chain and the Matterhorn is very striking; but the Rimpfischhorn excludes the view towards the N. and N.W. The descent from the pass across the *Adler Glacier* to the foot of the *Rimpfischwand* is sometimes attended with great difficulty. Farther on, the route, skirting the Rimpfischwand and crossing rock, moraine, and then part of the *Findelen Glacier*, is tedious and disagreeable. From the summit of the pass to the *Fruh-Alp* (8569') 3. thence to Zermatt 2 1/2 hrs. — Hr. v. Grote, a Russian traveller, lost his life here in 1859 by falling into a crevasse of the Findelen Glacier. His remains were interred at Zermatt (p. 317).

The **Allalin Pass** (11,713'; 10-12 hrs.; guide 25 fr.), is sometimes impracticable owing to the numerous crevasses of the upper part of the Allalin Glacier. From the *Aeussere Thurm* (see above) to the top 3 hours. Descent to the *Mellichen Glacier*, and along the N. base of a ridge which separates the latter from the *Wand Glacier*, to the *Mellichen-Thal*. Thence to Zermatt, see p. 327.

The view of the *Allalin Glacier* is one of the most imposing among the Alps. Its stupendous masses of ice tower above one another in the most fantastic forms, and stand out in striking contrast with the blue sky. The moraine contains blocks of 'gabbro', like those common in W. Switzerland, but hitherto discovered nowhere in connection with the soil except on the Saasgrat; whence geologists infer that the glaciers of this region must once have extended to the Jura Mts.

The path leads through a rocky wilderness to the N. end of the lake, and descends rapidly by the chapel of *Im Lerch* (6378') to the stony *Eyenalp*, where we enjoy a last view of the Allalin Glacier in all its grandeur, with the vault of ice from which the Visp issues.

We now reach (1 1/2 hr. from the lake) *Zermeigere*n (5630'), surrounded by pleasant pastures, at the mouth of the *Furggen Valley*. Beyond (1/4 hr.) *Almagel* (5508') we pass a magnificent waterfall, the discharge of the *Rothplatt Glacier*, and next reach (1 hr.) —

Saas im Grund (5125'; *Hôtel Monte Moro*, R. 2, D. 4, L. & A. 1 fr.; guides, *Franz Anthamatten* and *Clemens Zurbriggen*), the principal place in the valley.

Before reaching Saas, we observe on the left bank the pilgrimage-stations leading to the village of Fee (5900'), commanded by the *Allalinhorn*, or *Monte Fee* (13,235'), whose glaciers and glistening snow rising above the forest present a striking appearance, especially by evening light. An *Excursion from Saas to Fee ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) will reward the traveller with a magnificent view of the *Fee Glacier*, environed by the *Mittaghorn*, *Eggnerhorn*, *Allalinhorn*, *Alphubel*, *Täschhorn*, *Dom*, *Nadelhorn*, and *Ulrichshorn* in an imposing amphitheatre. To the E. rise the *Weissmies*, with the *Triftgrat*, the *Laquinhorn*, and the *Fletschhorn* (see below). Between the two arms of the glacier lies the *Gletscheralp* (7008'), a pasture once surrounded by the glacier.

The *Trift Alp* (2½ hrs. above Saas; E. side of the valley) affords a good survey of the Saasgrat from the Mte. Moro to the Balfrin.

ASCENTS. *Eggnerhorn* (11,079'), interesting and not difficult (5-6 hrs.; guide 15 fr.). — *Stellhorn* (11,393'), by the Mattmark-Alp (7 hrs.; guide 15 fr.), see p. 325. — *Sonnighorn*, or *Pizzo Bottarello* (11,457'), by the *Furggen-Alp* (7 hrs.; guide 20 fr.), toilsome; magnificent view (comp. p. 295). — *Weissmies* (13,225'), over the *Triftgräti* and *Trift Glacier* (8-10 hrs.; guide 30 fr.), laborious, but without danger; view exceedingly grand.

FROM SAAS TO ZERMATT over the *Weissthor*, the *Adler Pass*, or the *Allalin Pass*, see p. 326.

The **Alphubeljoch* (12,474'; 12 hrs. to Zermatt; guide 30 fr.) is a longer, but less difficult and more interesting pass than the three just mentioned. It affords a succession of stupendous Alpine scenes, and the culminating point commands a magnificent panorama. From Saas to the village of *Fee*, see above; thence in 1 hr. to the *Gletscher-Alp* (7008'), and a steep ascent to the (1 hr.) *Längenfluh*, a ridge of rock over which we have to climb. In $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. we again reach the glacier, the ascent of which is at first somewhat steep. The wide crevasses necessitate many digressions. Farther on we ascend gradually over snow to the (3 hrs.) summit of the pass, situated between the *Alphubel* (13,803') on the right and the *Allalinhorn* (13,235') on the left, and commanding a magnificent view. We now descend to the small *Wand Glacier*, and to the ridge separating it from the *Mellichen Glacier*, at the head of which are beautiful ice-pinnacles. The rock affords an acceptable resting-place. (Our route is joined here on the left by that from the *Allalin Pass*, p. 326.) We descend on the N. side of the arête; in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. we turn to the right at the foot of the *Wand Glacier*, towards the *Mellichen-Thal*, and reach the (2½ hrs.) *Täsch Alp* (7270'). A direct but disagreeable forest-path leads hence to the left, round the mountain-slope, to Zermatt in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; but the pleasanter route descends to *Täsch* (p. 315), and leads through the valley to (2 hrs.) *Zermatt*.

FROM SAAS TO ST. NIKLAUS, over the *Gassenried Pass* (12,050'; 12-13 hrs.; guide 25 fr.), difficult and rarely attempted. The route leads from the village of *Fee* (see above) to the *Alp Hannig* (7064') and ascends steeply, to the left of the *Mellighorn*, across the left arm of the *Hochbalm Glacier*, and past the perpendicular cliffs of the *Gemshorn* to the summit of the pass. The *Ulrichshorn* (12,893'), rising to the N.E. of the pass, may be ascended thence in 1 hr. (magnificent view). We descend from the pass across the *Gassenried Glacier*, the passage of which is hazardous at places, to the *Schalpel Alp*, and by *Höllenen* to *St. Niklaus* (p. 315).

THE MISCHABEL-JOCH (12,651'), between the *Täschhorn* and the *Alphubel*, the *DOM-JOCH* (14,062'), between the *Täschhorn* and the *Dom*, and the *NADEL-JOCH* (14,000'), between the *Dom* and the *Nadelhorn*, may also be crossed from Saas to *St. Niklaus*; but they are all very difficult, and not without danger (guide in each case 35 fr.).

FROM SAAS TO THE SIMPLON over the *Triftgrat* (or *Laquinjoch*), the *Rossboden*, the *Simeli Pass*, or the *Gamserjoch* and *Sirvoldenjoch*, see p. 293. To GONDO over the *Zwischbergen Pass*, see p. 294.

Below Saas is a defile between broken masses of rock, in which is situated the chapel of *St. Anton* (5117'). After crossing the Visp twice we reach the village of ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Balen* (5027'), which lies on

the fertile floor of the valley at the E. base of the *Balfrin* (12,474'). Farther on, we pass a fine waterfall of the *Schreibach*, descending from the *Balfrin Glacier*, and ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) cross the brook by the *Bodenbrücke* to the left bank, which the path follows all the way to Stalden. The ravine presents a succession of wild rocky scenes, enlivened by foaming waterfalls. Numerous votive crosses, bearing a date only, have been erected here with the pious hope of averting another inundation of the Mattmarksee. At the (10 min.) *Huteck* is a small auberge; (20 min.) village of *Zenschmiden* (3777'). Near Stalden the *Sauser Visp* falls into the *Gorner Visp* (see below); we cross the latter, which descends from Zermatt, by the *Kinnbrücke*, a bridge 160' high. On the hill to the right is the small church of *Staldenried*. (1 hr.) *Stalden* (2736'), and thence to *Vispach*, see p. 314. Travellers from Stalden to Saas should observe that after crossing the *Kinnbrücke* their path leads to the left beyond two chalets.

87. From Macugnaga to Zermatt round Monte Rosa.

Four Days: 1st. From Macugnaga over the *Turlo Pass* to *Alagna*. 2nd. Over the *Col d'Ollen* to *Gressoney-la-Trinité*. 3rd. Over the *Betta Furca* to *Fiéry*, and over the *Col des Cimes Blanches* to the *Théodule Pass*. 4th. Ascent of the *Breithorn*, and descent to Zermatt. (Or: 1st day, to *Riva*; 2nd, over the *Col di Valdobbia* to *Gressoney-St-Jean*; 3rd, over the *Col de Culénaz* to *Fiéry*; 4th, over the *Théodule Pass* to Zermatt.) Guide 8-10 fr. per day; for the whole journey including the *Breithorn* 50 fr. — The paths over the *Col di Valdobbia*, *Betta Furca*, and *Col des Cimes Blanches* are also practicable for mules (from *Fiéry* to the *Col des Cimes Blanches* 10 fr.). This route is one of the grandest and most interesting of Alpine excursions. Those who wish to avoid the *Turlo Pass* may from *Ponte Grande* (p. 323) cross the *Col di Baranca* to *Fobello* and *Varallo*, whence *Alagna* is reached through the *Val Sesia* in 2-3 days (comp. p. 424).

FROM MACUGNAGA TO ALAGNA OVER THE TURLO PASS, 8-9 hrs., fatiguing and not very interesting. About $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. below Macugnaga we quit the track to *Borca* (p. 324), cross the *Anza* to the hamlet of *Isella* and ascend a wooded hill to the chalets of *Spissa*, at the entrance to the *Val di Quarazza*. We enter this rock-strewn valley to the right. The slopes are wooded, and several waterfalls are passed on each side. The path is at first nearly level, but afterwards ascends a rocky barrier, and (1 hr.) crosses the *Rio di Quarazza* to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *La Plana*, the highest Alp (5978'). Opposite, on the W. side of the valley, the discharge of the *Loric Glacier* forms a beautiful *Waterfall. The ascent now becomes more rapid. The path describes a wide bend round the desolate upper region of the valley and passes ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) a ruined hut. We next climb precipitous grass-slopes, and lastly rocks and snow-slopes, to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) **Turlo Pass**, a sharp ridge between the *Turlo* (10,299') on the right and the *Pigliamohorn* (9469') on the left. View limited. The descent leads over an expanse of snow and poor stony pastures, but we enjoy a fine view of the *Sesia Glacier*, the *Signal-Kuppe*, and the *Parrot-Spitze*. We pass a small tarn, the chalets of the *Alp Faller*,

and the *Alp Lazza*, and descend into the *Val Sesia* ($2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. from the summit of the pass to the bridge over the Sesia). A good road next leads on the right bank of the stream, past the deserted gold-mine of *S. Maria*, to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) **Alagna** (3953'; **Hôtel Monte Rosa*, moderate; *Hôtel Ronco*), a considerable village, frequented by Italians as a summer resort.

FROM MACUGNAGA TO ALAGNA over the *Col delle Loccie* (11,965'), 14-15 hrs., a difficult glacier-pass, suitable for proficients only, with good guides. The pass, which lies to the W. of the *Monte delle Loccie*, is reached after a toilsome and even hazardous scramble of 8-10 hrs. over the *Pedriolo Alp* (p. 324) and the crevassed *Macugnaga Glacier*. Descent over the *Sesia Glacier* to the *Pile Alp* (see below).

Interesting excursion from Alagna to the (2 hrs.) **Pile Alp* (5299'); magnificent survey of the S.E. peaks of *Monte Rosa*. (Over the *Col delle Piscie* to Gressoney, see below.) — Towards the E., two passes lead from Alagna to (7-8 hrs.) *Rimasco* in the *Valle Piccola* (p. 424): the *Colle di Moud* (7447') on the N. side of the *Tagliaferro* (9731'), and the *Col della Moanda*, on the S. side. — To *Zermatt* over the *Sesia-Joch* and the *Lys-Joch*, see p. 321.

FROM ALAGNA TO GRESSONEY-LA-TRINITÉ OVER THE COL D'OLLEN, $6\frac{1}{2}$ -7 hrs., a beautiful and easy walk (bridle-path; guide, 12 fr., unnecessary when the traveller is shown the beginning of the path). We ascend to the W. through meadows and wood, passing several groups of houses, to the (2 hrs.) chalets of *Laglietto*, cross the brook, and mount over pastures and stony slopes in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. more to the *Col d'Ollen* (9544'; **Inn*). The view towards the N.W. is very fine. To the N. rises the *Gemsstein*, or *Corno del Camoscio*, which commands a striking survey of *Monte Rosa*, and may easily be climbed from the pass in $\frac{1}{2}$ hour. A good path, affording beautiful views of the *Parrot-Spitze*, the *Lyskamm*, and *Lys Glacier*, descends from the Col, passing the *Gabiet-Alp* with its small lake, to (2 hrs.) *St. Jacques* or *S. Giacomo* and (20 min.) *Gressoney-la-Trinité* (5322'; **Hôtel Thedy*, pens. 6 fr.) in the *Val de Lys* or *Val Gressoney*. A road descends this picturesque valley to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Gressoney-St-Jean** (4495'; *Hôtel-Pens. Mont-Rose*; **Delapierre*), the capital of the valley, the upper part of which is German.

FROM ALAGNA TO TRINITÉ over the *Col delle Piscie* (10,374'), 9-10 hrs., somewhat laborious. To the *Pile Alp*, 2 hrs., see above. Passing the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Bois Alp* (small inn), the path ascends the steep *Val d'Embours* (fine waterfall on the right), skirting the N. slopes of the *Gemsstein* (see above), to the (4 hrs.) top of the pass, on which stands the *Vincent-Hütte*, a stone refuge-hut. Close to the pass are the *Embours Glacier* and the *Indren Glacier* descending from the *Vincent-Pyramide*. Descent by a good path to the left through the *Lavez-Valley* to the *Gabiet-Alp* and ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Gressoney-la-Trinité* (see above); or passing the *Salzia Lake*, we may cross the *Salzia-Furke* to the (3 hrs.) *Cort Lys* (see below).

An easier route is across the *Col di Valdobbia* (8360'), from *Riva* (2 M. below Alagna, see p. 424) to *Gressoney-St-Jean* (5 hrs.; guide 10 fr.). From *Riva* a rough road ascends the *Val Vogna* to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Pecchia*, whence the path ascends steeply to the right to the (2 hrs.) summit, the hospice on which is visible during the last $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (refreshments and a bed if necessary). The view is limited, but we enjoy a charming survey of the *Val Gressoney* with its rich pastures, pine-clad slopes, scattered chalets, and waterfalls. The path descends still more precipitously, at first traversing a snow-field and loose stones, and afterwards pine-forest, to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Gressoney-St-Jean*.

An interesting walk may be taken from Trinité by *S. Giacomo* and *S. Pietro* to the (2½ hrs.) *Cort Lys* (6571'), a chalet and Alpine inn at the head of the *Val de Lys*, near the foot of the *Lys Glacier*. (Over the *Lys-Joch* to the *Riffl*, 12-14 hrs., see p. 321.) The ascent of the *Hohe Licht* (11,634'), 4½ hrs. from the *Cort Lys*, a superb point of view, is recommended (guide necessary). A little below the *Cort Lys* is a large shooting-box belonging to Baron Peccoz.

A cart-track leads from Gressoney-St-Jean through the picturesque valley to *Gaby*, *Issime*, *Fontainemore*, *Lillianes*, and (6 hrs.) *Pont-St-Martin* (*Rosa Rossa*) in the *Dora Valley*, on the road from Aosta to Ivrea (see *Baedeker's N. Italy*). — To the W. an easy bridle-path leads from St. Jean in 4-4½ hrs. over the *Col de Ranzola* (7182') to *Brussone* (4521') in the *Challant Valley*, and in 4 hrs. more over the *Col de Joux* to *Châtillon* (p. 317).

FROM GRESSONEY-LA-TRINITÉ TO FIÉRY OVER THE FURCA DI BETTA, 5 hrs., a fine route, and not difficult. At (20 min.) *S. Giacomo* (see above) the path diverges to the left, (¼ hr.) crosses the *Lys*, and mounts rapidly past the houses of *Betta* to (1 hr.) the chapel of *St. Anna*, affording a striking view of the *Lyskamm* and *Mont Rosa*. Then up a monotonous valley to the (1¾ hr.) *Furca di Betta* (8639'), where we obtain a view of the *Graian Alps*, rising above the *Val d'Ayas*, and the snow-clad *Grand-Combin* to the right. We descend to (1 hr.) the hamlet of *Résy* (poor inn), turn to the right, cross the *Verra* torrent, and again ascend to (½ hr.) *Fière* or *Fiéry* (*Hôtel des *Cimes Blanches*), situated on the mountain-slope ½ hr. above *S. Giacomo*, and overlooking the wooded *Val d'Ayas*.

An attractive and easy route from Gressoney-St-Jean to *Fiéry* is the *Col de Cuneaz* (or *Pinter-Joch*, 8200'), 6 hours. From the top of the pass experts may ascend the *Grauhaupt* (10,702'; toilsome, and at places difficult) in 2 hrs., the view from which is strikingly grand.

A cart-road descends the beautiful *Val d'Ayas* (called *Val Challant* in its lower part), watered by the *Evanson*, to *Champlan*, (3 hrs.) *Brussone* (4521'; *Lion d'Or*), and (3 hrs.) *Verrex* (Posta) in the *Dora Valley*, 9 M. S.E. of *Châtillon* (p. 317).

FROM FIÈRE TO BREUIL, or to the THÉODULE PASS, OVER THE COL DES CIMES BLANCHES. To Breuil or *Val Tournanche*, a rough mule-track (6-7 hrs.). It ascends at first rapidly through wood, then traverses pastures and a dreary valley, with the *Aventina Glacier* on the right, to the (2 hrs.) *Aventina*, the last Alp. Then a steep ascent (where the path to the *Théodule* diverges to the right), past some small tarns, to the (½ hr.) *Col des Cimes Blanches* (9912'), a desolate rocky chaos, affording a fine view of the mountains of *Val Tournanche* and the *Graian Alps*. The path descends a snow-slope and over detritus and pastures to the chalets of *Cleva Creuson*, where the track divides: to the left to (2½ hrs.) *Val Tournanche* (p. 316), to the right to (3 hrs.) *Le Breuil* (p. 316).

Travellers bound for the *Théodule Pass* and *Zermatt* need not descend to Breuil, but (not without a competent guide) turn to the right, ½ hr. above the *Aventina Alp*, and traversing rocky slopes and skirting a small lake, reach in ½ hr. the summit of the pass (also called *Col des Cimes Blanches*), a gap in the rocky ridge enclosing the S. side of the *Val Tournanche Glacier*. The glacier is then crossed (rope necessary), and finally a steep snow-slope ascended to the (1½-2 hrs.) *Théodule Pass* (p. 316). Ascent of the *Breithorn*, see p. 320; route to *Zermatt*, see p. 316.

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88. From Rorschach to Coire.

Comp. Maps, pp. 52, 78, 342.

59 M. RAILWAY in $3\frac{1}{4}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 9 fr. 75, 6 fr. 85, 4 fr. 90 c.); see Intro. X. with regard to excursion-tickets, etc. — There are two stations at Rorschach (p. 75), the chief of which (with *Restaurant) is on the quay in the town. The other is $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E., where carriages are sometimes changed. The first morning-train from Rorschach corresponds with the first steamboat from Friedrichshafen and Lindau; and at Coire with the diligences for the Splügen and the Bernardino.

The Valley of the Rhine, formerly called the *Upper Rheingau*, and governed down to 1798 by Swiss bailiffs, like Ticino (p. 135), Thurgau, etc., presents a variety of grand and picturesque scenery. The train, after leaving Rorschach, skirts the lake for a short distance. 3 M. *Staad*. Heiden (p. 78) is seen on the hill to the right; in the plain are meadows, fields of maize, and numerous orchards. On the hill-side rises the castle of *Wartegg*, and above it *Wartensee*. Farther on, a glimpse is obtained of the château of *Weinburg*, the property of the prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen (beautiful park, open to visitors; superb view), situated on the *Buchberg*, the vineyards of which advance into the valley of the Rhine; the view from the *Steinerne Tisch* (stone table) above the château is much admired. The train traverses part of the fertile delta formed by the deposits of the Rhine. The bed of the river is subject to frequent changes, and is navigable for small rafts only. A cutting is now being constructed for the purpose of directing its course to *Fussach* on the Lake of Constance.

6 M. *Rheineck* (1312'; **Hecht*; *Post*), a village at the foot of vineyards. (Diligence to *Heiden*, see p. 77.) At (9 M.) *St. Margarethen* (*Schweizerbund*, at the station; *Railway Restaurant*) a branch-line to Bregenz (p. 410) diverges to the left, and an iron bridge crosses the Rhine, which here forms the boundary between

Switzerland and the Austrian Vorarlberg. (The *Meldegg*, p. 76, is ascended in 1 hr.) The plain of the Rhine is stony, and exposed to inundations. The railway skirts the hill, traverses orchards and fields of maize, and from *Heldsberg* to *Monstein* passes between the river and abrupt rocks. Stations *Au*, *Heerbrugg*, *Rebstein*.

16 M. *Altstätten* (1542'; **Drei Könige*, moderate; *Krone*; *Rabe*; *Zum Splügen*, at the station), a town with 7775 inhabitants. A road leads hence over the *Ruppen* (3054') to (8 M.) *Trogen*; another road by the *Stoss* (3271') to (6 M.) *Gais* (p. 80); and a pleasant path in 3 hrs. by the *Chapel of St. Anthony to Heiden* (p. 78). Near *Altstätten* the *Sentis* (p. 81) is seen to the right through a gorge, to the right of the *Fähnern*; in the distance to the S. rises the snow-clad *Scesaplana*, and adjoining it the *Falknis* (p. 335).

19½ M. *Oberriedt* (*Sonne*). On the E. slope of a rocky and wooded hill to the right, stands the ruined tower of the castle of *Blatten*. The high-road passes to the W. of the castle through the defile of the *Hirschensprung*, above which tower the *Kamör* and *Hohe Kasten* (p. 81).

22½ M. *Rüthi* (*Zum Bahnhof*). The lofty wooded rock, rising above the little town of *Sennwald* (Post or *Krone*), is called the *Kanzel*. 27 M. *Salets-Sennwald* (pleasant walk hence by *Sax* and the *Saxer Lucke*, 5430', passing the *Fählen* and *Säntis* lakes, in 6 hrs. to *Weissbad*, p. 80). At (29 M.) *Haag* the line is crossed by the road leading from the *Toggenburg* to *Feldkirch* (p. 84). Above (31 M.) *Buchs* (*Zum Arlberg*; *Zum Bahnhof*; both at the station; **Sonne*) rises the well-preserved château of *Werdenberg*, once the seat of the counts of that name. — Railway to *Feldkirch*, see p. 409.

On a height, on the opposite bank of the Rhine, lies *Vaduz* (**Löwe*), with its château, the capital of the principality of *Liechtenstein*, at the foot of the *Drei Schwestern* (6644'), a mountain which became visible from the train at *Altstätten*.

Above (34½ M.) *Sevelen* (**Traube*) rises the old pinnacled château of *Wartau*. Near (39 M.) *Trübbach* the rocks of the *Schollberg* approach so close to the Rhine that it has been necessary to blast a passage for the road and the railway. On an eminence opposite, on the right bank of the Rhine, are the extensive ruins of the castle of *Guttenberg*, where the ascent of the *Luziensteig* begins.

The *Alvier* (7753'), an admirable point of view, may easily be ascended from *Buchs*, *Sevelen*, or *Trübbach* in 5-5½ hrs., see p. 71. — The route from *Trübbach* leads by *Atzmoos*, *Gretschins*, and past the ruin of *Wartau*, to (¾ hr.) *Oberschan*, (3 hrs.) *Paifries*, and (1¾ hr.) the top of the *Alvier*; descent 3 hrs. — Ascent of the *Gonzen* (6014') from *Trübbach*, viâ *Atzmoos*, in 4½ hrs., also easy and interesting.

At (42 M.) *Sargans* (**Hôtel Thoma*, at the station), the *Wesen* (*Glarus*) and *Zürich* line diverges to the N.W. (p. 72). By some trains carriages must be changed. The scenery becomes grander and more picturesque; to the N.W. the long serrated chain of the *Churfürsten* (p. 70) becomes visible, to the E. the grey pyramid of

the *Falknis* (see below). To the right, near *Vilters*, is the *Untere Saarfal*, a fine waterfall after rain.

45 M. **Ragatz**, see p. 336. To the N. is the ruined castle of *Freudenberg* (p. 337). On the opposite bank of the Rhine, on the bold summit of the *St. Luzienberg*, or *Fläscherberg* (3753'), are some of the buildings belonging to the fortification of the pass (see below).

Above the confluence of the *Tamina* the train crosses the Rhine by a covered wooden bridge (foot-passengers cross on the left side). 46 M. **Mayenfeld** (1755'; *Rössli*; *Sonne*; *Zum Falknis*), with 1201 inhab., is an ancient and thriving little town. The old tower is said to have been erected in the 4th cent. by the Roman Emp. Constantius. It is now fitted up as a restaurant; the summit commands a fine view. The old castle of the Counts of Toggenburg was the residence of the bailiffs of the Grisons down to 1795. On the hill to the right are the ruin and pension of Wartenstein and the suppressed abbey of Pfäfers.

The *St. Luziensteig* (2244'), a fortified defile between the *Fläscherberg* (3753') and the *Falknis* (8419'), through which the road to Vaduz and Feldkirch leads, may be reached from Mayenfeld in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (Inn, good wine). The highest block-house, $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. farther, commands a beautiful prospect.

On the vine-clad slopes to the left, at the foot of the *Augstenberg* (7803') lie the villages of *Jenins* (above which are the ruins of *Wyneck* and *Aspermont*) and *Malans* (2047'; *Kreuz*), with the château of *Bodmer*, the property of the De Salis family, and for many years the residence of the poet Gaudenz de Salis-Seewis (d. 1834). The *Kompleter*, the most esteemed wine in the valley, is grown here. The bridge (*Untere Zollbrücke*, or *Tardis-Brücke*), by which the high-road crosses the Rhine, is the boundary between the cantons of St. Gallen and the Grisons. Above this bridge the *Landquart* falls into the Rhine, and is crossed by the train near (49½ M.) **Landquart** (**Hôtel Landquart*; Prättigau route, see p. 342). Towards the W., the barren *Grauhörner* (9341', see p. 339) rise in the background.

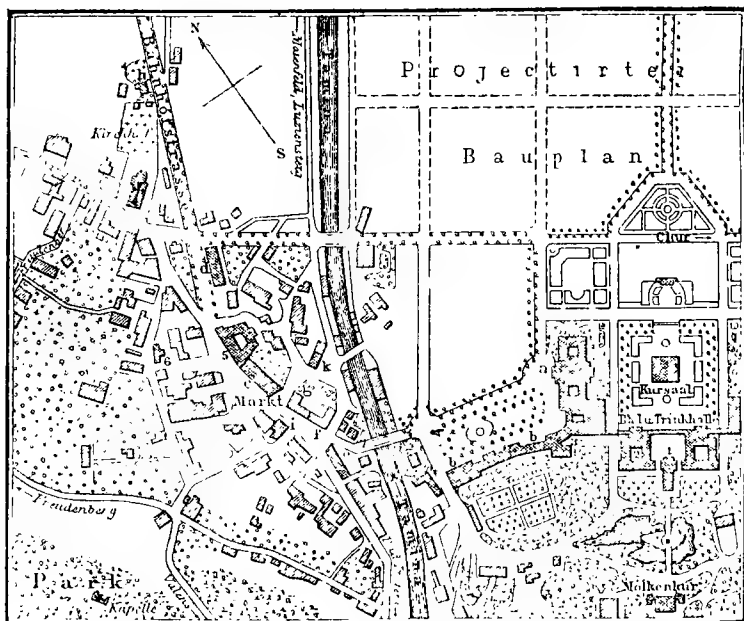
The district between Mayenfeld and Coire is remarkable for its fertility; its central point is *Zizers* (1863'; *Krone*), an ancient borough (near which is *Molinära*, a summer-residence and farm of the Bishop of Coire); but it has often suffered from inundations and deposits of stone brought by torrents. On the right the *Calanda* (9213') is conspicuous; on the wooded slopes at its base are the ruined castles of *Liechtenstein*, *Krottenstein*, and *Haldenstein*, with its dilapidated tower. At the foot of the last lies the village of that name, containing a well-preserved walled château.

59 M. **Coire** (Germ. *Chur*), see R. 90.

89. Ragatz and Pfäfers.

Comp. Map, p. 342.

Hotels. *QUELLENHOF (Pl. a) and *HOF RAGATZ (Pl. b), both belonging to Hr. Simon; R. 3-4, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4-5, L. & A. $1\frac{3}{4}$ fr., pension 9-13 fr., except in the height of the season; *TAMINA-HÔTEL (Pl. c), less expensive; SCHWEIZERHOF (Pl. d), R. $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$ -5 fr.; *KRONE (Pl. e), R. 2-3, D. 3, A. $\frac{3}{4}$ fr.; *BAYRISCHER HOF (formerly *Kraft*; Pl. f), R. 2, B. 1, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, L. & A. $\frac{3}{4}$, pension 6-7 fr.; *FREIECK (Pl. g); *HOTEL-PENSION LATTMANN; *FRIEDTHAL (or *Pension Fröhlich*, Pl. h); *POST, moderate; SCHÄFLE (Pl. i); BÄR (Pl. k), plain. — Near the station, *ROSENGARTEN, with three dépendances, moderate. — *PENSION WEISS, on the road to the Freudenberg. — *Cursaal Restaurant*, see below; *Hirsch and Rheinvilla, Bahnhof-Str.; Nussbaum, Churer-Str.; Löwe, with garden. — *Café Felsenkeller, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the town, on the way to the Freudenberg (p. 337). Buel and Restaurant Freudenberg, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the village, near the ruin of Freudenberg, with view. — **Post Office** (Pl. 6), near the Dorfbad. — **Telegraph Office** (Pl. 7), opposite the Krone.



Omnibus from the station to the village of Ragatz 75 c., trunk 25 c. — One-horse carr. from Ragatz to Pfäfers and back, with halt of 2 hrs., for 1-2 pers. 7, 3-4 pers. 10 fr., and fee.

Baths. The *Mühlbad* (Pl. 4), *Neubad* (Pl. 2), and *Helenenbad* (Pl. 3) are near the Kurhaus; *Dorfbad* (Pl. 5) in the Eisenbahn-Strasse, between the Schweizerhof and the Tamina Hôtel. The Neubad contains a large swimming-bath (temperature 84°; charge 2 fr. in the morning, 1 fr. in the afternoon; ladies 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ -11 $\frac{1}{2}$ a.m. and 4-6 p.m.) and single baths (2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.). Tickets at the office, to the left of the Hof Ragatz.

Visitors' Tax, from June to Sept., 3 fr. per week for each person.

Ragatz (1709'), a village with 1993 inhab., prettily situated on the impetuous *Tamīna*, which falls into the Rhine lower down, is a favourite watering-place and one of the most frequented spots in Switzerland (50,000 visitors annually, passing travellers included). The village first owed its importance to the construction of the Pfäfers road (see below) and of the conduit, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, conveying the mineral water thence to Hof Ragatz in 1838-40, but the handsome buildings recently erected give it almost the appearance of a town.

The chief rallying-points of the patients are the *Quellenhof* and the *Hof Ragatz* (the latter formerly a residence of the Abbots of Pfäfers, converted into a bath-house and hotel in 1840, and restored in 1876). In the *Kurgarten*, at the back of the Quellenhof, a band plays in the morning and afternoon. The open colonnade on the E. side affords a pleasing survey of the valley of the Rhine. There are also reading, assembly, and billiard rooms. The new bath-buildings and Trinkhalle are on the S.W. side. Beyond them are pleasure-grounds with a whey-cure establishment, etc.

In the *Cemetery*, by the E. wall, is the monument of the philosopher *Schelling* (d. at Ragatz in 1854). By the last houses (1 M.) on the road from the cemetery to Sargans, a path ascends to the left through vineyards to (10 min.) the ruined castle of *Freudenberg*, which affords a fine view of the Rheinthal. We return along the hill-side, between houses and gardens.

***Bad Pfäfers**, 525' above Ragatz, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant, is one of the most curious spots in Switzerland. It lies in the narrow gorge of the *Tamīna*, a glacier-torrent, on the brink of which the narrow but good carriage-road (driving not recommended) gradually ascends, flanked by sombre limestone cliffs, 500 to 800' high. A little beyond the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Schwattenfall Restaurant*, a steep path diverges to the left to the village of Pfäfers ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), crossing the Tamina by a wooden bridge. A few paces farther the road passes through a rocky gateway. The monastic-looking Bath House, built in 1704, lies wedged between precipices 600' high, and enjoys sunshine in the height of summer from 10 till 4 o'clock only. The accommodation is good, but plain. Very pleasant baths (1 fr.). This establishment is chiefly frequented by the less wealthy classes, and by invalids who prefer taking the waters near their source.

The abundant hot springs (97-100°), clear as crystal, and free from taste and smell, are impregnated with carbonate of lime, chloride of sodium, and magnesia, resembling those of Gastein and Wildbad in their composition. They rise about $\frac{1}{4}$ M. above the bath-house in the narrow and gloomy ****Gorge** (30-50' wide) of the wild Tamina. Tickets for the gorge and the springs (1 fr. each) are sold in the principal corridor of the bath-house. The wooden pathway to the springs, resting securely on the rock or on masonry, 30-40' above the torrent, leads between overhanging walls of rock, on the right bank of the Tamina, to the vaulted chamber (98' long) of

the NEW SPRING (to the left of the old), dating from '2nd Oct., 1860'. The atmosphere in this vault is like that of a hot vapour-bath, but there is nothing to see. This is one of the most curious spots among the Alps, surpassing the rival Gorge of Trient (p. 232), the rocks of which are inferior in boldness. The excursion from the Ragatz station to the springs and back takes 3 hrs. on foot, or 2 hrs. by carriage (7 fr., see above).

FROM THE BATHS TO THE VILLAGE OF PFÄFERS (1¼ hr.). The path ascends in windings on the left bank of the Tamina; after ¼ hr., by a finger-post, where the path to the right leads to Valens (see below), we descend to the left and (5 min.) cross the Tamina by a natural bridge, called the '*Beschluss*', situated 332' perpendicularly above the springs. We now ascend the path on the right bank, cut in steps, and slippery in rainy weather, to a (20 min.) meadow (*auberge*), where it divides: that to the right leading to Vättis (see below); to the left to the village of Pfäfers. By the latter we reach (10 min.) the Pfäfers and Vättis road, which we may again quit (10 min.) by a path to the right, leading us back to the road in ¼ hr., opposite the first house of the village.

The Village of Pfäfers (2690'; **Löwe*; **Taube*; *Adler*) lies on a hill, 2 M. to the S. of Ragatz. It is reached by a beautiful and shady road, the windings of which may be cut off by footpaths. On this road, near the ruin of Wartenstein (see below), is the **Restaurant & Pens. Wartenstein* (5 fr.), which commands a splendid view of the Rhine valley. The once rich and powerful *Benedictine Abbey* of Pfäfers was suppressed in 1838, and the abbey-buildings, erected in 1665, are now used as a lunatic asylum (*St. Pirminsberg*). The (¼ hr.) *Tabor*, a rocky hill to the N.E. of the abbey, affords a fine view of the Rhine valley, with the Falknis in the background, and the Churfürsten (p. 70) to the N.W. Below is the ruin of Wartenstein (see below), and adjoining it, to the right, the chapel of *St. George*.

EXCURSIONS FROM RAGATZ. (*Franz Gort* and *Fortun. Enderlin* of Mayenfeld are good guides for mountain-expeditions.) To the ruins of *Freudenberg*, see above. On the Sargans road, farther on, is the *Restaur. Buel*, with a fine view. — The *Guschenkopf* (2635'), a wooded hill immediately to the W. of Ragatz, rises on the right of the entrance to the Tamina Gorge. The hill is skirted by pleasant walks, on the S. side, passing the *Bild* (a chapel), and on the W. side (diverging to the left from the road to Freudenberg, before the '*Felsenkeller*'), by which the top is reached in 40 min. Fine view of Ragatz, the Rheintal, the mountains of Appenzell and the Prättigau, the Graue Hörner, and the Calanda. — To the ruin of Wartenstein (½ hr.) a path diverges to the left after ¾ M. from the road to the village of Pfäfers (see above), and ascends by steps cut in the rock; picturesque view. — To *Mayenfeld* (1½ M.), see p. 335; *St. Luziensteig* (by the direct footpath in 1 hr., road via Mayenfeld in 1½ hr.), see p. 335. — The *Prättigau*, see R. 91. — *Coire, Via Mala*, see pp. 340, 362.

The **Piz Alun* (4859'), 2 hrs. above the village of Pfäfers, is an excellent point of view. From Pfäfers through the wood to the pastures of the hamlet of *St. Margarethen* (4160'; where the inexperienced should engage a guide) 1 hr., last chalets ½ hr., then to the left, and lastly by steps cut in the rock to the (½ hr.) top.

To Valens (3018'; *Zum Frohsinn*) from Bad Pfäfers, ½ hr. (turning to the right at the finger-post mentioned above). On emerging from the wood, the path affords a striking view of the Tamina Valley, with the Calanda in the background to the left, and the Monte Luna and the Graue Hörner to the right. Below the church a path crosses the deep *Mühletobel* to (½ hr.) *Vasön*, situated among sunny meadows, whence the road

to Vättis (see below) is gained in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. — The ascent of the *Vasannenkopf* (6676'), a splendid point of view, is easy ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide advisable; Dav. or Joh. Rupp). From Valens across pastures to the *Alp Lasa* (6067') 3 hrs.; thence to the top $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. — The ascent of the *Monte Luna* (7927') 5 hrs. from Valens by Vasön and the *Alp Vindels*, will also repay the fatigue. — The ascent of *Piz Sol* (9341'), the highest of the *Graue Hörner*, is grand and interesting, but more laborious ($5\frac{1}{2}$ -6 hrs. from Valens).

FROM RAGATZ TO REICHENAU OVER THE KUNKELS PASS (7-8 hrs.). To (12 M.) *Vättis* a new road (two-horse carriage from Ragatz there and back 20-30 fr., a pleasant afternoon's trip); thence to Reichenau a mule-track (road in course of construction). The road ascends gradually from the village of Pfäfers, skirting the profound Tamina Valley, of which several picturesque glimpses are obtained. After $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. the footpath to the Baths of Pfäfers diverges to the right (see above); farther on, the road passes the hamlets of *Ragol* (opposite Valens) and *Vadura* (opposite Vasön, at the foot of Mte. Luna, see above), and skirts the precipitous slopes of the *Calanda*. The valley expands near (12 M.) *Vättis* (3107'; *Hôtel Tamina*; *Gemsi*; *Zur Lerche*), a solitary village near the mouth of the *Kalfeuser Thal* (p. 92), from which the Tamina bursts forth. (Route by *St. Martin* to the *Sardona Alp*, see p. 92.) The road terminates here. The bridle-path quits the Tamina, crosses the *Görbs-Bach* three times, and ascends, generally following the E. side of the valley. The chalets of the upper valley are collectively called *Kunkels*. On reaching the summit of the *Kunkels*, or *Foppa Pass* (4433'), we turn slightly to the left, to the corner of the pine-forest, and enter the defile of *La Foppa* (5 min. to the right of the path a superb view of the Rhine valley may be obtained); then a rugged and stony descent to *Tamins* (p. 351) and *Reichenau* (p. 350).

THE GRISONS.

The territory of the **Canton of the Grisons** (*Graubünden*), of which Coire is the capital, was under the sway of the Dukes of Swabia until 1268; it then became an independent province of the Germanic Empire and the residence of many of the nobility, including the Bishop of Coire, the Abbots of Disentis and Pfäfers, the Counts of Montfort, Werdenberg, and Mätsch, and the Barons of Vatz, Rhäzüns, Belmont, and Aspermont, whose ruined castles are still seen on the heights. The sanguinary feuds in which these nobles were continually engaged, and their oppressive treatment of their vassals were a source of much misery to the inhabitants of the district.

With a view to remedy their grievances, the people banded together on several occasions, and in 1396 formed the '*League of the House of God*' (*Bund des Gotteshauses*), of which the church of Coire was at the head; in 1424 the '*Upper*' or '*Grey League*' (*Obere* or *Graue Bund*) was formed, and between 1428 and 1436 the '*League of the Ten Jurisdictions*' [*Bund der Zehn Gerichte*; or *Lia da Ca* (*Casa*) *Dè*, *Lia Grischa*, *Lia dellas desch drethuras*]. These coalitions gave rise to the THREE LEAGUES (*Bünde*) of UPPER RHÆTIA, which established themselves in 1471. The two first allied themselves the same year with the Helvetic Confederation. Since 1803 the Grisons have formed a Swiss Canton, one of the most extensive (2736 sq. M., embracing more than one-sixth of the entire Swiss territory; 94,991 inhab.), and remarkable for the variety of its scenery, climate, productions, and languages, as well as for its national peculiarities and political constitution. The country consists of a complete network of mountains, about 150 valleys, and a great number of snow-clad peaks. Barren rocks are surrounded by luxuriant cultivation; wild deserts, where winter reigns during three-fourths of the year, lie amidst forests of chestnuts, under the deep blue sky of Italy.

Down to 1848 this canton was divided into 26 small and almost entirely independent republics, called *Hoch-Gerichte* (jurisdictions), which

were abolished by the new constitution. Three-fifths of the natives are Protestants, and two-fifths Roman Catholics, one-third of them speaking German, and two-thirds Romanic. Of the latter language there are two distinct dialects: the Ladin in the Engadine, the Albula, and Munster valleys (probably similar to the 'Latin' of the Roman peasants mentioned by Livy), and the Romance or Romanic, in the valleys of Disentis and Ilanz, in the Oberhalbstein, Schams, etc. The following epitaphs from Pontresina may be given as specimens of the language: '*Quia repositi nos chers genitori*' (here repose our dear parents). '*Naschietu ils 26 Avust 1831, mort ils 10 Schner 1850*' (he was born on 26th Aug. 1831 and died on 10th Jan. 1850). '*Alla memoria da nossa virtuosa ed ameda mamma, morta a Zurich ils 15 Avust 1871 nell' etad d'ans 63 ed seguond sia giavüsch sepulida quia il di 19 seguaind, inua gia reposaiva sia bun bap*' (to the memory of our virtuous and beloved mother, who died at Zurich on 15th Aug. 1871, at the age of 63, and according to her wish was buried here on the following 19th day, where already her good father reposed). This dialect is spoken generally amongst the people, but the German tongue is daily gaining ground, and is taught in the schools so successfully that the younger members of the community speak it more correctly than the inhabitants of German Switzerland. Under the rule of the Swabian princes all the country was Romanic. In the Tyrol, where Ladin was formerly general, it is now confined to the two valleys of Gröden and Enneberg. The Romanic literature formerly comprised about 100 works, for the most part of a religious character. Of late years it has been increased by a considerable number of educational works (grammar and dictionary by *Conrad, Carisch*, etc.). The *Ortografia et Ortœpia of Palioppi* has furnished the foundations for a scientific grammar of the language. In the valleys S. of the Alps, Italian is the prevailing tongue.

90. Coire.

Germ. Chur, Ital. Coira, Roman. Cuera.

Hotels. *STEINBOCK, on the Churwalden road, outside the town, R. & L. 2½-4, D. 4, A. ¾ fr.; *LUKMANIER, near the station, opposite the post-office, R. 3, D. 4, L. & A. 1¼, omn. 1 fr.; *WEISSES KREUZ; *STERN, R. 2-3, D. 3, A. ½ fr.; *ROTHER LÖWE, moderate; *SONNE, DREI KÖNIGE, 2nd class. — PENSION RHÄTIA.

Restaurants. *Zur Post; *Chalet, opposite the post-office, with garden; Calanda; Rhätia. — Beer at the Casino, adjoining the Rother Löwe; Löwenhof, near the market, etc.

Carriages let by J. C. Kuoni and others. Fixed tariff.

Wines. Valtellina (red, see p. 399), abundant and cheap (1-1½ fr. per bottle). Kompletter, grown near Malans (p. 336) in the valley of the Rhine, near the lower Zollbrücke, good but expensive. The 'Landwein', or ordinary wine of the country, of which the best is the *Herrschäftler*, is a good red wine, little inferior to Valtellina. Good wine at the *Hofkeller*, to the left in the Episcopal Court (also a few bedrooms), and at the auberges 'Zu den Rebieuten', and *Zum Süssen Winkel*.

Coire (1936'), the capital of the Canton of the Grisons, the *Curia Rhaetorum* of the later Roman empire, and since the 4th cent. the seat of a Bishop, is picturesquely situated on the banks of the *Plessur*, which falls into the Rhine 1½ M. from the town. Population 8753, of whom two-thirds are Protestants, residing in the lower town, while the rest are Roman Catholics, most of whom dwell in the *Bischöfliche Hof*, or 'Episcopal Court', the most interesting quarter of the town, surrounded with walls. Here is situated the episcopal *Cathedral of St. Lucius, part of which dates from the 8th cent. (sacristan 1 fr.; No. 15, to the right of the archway).

The PORTAL OF THE ENTRANCE COURT, with columns resting on lions, is very ancient; above is another lion, and on the columns are Apostles. The PORTAL OF THE CATHEDRAL, with its three projecting slender columns with graceful capitals, is Romanesque.

The INTERIOR is interesting owing to the succession of different styles it presents. The aisles are only about half the height of the nave. The pillars of the latter, strengthened by semi-columns, have bases adorned as was usual in the 12th cent. with leaves at the corners, and heads of animals, and have curious capitals of Corinthian tendency. The vaulting is pointed. SOUTH AISLE: *Sarcophagus of *Bishop Ortlieb de Brandis* (d. 1494). Altar-piece, a Madonna by *Stumm*, a pupil of Rubens. Tombstone of *Count de Buol-Schauenstein* (d. 1797), and opposite, that of his son (d. 1833). SOUTH TRANSEPT. 1st Altar: above it, *Herodias by Cranach*; in the centre a Madonna of *Rubens' School*; the side-pictures by the elder *Holbein* and his school. Reliquary of the 10th century. 2nd Altar: handsome ornamentation. Reliquary in the form of a Gothic church; in the arches Christ and the Apostles. Altar-piece, a Crucifixion and Saints, a work of the German School of the 15th century. CHOIR: *High-altar gilded and beautifully carved by *Jacob Russ* (1491). Stalls and a *Tabernacle of 1484 (the latter attributed to *Adam Kraft*). The CRUPT is a low chamber with flat ceiling and short columns of the 5th century. NORTH AISLE: 1st Altar, *St. Aloysius* by *A. Kauffmann*. Over the central altar, *Christ bearing the Cross, by *Dürer*. In the Sacristy is the rich *TREASURY, containing reliquaries, crucifixes, candelabra, vestments, etc.; reliquaries in chased copper (8th cent.); embroidered stuffs of the Saracenic period; fragments of silk dating from the time of Justinian; Christ and Peter on the sea; a miniature on lapis-lazuli by *C. Dolci*. The glass cabinets contain charters granted by *Charlemagne*, *Louis le Débonnaire*, *Lothaire*, etc. The Roman mosaic was found during the erection of the cantonal school.

In front of the Cathedral is a handsome modern Gothic *Fountain*, with statues of SS. *Lucius*, *Nicholas*, *Mary*, and *Francis*.

The **Episcopal Palace**, which adjoins the church, is also ancient. A passage on the upper floor contains good old mural paintings (*Death Dance*, after *Holbein*). The *Chapel*, one of the earliest Christian edifices in existence, lies to the N., within the walls of the ancient Roman tower of *Marsoel* ('*Mars in oculis*'), which is connected with the palace. This tower and another named *Spinoel* ('*Spina in oculis*') form the N. angles of the 'Hof'. An ancient tower to the N.W., with the adjacent wall, appear also to be of Roman origin. The names of these towers imply that the *Rhætians* were kept in subjection by the threats of their Roman conquerors.

Behind the cathedral is the *Monastery of St. Lucius*, converted into a seminary, and the *Cantonal School* (for both creeds).

The town itself contains few objects of interest. The *Church of St. Martin*, the *Government Buildings*, the *Hôtel-de-Ville*, and the *Hospital* founded by *Father Theodosius*, Superior of the *Capuchins*, are the chief buildings. Three windows of the *Council Chamber* in the *Town Hall* contain stained glass of the 16th century. The *Natural History Cabinet* is a collection of some merit.

ENVIRONS OF COIRE. The *Rosenhügel* (Restaur.) on the *Julier route*, reached in 10 min. from the bridge over the *Plessur*, with pleasant grounds, commands a fine survey of the town and the *Rheinthal*. The new '*Haldenanlagen*' on the *Schanfigg-Strasse* (p. 348) also afford a good view. On the second bend which this road takes towards the N. there are three finger-posts (the second path the best) indicating the ascent through wood to the (2 hrs.) *Mittenberg* (3628'), which commands an ex-

tensive view up the Rhine Valley to Ilanz and down to Jenins. A similar view is obtained from the *St. Luciuskapelle* (reached by following the Schanfigg road for 5 min. more, and then ascending to the left). — About 1 M. to the N.E. of the town (shadeless road through vineyards) is the *Lürlebad* (three inns, Voneschen's the best). — On the *Pizokel*, a wooded hill to the S. of Coire, on the E. side of which the Churwalden road ascends (p. 372), a pleasant forest-path leads to the (1½ hr.) *Schöneegg*. It diverges by the *Rosenhügel* to the W. from the first bend in the road, leading to a finger-post 'nach Schöneegg'. Fine view of the *Vorderrhein Valley*. Another picturesque path diverges from the same road 2 M. from Coire (finger-post), to the right, turning back, to the (¾ M.) *Känzli*, another charming point of view. Thence to the *Maiensässe* and the (2½ hrs.) *Spontisköpfe* (6361'), spurs of the ridge which runs to the S.W. from Coire towards the Schyn, parallel with the *Domleschg*. View of the *Schanfigg-Thal* as far as *Peist* (p. 348), and of the *Vorder-Rheinthal*. — The *Stätzerhorn* (8451'), the summit of the mountain running to the S.W. of Coire, see p. 372. — *Bad Passugg* (plain inn), with a chalybeate spring, containing soda and carbonic acid, lies 4 M. from Coire in the wild valley of the *Rabiusa*. A path leads from the *Todtengut* on the *Sand* to *Passugg*. Thence a footpath to (1¾ hr.) *Churwalden*; it ascends steeply from the inn, at first by steps; then to the right where the path divides, always following the course of the *Rabiusa*; lastly crossing it and turning to the left. — The *Calanda* (9213') may be ascended from *Haldenstein*, 3 M. to the N. of Coire, in 7 hrs. (fatiguing; guide necessary). Quarters for the night at the highest chalets, 2 hrs. below the summit. Magnificent view, which is still more striking when the ascent is made from *Vättis* (p. 339; 7-8 hrs.; more fatiguing). — The following excursion of 2½-3 days is recommended: in the afternoon by *Malix* to *Parpan* 3 hrs.; next morning ascend the *Stätzerhorn* in 3 hrs. (p. 372); descend to *Lenz*, *Alvaschein*, the *Schynstrasse*, the *Via Mala*, and return to *Reichenau*; in the afternoon by diligence to Coire.

91. From Landquart to Schuls over the Flüela Pass.

The Prättigau.

Comp. Map, p. 390.

57½ M. DILIGENCE to *Davos-Dörfli* (27½ M.) twice daily in 7 hrs. (9 fr. 90, coupé 12 fr. 65 c.); to *Schuls* in 14 hrs. (22 fr. 5, coupé 27 fr. 25 c.). One-horse carriage from *Landquart* to *Davos* 40, from *Davos* to *Schuls* 32 fr.; 'extra-post' with two horses from *Landquart* to *Davos-Dörfli* 74 fr. 60 c., to *Davos-Platz* 79 fr. 80 c.; from *Davos* to *Tarasp* 77 fr. 62 or 80 fr. 40 c. — This is the direct route from the *Rheinthal* (*Rorschach* and *Coire*) to the *Lower Engadine*.

The *Prättigau* ('meadow-valley'; Rom. *Val Partenz*) is a fertile and generally narrow valley, which yields abundance of fruit. At its mouth, and in other places, it is covered with stones deposited by the *Landquart*. Among the surrounding mountains are several snow-peaks. In its scattered dwellings it somewhat resembles *Canton Appenzell*, but its climate is milder and its soil more fertile. It is noted for its pasturage and fine cattle. Population (Prot.) about 10,000. German is spoken, but, as in the *Tyrol*, most of the villages have *Romanic* names, that language having once been spoken here. The *Rhaetikon* chain, to the N., culminating in the *Scesaplana* (p. 408), separates the *Prättigau* from the *Montavon* (p. 408).

The road from stat. *Landquart* (p. 335) to the *Prättigau* crosses (¼ M.) the high-road to *Coire*. (To the N.W. rise the *Churfürsten* and the *St. Luziensteig* between the *Fläscherberg* and the *Falknis*.) Beyond the (2 M.) inn *Zum Felsenbach* we cross the *Landquart*, and enter the *Klus*, a narrow gorge, ¾ M. long, the entrance to the *Prättigau*. On the projecting rocks are a few fragments of the castle of *Fragstein* (*Ferporta*), which once commanded the mouth of the





gorge. In 1799 the French had to make a *détour* in order to capture this defile, which was bravely defended by the peasants.

Beyond the Klus the valley expands. We next reach *Pardisla* (1981') and several other villages at short intervals.

Carriage-road hence to (3 M.) *Seewis* (2986'; **Pension Scesaplana*, 6-7fr.; **Kurhaus*, 4½-6½ fr.; *Pens. Walser*, plain), charmingly situated on the hill-side amidst rich pastures, and a pleasant summer resort. The poet Gaudenz de Salis-Seewis (d. 1834) is buried in the churchyard here. Pleasant walks to the *Tanzboden*, above the old château of the Salis family (now the town-house); to the *Maiensässe* or chalets of *Gällaplana* (25 min.) and *Matan* (¾ hr.); to *Fadära* (1 hr.). — The *Vilan* or *Augstenberg* (7802'; 3-4 hrs.; guide 5 fr.) commands a noble prospect. — Ascent of the *Scesaplana* (9738'; 6 hrs.; guide 14 fr.), by the *Alp Fasons* or the *Alp Palus*, fatiguing, but not unsafe (better from the *Lünersee*, p. 408). — Passage of the *Ca-vell-Joch* (7563') to the *Lüner See* 5 hrs. (guide 8 fr.), toilsome (comp. p. 408).

Near *Pardisla*, the pleasant *Valzeina* opens to the S. — From (1½ hr.) *Vorder-Valzeina* (3619'; *Kurhaus*, sheltered), the *Valzeiner Spitz* (4557'), commanding a fine view, may be easily reached in ¾ hr.

At *Schmitten* rises the ruined castle of *Solävers*. At (2 M.) *Grüsch* (2113'; **Krone*; *Rosengarten*), on the right, is a handsome house adorned with balconies and 'sgraffito' paintings, once the mansion of the Salis-Grüsch family, and now a parsonage and school. Large bulwarks were constructed across the valley in 1847 and 1848 with a view to reclaim the land devastated by the Landquart.

7 M. *Schiers* (2257'; **Post*), 2 M. from *Grüsch*. On 24th April, 1622, the villagers defeated the Austrians in the churchyard. The women, who had chiefly contributed to the victory, were rewarded with the privilege of first receiving the sacrament, which they still enjoy.

Over the *Schweizerthor* (7120') or the *Drusenthor* (7822') to (10-11 hrs.) *Schrums*, see p. 408 (both toilsome, and rarely traversed). — Ascent of the *Kreuz* (7218') by *Faiauna* and *Stälserberg*, in 2½ hrs., interesting.

The road crosses (¾ M.) to the left bank of the river, which it follows through the narrowing valley to (3 M.) *Jenatz* (2462'; *Post*; *Krone*) and (1 M.) *Fideriser Au* (*Niggli*, plain).

At the *Village of Fideris* (2959'), on the hill, 1 M. from the high-road, stands a monument to the judge *Schneider*, the 'Hofer' of the *Vorarlberg*, erected by the Archduke John. To the S. of the village is a large inn, the property of the owner of the baths, with several pensions, and 2 M. beyond them are the *Baths of Fideris* (3464'), situated in a gorge. The waters, which contain carbonate of soda and carbonic acid gas, are beneficial in pulmonary complaints, and resemble those of *St. Moritz*, but are less powerful (R. 2-3½ fr., D. 2 fr. 70 c., board 4½ fr.). From the high-road to the village of *Fideris* a carriage-road, thence to the *Baths* a road practicable for light vehicles only.

From *Fideriser Au* the road follows the *Landquart* through a magnificent rocky and wooded gorge. To the left, high above, lies the hamlet of *Putz*, with the ruin of *Castels*, once the residence of the Austrian governors, destroyed by the Swiss in 1622. From a pine-clad hill to the right peeps down the ruined castle of *Strahlegg*. The road crosses the *Landquart* to the hamlet of *Dalfazza*, belonging to the parish of *Luzern* higher up, and (2¼ M.) —

14 M. *Küblis* (2697'; **Krone*; *Steinbock*), a pleasant village.

FROM KÜBLIS to the MONTAVON an easy route crosses the *St. Antonien-Joch* (7848'), 8 hrs. to *Gallenkirch*. From the village of (3 hrs.) *St. An-*

tönien (4660'; Inn) the **Sulzfluh* (9324'), with magnificent view, may be ascended in 4-5 hrs. (trying; guide necessary). — To Schruns over the *Partnun Pass* (*Pass im Graben*, 7283'), 7-8 hrs., or over the *Plassegggen-Joch* (7093'), 8 hrs.; neither difficult. On the *Partnauer Staffel*, 1½ hr. above St. Antonien, is the beautifully-situated **Hôtel-Pension Sulzfluh* (5866').

The road now begins to ascend. It skirts the N. slope of the mountain, crosses several valleys with waterfalls, and leads by (1½ M.) *Saas* (3255') and (2 M.) *Mezza Selva* (3445'; **Hotel and Pension Mezzaselva*, moderate), the post-station for the opposite village of *Serneus*, to (3 M.) *Klosters* (see below). From the last height, we obtain a fine survey of the Prättigau, with the beautifully vaulted *Silvretta Glacier* terminating the valley to the E.; on the right are the *Roggenhorn* (9505') and the *Gatschäfer* (8770').

The pedestrian should leave the high-road beyond *Mezza Selva* (see above), and descend the new road to (1 M.) the *Baths of Serneus* (3232'; **Kurhaus*, moderate, travellers also received), the sulphur-water of which enjoys a high local repute. The route from the baths to (3 M.) *Klosters* crosses both arms of the Landquart (1 M.), and turns to the right, traversing beautiful meadows and ascending gradually by the stream.

20½ M. *Klosters* (3954') consists of four hamlets, *Ueberm Bach*, *Dörfli* (**Kurhaus Klosters-Dörfli*, pens. 5½-9 fr.), *Am Platz*, and *Bei der Brücke*. *Am Platz* contains the church and several hotels. (On this side of the bridge: **Hôtel-Pens. Brosi*, well situated, 5-7 fr.; **Vereina and Pens. Florin*, 4½-5 fr. — Beyond the bridge: **Kurhaus Klosters*, or *Hôtel Silvretta*, R. 3-4, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 6-10 fr.; *Rössli*, unpretending, R. 1 fr.)

EXCURSIONS. The ascent of the *Casanna-Spitz* (8405'), 3¼-4 hrs., is interesting, but the last part of it requires a steady head (guide 7 fr.). The *Canardhorn* (8553'), 4½-5 hrs., is easy (guide 7 fr.). More laborious are the *Ungeheuerhorn* (9843'; 4 hrs. from the Vereina-Alp, guide 20 fr.; see below), and the *Plattenhörner* (highest peak 10,587'; 5 hrs. from Vereina; guide 22 fr.). — The *Silvrettahorn* (10,656') which may be reached from the club-hut (see below) in 4 hrs., presents no difficulty to experts, and commands a striking view.

FROM KLOSTERS TO THE LOWER ENGADINE several passes cross the Silvretta-chain, all of which require guides (*Chr. Jann*, *Chr. Jegen*, and *Ant. Schlegel* are recommended). The easiest of these is the *Vereina Pass* (9 hrs. from Klosters to Sus; guide 12 fr.). The narrow road ascends the right bank of the Landquart, which is formed by the confluence of the *Sardasca* and *Vereina*, 1½ hr. above Klosters, and leads by *Monbiel* to (1½ hr.) the *Pardenn Alp*. From this point we follow a bridle-path to the right, cross the *Sardasca* to the *Nowai Alp*, and ascend the *Vereina Valley*, passing the *Stutzalp* (6158') and the mouth of the *Vernela Valley* (see below), to the (2 hrs.) *Alp Fremd-Vereina* (6437'), where the valley divides into the *Jörithal* to the right and the *Süser-Thal* to the left. Our route ascends the latter to the (2½ hrs.) pass of *Val Torta*, or *Vereina Pass* (8725'), traverses the snow to the left of the *Hörnli*, and descends rapidly thence through the *Val Sagliains* to (3 hrs.) *Süs* (p. 392). Or, at the upper end of the Süser Thal, we may turn to the right to the *Fless Pass* (8133') and descend thence through the *Val Fless* into the *Susasca Valley*, reaching the *Fluela* road (p. 345) 3 M. above *Sus*. A third route leads from Vereina through the *Jörithal* (see above) and across the *Jöri-Fless Pass* to the *Val Fless* and the *Fluela* road.

A more difficult route is the *Vernela Pass* (10-11 hrs. to Lavin; guide 12 fr.). The path gradually ascends the *Vernela Valley* (at the entrance, the cavern of *Baretto Balma*, 6430'), to the *Piller Gletscher*; then a toilsome ascent on the ice to the (6-7 hrs.) pass (*Laviner Joch* or *Fuorcla Zadrell*, 9131'). Steep descent into the *Val Lavinuoz*, to *Marangun*, the highest Alp,

and along the base of the precipices of the *Piz Linard* by the *Alp da Mezz* and *Alp da Doura* to *Lavin* (p. 392).

Over the *Silvretta Pass* (9928') to *Guarda* (11-12 hrs.; guide 16 fr.), a long glacier-expedition, but presenting no serious difficulty to experts. Road to *Pardenn*, see above; through the *Sardasca Valley* to the (3 hrs.) chalets of *Sardasca* and the (2 hrs.) well-built *Silvretta Club Hut* (about 7480') on the *Medje-Kopf* (8225'), close to the *Silvretta Glacier*. (On a mass of rock a few minutes below it, is placed a white marble slab in memory of Ferd. David, a distinguished musician of Leipzig, who died at *Klosters* in 1873.) We then ascend the crevassed glacier to the (3 hrs.) pass, which lies to the W. of the *Signalhorn* (10,521'), skirt the *Kleine Piz Buin* (10,709'), and finally descend the steep and troublesome *Plan-Rai* glacier and through the *Val Tuoi* to (3½-4 hrs.) *Guarda* (p. 393).

From *Klosters* to *Guarda* over the *Verstanklathor* or the *Tiatscha Pass* (*Fuorcla del Confín*), 12 hrs., both very trying, and suitable for adepts only.

The high-road to *Davos* (one-horse carriage to *Davos-Platz*, 8½ M., in 2½ hrs., 10 fr.) now quits the *Landquart*, and in a long bend (which pedestrians may avoid by a short-cut) ascends the *Klostersche Stütz*, a wooded hill separating the *Prättigau* from the district of *Davos*. At (3 M.) *Unter-Laret* (4954'; *Zum Schwarzen-see*, rustic), a group of chalets in a meadow, is the small *Schwarze See*; (1 M.) *Ober-Laret*; (¾ M.) *St. Wolfgang* (*Hôtel *Davos-Kulm*, pens. 5 fr.), at the top of the pass (5338'). The road then gradually descends through wood, passing (¾ M.) a few chalets on the left, and skirting the bank of the green *Davoser See* (5121'; 1¼ M. long), a lake abounding in fish, and drained by the *Davoser Landwasser*. At the S. end of the lake, ¼ M. farther, is —

27½ M. **Davos-Dörfli** (p. 346), where diligence-passengers dine. — To *Davos-Platz*, see p. 346.

The *Fluela* road crosses the *Landwasser* (to the right, at the head of the *Dischma Valley*, rises the beautiful *Piz Vadred*, 10,610'), and ascends the sequestered *Fluela Valley*, on the right bank of the *Fluela*, at first traversing wood. Passing the (4½ M.) inn *Zur Alpenrose* and (1½ M.) the *Hotel zur Alpenglöcke* (formerly *Tschuggen*, 6370'), we reach the bleak and barren upper part of the valley, bounded by precipitous mountains. (The old bridle-path cuts off the windings of the road.) At the (4½ M.) summit of the —

38 M. **Fluela Pass** (7890'; **Fluela Hospice*, R. 2, D. 4 fr.) the road passes between two lakes, the first of which, on the right, contains muddy glacier-water, the other on the left clear spring-water. To the N. of the pass rises the *Weisshorn* (10,185'), to the S. the *Schwarzhorn* (10,338').

The ascent of the **Schwarzhorn* (10,338'; 3-3½ hrs., guide necessary) is not difficult, and amply repays the fatigue. We descend the road to the E. for 1 M., and ascend the stony slopes to the right to the entrance of the valley coming down from the *Schwarzhorn*, and then the grassy slopes on the left side. We next mount rock-strewn slopes to the highest basin of the valley, into which the *Schwarzhorn Glacier* falls, cross the latter to the foot of the mountain, and ascend its steep arête to the summit, which commands an imposing panorama. The most conspicuous points from S. to W. are the *Piz Vadred*, beyond which are the *Bernina*, *Piz Dosde*, etc.; *Piz Kesch*, *Piz d'Aëla*, *Tinzenhorn*, *Piz St. Michel*; *Lenzerhorn*, *Tödi*, *Glärnisch*, *Sentis*, *Scesaplana*, in the foreground the *Silvretta*, the *Oetzthaler*

Ferner, Piz Lischan, Pisoc, Ortler; then the valleys of Fluela, Dischma, Davos, and the Lower Engadine with Ardetz and the château of Taraasp.

The road descends the rock-strewn valley in windings, and crosses the *Susasca* at the stone hut of *Chant Suras*. To the right opens the dreary *Val Grialetsch*; in the background rises the jagged *Piz Vadred* (10,610'), with the extensive *Grialetsch Glacier*. Farther on are the slopes of the *Piz Murteröl* (9816') and *Piz del Ras* (9961'). The road crosses a torrent from the *Val Fless* (p. 344) on the left. Fine retrospect of the glacier-girt Schwarzhorn (see above). Farther down, the road crosses to the right side of the valley and leads through a gallery, beyond which Sûs, with its ruined castle on a larch-clad hill, becomes visible in the valley, with the three-peaked *Piz Mezdi* (p. 392) rising above it. It then winds down to —

44½ M. Sûs (p. 392); thence to (57½ M.) **Schuls**, see R. 103.

92. From Davos-Dörfli to Coire viâ Lenz

(*Landwasser Route*).

Comp. Map, p. 390.

36 M. **DILIGENCE** daily in 8 (from Coire to Davos-Dörfli 8¾) hrs.; 14 fr. 50, coupé 17 fr. 40c. — **EXTRA-POST**, with two horses, from Coire to Davos-Platz 105 fr. 40 c., to Davos-Dörfli 111 fr. 10 c., or through the Schyn Pass 130 fr. 20 c. or 135 fr. 90 c. — One-horse carriage from Coire to Davos by Wiesen 45, two-horse 90 fr. — The new **LANDWASSER ROAD**, completed in 1873, is one of the most interesting among the Alps, both on account of the scenery it passes through and the difficulties of construction which have been successfully overcome.

The district of **Davos** (Rom. *Tavau*), a lofty Alpine valley, about 8 M. long, with 1800 inhab. (Prot.), consists of pastures and a few corn-fields, sprinkled with cottages and chalets. It is enclosed by wooded mountains, and watered by the *Landwasser*. The five churches of the valley form centres for the hamlets of *Dörfli*, *Am Platz* (or *St. Johann am Platz*), *Frauenkirch*, *Glaris*, and, in a lateral valley, *Monstein*. Down to 1848 the district formed one of the 26 sovereign jurisdictions of the Grisons (p. 339). The inhabitants are said to have been originally immigrants from the Valais, of Gothic race, who settled here in the 13th century.

Davos-Dörfli (5120'; **Kurhaus Davos-Dörfli*, pens. 5-7 fr., well fitted up, and sheltered; **Hôtel Fluela*, R. 1½, D. 3fr.; *Pens. Bellevue*, well spoken of) is charmingly situated at the base of the *Schwarzhorn* (8924'), opposite the mouths of the Fluela and Dischma valleys. At the head of the latter is seen the Scaletta glacier with the *Piz Vadred* (p. 345), and the Schwarzhorn (p. 345) on the left.

Pleasant walk to the *Davoser-See* (¼ hr.), with promenades on its E. bank. The *Weissfuh* (9262'; ascended viâ *Meierhof* in 4½ hrs.; guide advisable) is an excellent point of view. To the N. of it rises the wild *Schwarzhorn* (8786'), ascended from St. Wolfgang (p. 345) by the bleak *Todtenalp* in 3½ hrs. (guide necessary).

1½ M. **Davos am Platz** (5105'). — **KURHAUS DAVOS*; **HÔTEL PENSION BUOL*; **HÔTEL BELVEDERE*. pens. 5-10 fr.: **HÔTEL RHÄTIA*, 6½-10 fr.; **HÔTEL STRELA*; **SCHWEIZERHOF*; *HÔTEL-PENS. SCHÖNENGRUND*; **POST*; *QUELLENHOF*; *RATHHAUS*, moderate; *PENS. WALDHAUS*; *VILLA EISENLOHR*. — *Visitors' Tax* 1½ fr. per week. — The *Fridericianum* is a school for boys with delicate chests (*Dr. Perthes*). — *Carriages*. With one horse, to Davos-Dörfli 3 fr., with two horses 5½ fr.; to Spinabad and Glaris 6 or 12, Schwarzsee 7 or 13, Tschuggen 8 or 15, Klosters or

Hoffnungssau 10 or 18, Fluela Hospice 12 or 22, Wiesen 15 or 28, Tiefenkasten 25 or 45, Thusis 35 or 65, Landquart 26 or 60, Coire and Ragatz 35 or 65, Tarasp 32 or 60, Samaden 45 or 80, Pontresina 50 or 90 fr. — Guides: A. Mettler, E. Michel, L. Ardüser.

Davos am Platz, or *St. Johann am Platz*, the capital of the district and of the ancient confederacy of the ten jurisdictions, with picturesque houses scattered among the meadows, has lately become a favourite summer and winter resort of consumptive patients. It is sheltered by lofty mountains from the N. and E. winds, and the air is remarkably pure and dry. The hall of the handsome *Rathhaus* (*Restaurant on the ground-floor) contains interesting stained glass and other curiosities.

WALKS. To the *Stein* (restaurant), above *Hôtel Buol*, a fine point of view, 20 min. — To the *Waldhaus*, at the entrance to the *Dischmatal*, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. — To *Davos-Dörfl* and the *Davoser See* (see above), 1 hr. — *Gemsjäger*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., and waterfalls in the *Alberti-Tobel*, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. — *Schatzalp* (auberge), $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; *Strela-Alp*, *Grüne Alp*, and *Ischa-Alp*, each $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. — To *Frauenkirch*, 1 hr.; the baths of *Clavadel*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., etc. — ASCENTS (guides, see above). The *Schiahorn* (8924'), by the *Strela Pass* in 4 hrs. (guide 7 fr.); easy and interesting. — *Alteingrat* (7808'), by *Glaris* in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (guide 8 fr.); and easily ascended from *Wiesen* also (p. 348). — **Schwarzhorn* (10,338'), from the *Fluela Pass* in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (guide 10 fr.), see p. 345. — *Pischa* (9787'), by *Tschuggen* in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (guide 10 fr.), an interesting glacier-expedition. — *Hoch-Ducan* (10,082'), from *Sertig-Dörfl* in 5 hrs. (guide 20 fr.), difficult and very fatiguing.

FROM DAVOS TO THE UPPER ENGADINE the direct route is over the *Scaletta Pass* (8592'). From *Davos-Dörfl* we follow the high-road to *Davos-Platz* for a few hundred paces, turn to the left into the *Dischma Valley*, and reach (2 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.) the inn *Im Dürrenboden* (6644'), where we obtain a fine view of the *Scaletta Glacier*. To the left rises the *Schwarzhorn* (10,338'), which may be ascended hence in 4 hrs. (better from the *Fluela Pass*, p. 341). The rough, stony path ascends in 2 hrs. more to the *Pass* (8592'), lying between the *Kühthalphorn* (10,125') and the *Scaletta Glacier*. A hut affords shelter; view limited. The descent, very precipitous at places, is rendered interesting by waterfalls and views of the lateral valleys with their glaciers. The path traverses the *Alp Fontana* (7211'), and leads through the *Val Sulsanna* to (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Sulsanna* (poor inn) and ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Capella* in the *Innthal*; then to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Scanfs* and (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Zuz* (p. 336). The walk from *Davos-Dörfl* to *Zuz* thus takes about 9 hours. By spending the night at the poor inn of *Dürrenboden*, the traveller may cross the pass and reach *Pontresina* (p. 334) the same day.

FROM DAVOS TO BERGÜN by a bridle-path over the *Sertig Pass* (7 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), an interesting walk (guide unnecessary). About 1 M. to the S. of *Davos-Platz* the road diverges from the *Frauenkirch* road to the left, crosses the *Landwasser*, enters the pretty, wooded *Sertig-Thal*, and leads past the small sulphur-bath of *Clavadel* (pens. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.) and numerous scattered farm-houses to (4 M.) *Sertig-Dörfl* (6102'), with the church of the valley and a rustic Inn. Above the village ('Hinter den Ecken') the valley divides into the *Ducan-Thal* to the right, through which a fatiguing route leads over the *Ducan Pass* (8766') to *Filisur*, and the *Kühthalphorn* to the left, through which the bridle-path now ascends to the (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Sertig Pass* (8481'), lying between the *Kühthalphorn* (see above) and the *Hoch-Ducan* (10,082'). Fine view of the *Porchabella Glacier* and *Piz Kesch* (11,211') towards the S. The path then descends to the right past the *Raveisch Lakes* to the chalets of *Chiavavot* (6106'), and through the *Val Tuors* to (3 hrs.) *Bergün* (p. 371); or we may descend to the left to the (1 hr.) *Alp Fontana* (see above) and through the *Val Sulsanna* to (4 hrs.) *Scanfs* (p. 391).

FROM DAVOS TO COIRE over the *Strela Pass* (7799') 9-10 hrs., bridle-path to *Langwies* (guide unnecessary); thence to *Coire* a new carriage-road (diligence daily in 2 $\frac{3}{4}$, ascent 4 hrs.; 3 fr. 75 c.). From *Davos-Platz* the path

ascends steeply to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) pass, lying between the *Schiahorn* (8924'), and the *Küpfenstuh* (8668'), and affording a superb view, and descends on the right bank of the *Plessur* by *Schmitten* to (2 hrs.) *Langwies* (4519'; *Pens. Mattli, 5-6 fr.), the largest village in the *Schanfigg-Thal*. To the S. opens the *Arosa-Thal*, in which (3 hrs.) lies the picturesque village of *Arosa* (6207'; rustic Inn), whence the *Aroser Rothhorn* (9794'), a splendid point of view, may be ascended in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours. The route then runs high up on the N. slopes of the *Schanfigg-Thal*, traversing several deep ravines, and leads by *Peist*, *St. Peter*, *Castiel* (Post), *Calfreisen*, and *Maladers* to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Coire* (p. 340).

Below Davos are several torrents with their broad stony deposits. The road follows the right side of the valley, which is sprinkled with houses and chalets. Before us rises the tooth-like *Tinzenhorn*. ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Frauenkirch* (Post), with a picturesquely situated old church, is protected from avalanches by a bulwark. To the left opens the *Sertig-Thal*, containing the baths of *Clavadel* (see above). The valley contracts. The road crosses the *Landwasser* near the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Spinabad*, a small sulphur-bath (good, though plain) prettily situated amidst pines, and passes ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Glaris* (Post), scattered on the meadows of the right bank. It then leads through the picturesque, wooded valley, on the left bank of the stream, in the direction of the *Piz St. Michél* (p. 370), to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Schmelzboden Hoffnungsau* (Inn), a foundry disused since 1847. To the right rise the precipitous pine-clad and stony slopes of the *Züge*.

Below the foundry the valley contracts to a wild gorge, through the perpendicular rocks of which the new road is constructed. The old road to Wiesen (*Zügenstrasse*), now in disrepair, crosses the *Landwasser* to the right. The new road follows the left bank for $\frac{3}{4}$ M. more, leads through a tunnel and an avalanche-gallery, and crosses to the right bank, the perpendicular rocks of which it soon begins to ascend. Three more tunnels and another avalanche-gallery. The **Bärentritt*, a projecting platform on the road-side, affords a striking view of the grand and wild valley, into which the *Sägetobel* fall, 105' high, is precipitated on the right. The road crosses two bridges, and ascends in long windings to (3 M.) —

$12\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Wiesen**, Rom. *Tain* (4771'; **Hôtel-Pension Bellevue*; **Hôtel Pens. Pulmy*; pens. 4-7 fr. at both), on the sunny S. slope of the *Rothhornstock*, high above the *Landwasser*, sheltered from the N. and N.E. winds, and a favourite resort of patients with pulmonary and nervous complaints. Abundance of walks; pleasant larch-woods in the vicinity. To the S., beyond the deep gorge of the *Landwasser*, on the green pastures far above it, lies *Jenisberg*, on the slope of the *Stulsergrat* (8390'). Farther distant are the huge *Tinzenhorn* (10,278') and the *Piz St. Michél* (10,374').

*WALKS. To the *Tiefentobel* (see below). 20 min.; the road commands a beautiful view of the *Tinzenhorn*, the *Piz Michel*, and the *Piz d'Aela* (10,894'); farther on is (40 min.) *Schmitten*. Beyond the *Tiefentobel* we may descend to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Bodmen*, with its ruinous houses; a pleasant forest-path leads thence into the gorge of the *Landwasser*, to the *Theerhütte*, and to the *Leitboden* (20 min.); crossing the stream, we may then either return to the left to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Wiesen*, or proceed to the right

through fine larch-forest interspersed with pleasant glades to (1 hr.) *Filisur* (p. 366). — To the (35 min.) **Jenisberg Bridge*, 273' above the Landquart. A few paces to the left, before reaching the bridge, we obtain a fine view of the *Känzeli Waterfall*. From the bridge a steep ascent to (1 hr.) *Jenisberg* (5010'); then by a path, very rough at places, high above the *Zügenstrasse*, with fine views of the Davos valley, to the (1¼ hr.) *Hoffnungssau* (see above). — To the (¾ hr.) **Bärentritt*, and by the romantic *Zügenstrasse* to the *Hoffnungssau* foundry and to *Davos* (see above). — By the old Davos road (see above), passing the *Brückentobel*, *Mühletobel*, *Sägetobel*, and *Steigtobel*, to the (1½ hr.) *Steighalde*, an open pasture with an extensive view. (On the right, below the path, is the middle *Sägetobel Waterfall*, which deserves a visit.) — The *Wiesener Alp* (reached by a good forest-path in 1½ hr.) is a good point of view; a finer is the **Sandhubel* (9076'), ascended from the Alp without difficulty in 3 hrs. (riding practicable).

About 1 M. beyond Wiesen the road crosses the profound *Tiefentobel* by a stone bridge, above which there is a large avalanche bulwark, and passes through another tunnel. The conspicuous church of (2 M.) *Schmitten*, Roman. *Ferrêra* (4347'; *Adler*; *Kreuz*; *Krone*), situated on a grassy hill, now becomes visible. Below the village the *Albula* unites with the Landwasser.

Pedestrians bound for *Filisur* (p. 370) may follow the footpath to the right, past the church. Outside the village it turns to the right (the less trodden path) by a dilapidated house, and then descends rapidly to the (35 min.) bridge across the Davoser Landwasser between *Bad Alveneu* and *Filisur* (p. 370).

On the road to the village of (1½ M.) *Alveneu* (4344') we obtain a pleasant view to the S.E. into the upper part of the valley of the *Albula*, which is separated from that of the Landwasser by the *Stulsergrat* (8389'). In the background rises the *Albulahorn* (*Piz Uertsch*, 10,738'). Beyond *Alveneu* the road follows the top of the hill for a short distance, and then descends by a long curve into the large *Crapaneira-Tobel*, where it divides. [The road to *Tiefenkasten* (used also by the *Albula* diligence, see R. 99) descends to *Bad Alveneu* (p. 370) in the *Albula* valley, and leads by *Surava* to (5½ M.) *Tiefenkasten* (p. 373), 10 M. from Wiesen.] The road to *Coire* continues to follow the hill-side, and crosses a covered wooden bridge at the base of the picturesque ruin of *Belfort*, several stories of which are still standing on an almost inaccessible rock. This stronghold, which the Swabians destroyed in 1499, has given its name to the jurisdiction of *Belfort*. The road next passes (3 M.) *Brienz* (3713'), and (2 M.) *Lenz* (p. 372); thence to *Churwalden* and (14 M.) *Coire*, 36 M. from *Davos-Dörfli*, see R. 99.

93. From Coire to Andermatt. Oberalp.

Comp. also Map, p. 128.

59 M. DILIGENCE (22 fr. 75, coupé 27 fr. 50 c.) once daily in 13½ hrs., starting from *Coire* at 5.15 a.m., arriving at *Disentis* at 1.55 p.m. (½ hr. halt for dinner), and at *Andermatt* at 6.55 p.m. From *Andermatt* to *Coire* at 6 a.m., arriving at *Disentis* at 10.15, at *Ilanz* at 1.10 (½ hr. halt for dinner), and at *Coire* at 6.20 p.m. — A second diligence starts daily from *Coire* for *Disentis* at 10.30 a.m., arriving at 7.15 p.m.; it returns from *Disentis* at 5 a.m. and reaches *Coire* at 12.20 p.m. —

EXTRA-POST with two horses from Coire to Andermatt 157 fr., with three horses 215 fr. — CARRIAGE with one horse from Coire to Reichenau 6, to Flims 16, to Ilanz 25, Disentis 45 fr.; from Ilanz to Reichenau 16 fr.; with two horses to Reichenau 12, Flims 25, Ilanz 45, Disentis 80, Andermatt (or Hospenthal) 135 fr.

The **Vorder-Rheinthal** is one of the most beautiful valleys in Switzerland. Between Reichenau and Disentis, where there are numerous castles, it is remarkably picturesque, especially when seen by travellers descending the valley. The new road, constructed chiefly from military considerations, in order to connect the Vorder-Rhein Valley with the valleys of the Reuss and Rhone, was completed in 1864.

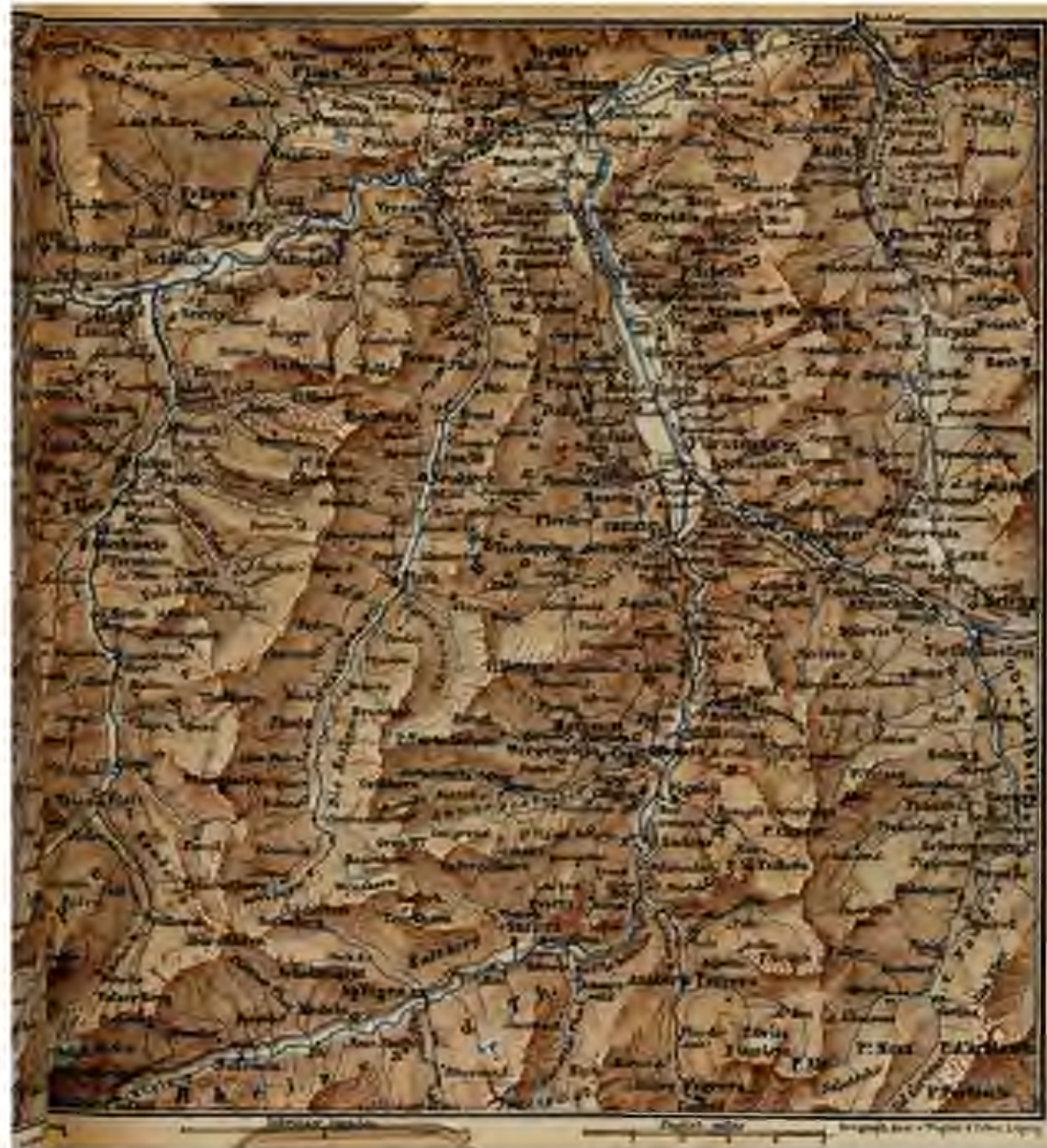
Coire, see p. 340. Beyond the bridge over the Plessur the road diverges to the right, passing the *Hosang'sche Stiftung* (an orphan-asylum). The scenery is uninteresting as far as Reichenau. Beyond the Rhine, at the foot of the *Calanda* (p. 335), lies the village of *Felsberg*, which is menaced with a fate similar to that of Goldau (p. 119). Part of the rock fell in 1850. The road passes through the large village of (4 M.) **Ems**, Rom. *Domat* (1880), near the scanty ruins of the ancient castle of *Oberems*. The mounds of earth here and around Reichenau are probably remains of an ancient moraine. (A footpath diverging from the road to the left above Ems, entering the forest, and leading on the right bank of the Rhine to *Rothensbrunnen* and *Thusis*, p. 361, is 1 hr. shorter than the high-road, but extremely rough.) Near Reichenau the road crosses the Rhine by a temporary wooden bridge, the old covered bridge having been destroyed by fire in 1880. A new iron bridge is being constructed.

6 M. **Reichenau** (1936'; **Adler*, moderate), a small village, lies at the confluence of the *Vorder-Rhein* and the *Hinter-Rhein*. The best view of the rivers is obtained from a pavilion in the garden of *M. de Planta*. At their junction, the *Vorder-Rhein*, in spite of its superior volume, is driven back by the boisterous *Hinter-Rhein*, which descends from the *Bernardino*. On the W. the snow-clad *Brigelser Horn* (p. 353) towers above the mountains of the Oberland. The pleasant garden is open to the public (time to see it during the halt of the diligence). The *Château*, opposite the entrance to the garden, erected by the Bishops of *Coire*, and named by them after the Abbey of Reichenau on the Lake of *Constance* (p. 49), is now the property of *M. A. v. Planta*. In 1794 *Louis Philippe* sought refuge here under the name of *Chabaud*, and several memorials of his visit still exist (fee 1 fr.).

From Reichenau to *Thusis* (*Via Mala*), and by the *Splügen* to *Colico*, see p. 360; by the *S. Bernardino* to *Bellinzona*, see R. 97. — *Schyn Road* from *Thusis* to *Tiefenkasten*, see p. 361; *Kunkels Pass* to *Ragatz*, see p. 340.

FROM REICHENAU TO ILANZ a shorter road (12 M.) leads on the right bank of the Rhine, by *Bonaduz* (p. 360). Opposite *Degiacomi's Inn* we follow the road to the W. across the meadows. On entering the wood (*Flies*) we turn to the left and ascend to a height (3150') where three roads diverge. We descend to the right in numerous windings through beautiful wood to the bridge (2392') over the *Versamer Tobel*, 260' above the *Safenbach* or *Rabusa*. Ascending through beautiful pine-forest, we next reach (1½ hr.) the charmingly situated *Versam* (2982'; Joos, plain), and cross a wooded height, passing a spring impregnated with iodine, to (40 min.) *Carreia*. The road then leads through a ravine to (½ hr.) *Va-*





lendas (2700'; Krone, rustic) and (1 hr.) *Kästris* (2382'), and crosses the Rhine to (1/2 hr.) *Ilanz*.

Through the *Safer-Thal*, a valley rarely visited, a new road leads from Versam to the S. to (12 M.) *Safen-Platz* (4255'; Inn), with a fine fall of the *Carnusa*. A bridle-path leads thence over the large *Camana-Alp* to *Thalkirch* and the (2 1/2 hrs.) *Curtnätscherhof* (5907') at the head of the valley, with a splendid waterfall. Then a steep ascent to the (2 hrs.) pass of the *Saferberg* or *Löchliberg* (8170'), from which the path descends the *Stutzalp* to (1 1/2 hr.) Splügen (p. 365). — To the E. of *Safen-Platz* a path leads across the easy *Glas Pass* (6056') and the *Heinzenberg*, and through the villages of *Tschappina* and *Urmein*, to (4 hrs.) *Thusis* (p. 361).

The HIGH ROAD on the left bank of the Rhine, surpassing that just mentioned in beauty of scenery, ascends to (3/4 M.) *Tamins* (2244'; Post), Rom. *Tumein*, where (particularly from the church) we obtain an admirable survey of the *Domleschg* (p. 360) and its numerous villages, with the *Piz Curver* (9761') in the background; to the W. lies the *Vorder-Rheinthal* with the *Unterhorn* (9180') and the *Piz Riein* (9029'). The *Lavoi*, descending on the right beyond *Tamins*, forms a fine waterfall after rain. At (2 1/4 M.) *Trins* (2822'; Post) rises the ruined castle of *Hohentrins*. At (1 1/2 M.) *Digg* the road turns suddenly to the N., passes through a cutting, and forms a wide curve at the base of the precipitous *Flimser Stein* (or *Crap da Flem*, 8848') round the *Seeboden*, a nearly circular basin enclosed by wooded hills. Near (1 1/2 M.) *Mulins* (2720'; Inn), picturesquely situated, are several waterfalls to the right. To the left, farther on, is the small *Cresta Lake*, surrounded by pines.

13 1/2 M. *Flims* (3616'; Post; *Pension Brun*, at the upper end), Rom. *Flem*, is a venerable little town with several old mansions of the *Capaul* family, which afterwards belonged to the *de Salis*. The so-called 'Schloss' contains a room with handsome panelling and a stove of coloured tiles (fee 50 c.). Some of the rooms in the *Pens. Brun* also contain good wood-carving of the 16th century.

Over the *Segnes Pass* to *Glarus*, see p. 92 (8 hrs., guide 12 fr.). The *Martinsloch* (p. 92), which is also visible from this point, may be reached in 4-5 hrs. (guide 8 fr.). — Ascent of the *Flimserstein* (6897'; 4 hrs.; guide 6 fr.), by *Fidaz* and *Bargia*, easy and repaying. — The *Vorab* (9924'; 7-8 hrs.; guide 13 fr.) and the *Ringelspitz* (10,660'; 8 hrs.; guide 25 fr.) require experience, both being difficult.

Describing a bend, the road leads through the valley of the *Flembach* to the (1 M.) *Waldhäuser* (3615'; **Hôtel Segnes*, pens. 7 fr.; 1/2 M. farther, on a hill a few min. to the right of the road, the large and well-situated **Kurhaus Waldhaus-Flims*, with two 'dépendances', R. from 2 1/2, D. 4, board 7 fr.), a pleasant summer resort, with beautiful walks in the neighbouring pine and beech woods. In the vicinity is the *Flimser-See* or *Cauma Lake* (3280'), embosomed in wood, which has no visible outlet. Pleasant water for bathing. Swimming and other baths, to which a path descends in 20 minutes.

Traversing sequestered dales and skirting the profound **Laaxer Tobel*, the road next reaches (2 M.) *Laax* (3356'; **Hôtel-Pens. Seehof*, pens. 7 fr.). (A road to the right ascends in 1/2 hr. to

the lofty village of *Fellers*, 3997'; splendid view near the chapel.) The road now descends into the valley of the Rhine. (To the left, far below, lies *Sagens*, consisting of two villages, to which a new road descends.) We next reach *Schleuis* (2507'), with the old château of *Löwenberg*, now an orphan-asylum. Opposite lies the large village of *Küstris* (see above). Before us, above Ilanz, rises the Piz Mundaun.

20½ M. *Ilanz*, Rom. *Gliön* (2355'; *Hôtel Oberalp*, on the right bank, by the bridge; *Rhätia*; *Lukmanier*, on the left bank, well spoken of; one-horse carr. to Disentis 20 fr. and fee), mentioned in a charter of the 8th cent. as the 'first town on the Rhine', built on both sides of the river, was the capital of the 'Grey League' (p. 339). The upper part contains narrow streets, and old-fashioned houses adorned with armorial bearings. The inhabitants (861) are chiefly Protestant, and their language German and Romanic; the latter alone prevails higher up the valley. Ilanz is beautifully situated, affording views of the valley of the Rhine in both directions, and of the broad Lugnetz Valley.

The views are still finer from the old *Church of St. Martin* (2569'), situated ¼ hr. to the S., on the left slope of the Lugnetz Valley, and from the chapel of the pretty village of *Luviz* (3281'), ½ hr. higher. A most superb prospect of the Oberland of the Grisons, and especially of the Tödi chain to the N., and of the Rhine Valley down to Zizers (p. 336), is commanded by the *Piz Mundaun* (6775'), the N. peak of which is also called the *Piz Grond*. This mountain rises to the S.W. of Ilanz in wooded slopes, above which extensive pastures stretch nearly to the summit. The path (3½ hrs.; guide, not indispensable, 5 fr.) leads by *Luviz* (see above); it then ascends for a short distance along the S.E. side of the wood, crosses a flat basin obliquely towards the left, and reaches the conspicuous (2½ hrs.) *Im* (closed and falling to decay). Then in the same direction through a depression in the mountain to the crest, which we ascend to the W., reaching the top in 1 hr. more. The mediæval chapel of *S. Carlo* remains to the left. Those who intend visiting the Lugnetztal (see below) may descend direct to *Villa* (p. 353; whence the ascent is shortest; 2 hrs.), or by *Morrissen* (4420'; wine at the curé's) to (2 hrs.) *Cumbels* (see below). — Travellers bound for Disentis, instead of returning to Ilanz, may select the beautiful path through the district of *Obersaxen*, the chief village of which is *Maierhof*, whence Truns (see below) may be reached in 3 hrs. — Those who ascend the Piz Mundaun from Truns diverge from the road about 3 M. below the village, by the telegraph-post No. 222, to the right, and ascend by a good path, at first through wood. Farther on it overlooks the Rhine valley and passes the ruin of *Azenstein*, always leading to the E. After 2 hrs., beyond the chapel of *St. Valentin*, by a crucifix near a large basin, we descend to the left into the valley and reach (½ hr.) *Maierhof* (4272'; **Mirrer*, rustic). Ascending sunny pastures, we reach the top of the *Piz Grond* in 2½ hrs. more.

The *Lugnetz Valley*, watered by the *Glenner*, 15 M. in length (pop. Rom. Cath., of the Romanic tongue), is one of the finest in the Grisons. The new road to Vals-Platz (14 M.; diligence from Ilanz daily in 4 hrs. 20 min.; fare 3 fr. 30 c.) leads on the left bank, past the ruin of *Kastelberg* and through the (3 M.) *Frauenthor* (3336'), which formerly rendered the valley inaccessible. On the opposite bank of the *Glenner*, high above the *Rieiner Tobel*, lies the village of *Riein*, beyond which are *Pitasch* and *Duvin*. Beyond (¾ M.) the chapel of *St. Moritz* (3504') the road divides: that to the right ascends to *Villa* and *Vrin* (see below); that to the left descends to the village of *Peiden* and the (1½ M.) sequestered *Baths of Peiden* (2690'), situated on the right bank of the *Glenner*, at the mouth of the *Dwiviner Tobel* (a favourite haunt of the chamois). The chalybeate

spring here was lost in consequence of the inundation of 1868, but was re-discovered in 1872. Then ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Furth* (2979'; *Schmid's Inn; Piz Mundaun), at the confluence of the *Vrin*er and *Valser Rhein*, which are separated by the *Piz Aul* (10,250'). On the opposite side lies the picturesque *Oberkastels* (3274'). The road now ascends the wild *Valser Thal*, or *St. Petersthal*, by *St. Martin*, *Lunschania*, and *Campo* to ($7\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Vals-Platz* (4094'; **Hôtel Piz Aul*; *Pens. Albin*), or *St. Peter*, from which a well-trodden bridle-path leads through the *Peiler Thal*, a side-valley to the S.E., to the *Vallatsch Alp* (6178'), the *Valser Berg* (8225'), and (5 hrs.) *Nufenen* or *Hinterrhein* (p. 367). The *Weissensteinhorn* or *Piz Tomül* (9675'), ascended from *Vals-Platz* in 4 hrs. (guide 7 fr.), commands an admirable view. Another fine point is the *Bärenhorn* (9620'; 4 hrs., with guide). From both these mountains the traveller may descend into the *Safer Thal* (p. 351).

The ramification of the valley (*Val Zervreila*) ascending to the S.W., and watered by the *Valser Rhein*, divides at the hamlet of *Zervreila* (5840'; *Lorez*), $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. above *Vals-Platz*, into the *Lentathal* to the S.W. and the *Kanalthal* to the S. — A toilsome route, requiring a guide, leads through the latter, across the *Kanal Glacier* and the *Zapportgrat* (9314'), and through the *Plattenschlucht* to the *Zapportthal* and (9 hrs.) *Hinterrhein* (p. 367). — In the grand *Lentathal*, which well deserves a visit, 1 hr. above *Zervreila*, is the beautiful *Lampertsch-Alp* (6531'; good quarters). Thence over the *Vernok* or *Vanescha Pass* (9806') to *Vrin* (see below) in 6-7 hrs., not difficult; over the *Sorreda* or *Scaradra Pass* (9088') to *Olivone* (p. 359) in 8 hrs., interesting and easy; over the *Lentakücke* (9692') or the *Adulajoch* to *Hinterrhein* (9-10 hrs.) difficult, and suitable for experts only, with good guides.

The road ascending to the right at the chapel of *St. Moritz* (see above) leads to *Cumbels* and *Villa* (**Demont*); then a bridle-path to *Vigens*, *Lumbrein*, and (4 hrs.) *Vrin* (4771'; *Casanova*), the principal village in the *Vrinthal* or *Upper Lugnetz Valley*. (Over the *Cavel-Joch* to the *Val Somvix*, see p. 354). Thence with a guide, passing the *Piz Aul* on the left (see above) and the mouth of the *Val Vanescha* (the *Vanescha Pass*, see above), to the hamlet of *Puzatsch*, the *Alp Diesrut*, and the (3 hrs.) *Pass Diesrut* (7953'), on the S. side of the *Piz Tgietschen* (9377'). The path then descends to the *Camona Alp* (7333'), at the head of the *Val Somvix* (see below), and again gradually ascends, passing the *Piz Vial* (10,387') and the *Piz Gaglianera* (10,243') on the right, and the *Piz Coroi* (9130') on the left, to the *Greina Pass* (7743'). The route next descends through the wild *Val Camadra* or upper part of the *Val Blegno*, with the *Piz Medel* (10,508') on the right, by *Daigra*, *Cozzer*, and *Ghirone*, to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Olivone* (p. 359).

The road follows the left bank of the narrow valley of the *Rhine*, here called *Pardella*; beyond ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Schnaus* it crosses the *Sether-Bach*, and beyond (1 M.) *Ruis* the *Panixer-Bach*. The *Panixer Pass*, see p. 92. On a rocky hill to the right rise the picturesque ruins of the robbers' stronghold of *Jörgenberg*, near the village of *Waltensburg* (3304').

About 1 M. above the bridge of *Ruis* a new road (diligence from *Ilanz* daily in 2 hrs. 20 min.) ascends by *Waltensburg* to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Brigels* (4230'; **Hôtel Kistenpass*; *Capaul*), pleasantly situated amid sunny pastures. Above it the grand *Val Frisal*, with the glacier of that name, ascends to the *Bifertenstock* (11,240'), which, as well as the *Piz Frisal* (10,870') and the *Brigels-Horn* (10,663'), may be ascended hence by proficient (all difficult; see below).

Farther on, the scenery is somewhat monotonous. To the right rises the *Brigels-Horn* (10,663'). The stream is crossed near ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Tavanasa* (2622'; *Kreuz*), and again near ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Zignau* or *Rinkenberg*, with its fragments of an old castle. High up on the N. slope lies *Brigels* (see above), and then *Dardin* and *Schlans*. Near the *Rinkenberg* bridge the view is one of the finest in the

valley, embracing numerous villages, chapels, and ruined castles on the richly clothed slopes.

Near (1 M.) Truns the *Chapel of St. Anna* stands on the right side of the road, on the spot where the 'Upper' or 'Grey League' (Obere, or Graue Bund; p. 339) was founded in March, 1424. The solemn oath of the League was subsequently renewed at intervals of ten years down to 1778. The chapel was erected in commemoration of this event. The ceiling of the porch is adorned with frescoes, Latin texts, and doggerel verses, renewed in 1836.

32 M. **Truns** (2822'; *Krone*; *Zum Tödi*). The hall of the old Statthalterei of the abbey of Disentis is adorned with the arms of the members of the Grey League, and of the magistrates since 1424.

The **Val Puntaiglas**, which ascends so rapidly to the N., is terminated by the *Puntaiglas Glacier*. Steep ascent of 2 hrs. from Truns to the *Alp-Puntaiglas* (about 5050'), commanding a view of the *Piz Tumbif*, *P. Mut*, *P. Ner*, etc. The S. peaks of the Tödi group, *Piz Urlaun* (11,063'), *Bündner Tödi* (10,299'), and *Brigels Horn* (or *Kavestrau Grond*, 10,663'; very difficult), may be ascended hence by mountaineers.

The road passes *Rabiüs* (3133'); then **Somvix**, or *Sumvix* ('sum-mus vicus'; 3458'), picturesquely situated on an eminence, as its name intimates.

The **Somvixer Thal**, which here opens to the S., deserves a visit. We cross the *Vorder-Rhein* to (1/4 hr.) *Surrhein*, and ascend by a good bridle-path on the left side of the valley, through wood and meadows, to *Val* and the (1 1/2 hr.) *Somvixer* or *Teniger Bad* (4176'; unpretending). Farther up (1/2 hr.), we pass the *Alp Run* (4252'; refuge-hut), where a view of the *Piz Vial* (10,387') is disclosed, the *Alp Vallenigia*, and the mouth of the *Val Lavaz*, and in 1 hr. more reach the rock-girt head of the valley, where the *Greina* forms a fine waterfall on the left. The path ascends on the E. side of the valley to the rocky defile of *La Fronscha*, and divides higher up: to the left to the *Diesrut Pass* (p. 353), and to the right to the *Greina Pass* (p. 353). — **PASSES.** From *Run* (see above) over the *Cavel-Joch* (8320') to *Vrin*, 5 hrs., interesting and not difficult. From the pass, the *Piz Cavel* (9659') may be ascended in 1 1/2 hr. — Over the *Valgronda-Joch* (9121') to *Tavanasa* or *Maierhof*, 7-8 hrs.; guide necessary. — Over the *Lavaz-Joch* to *Curaglia*, 7 hrs., a very fine route (guide desirable). From the *Teniger Bad* (see above) we ascend on the left side of the valley, through wood and over slopes covered with the Alpine rose, to the *Alp Rentiert*, commanding a splendid view of the Tödi. Hence we may either cross the *Fuorcla de Stavelatsch* (8376'), or skirt the E. slopes of *Piz Rentiert* (in which case we keep to the right on the hill, by the chalet of *Rentiert-Dadens*), to the (2 hrs.) chalet of *Stavelatsch* (7682') in the *Val Lavaz*. Opposite are the two glaciers descending from the *Piz Vial* and *Piz Gaglianera* (10,243') and the *Lavaz Glacier*. Hence to the pass (8232') an easy ascent of 3/4 hr.; the ridge to the N. of the pass commands a fine survey of the *Medelser Glacier* and of the Bernese Alps to the W. Steep descent over grassy slopes to the Club Hut on the *Alp Sura* (6526'), and through *Val Plattas* to (1 1/2 hr.) *Curaglia* (p. 358).

The road between Somvix and Disentis is very boldly constructed. A lofty wooden bridge carries it over the profound *Ruseiner Tobel*. (Below, to the right, a finger-post indicates the path to the Sandalp Pass; p. 355.) At the (1/2 M.) *Statusa Bridge* is a waterfall. Near Disentis, on the left is the new *Disentiser Hof*, built on the site of the château of *Castelberg*, which was burned down in 1830.

39 1/2 M. **Disentis** (3773'; *Desertinum*, *Disiert*, i.e. desert; Rom.

Mustèr from 'Monasterium'; **Disentiser Hof*, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the E., with fine view, R. 4, pens. 8-9 fr., whey and mineral water; **Hôtel Condrau, zur Post*; opposite to it, **Hôtel Condrau, zur Krone*; at both, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3, D. 3, L. & A. 1 fr.), a small town (1307 inhab.) with a Benedictine Abbey, is protected against avalanches by a forest. In consequence of the foundation of the Abbey in the 7th cent., Christianity found its way into the remote valleys of the Grisons; and the Abbots, enriched by liberal endowments, afterwards acquired great power in Rætia. The handsome buildings of the abbey, situated on a height, now contain a school. The church dates from 1712. *Prof. Placidus Condrau* is the editor of a Romanic newspaper published here.

At Disentis the *Medelser-Rhein* or *Mittel-Rhein* (p. 358), unites with the *Vorder-Rhein*. A fine view is obtained of the *Medelser Glacier* and the valley in the direction of Coire, from the *Chapel of Acletta*, at the entrance to the *Acletta Valley*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. W. of Disentis, to the right of the road to Sedrun. The *St. Placi-Tobel*, 1 M. to the N. of the *Disentiser Hof*, contains a chalybeate spring.

EXCURSIONS. A beautiful walk may be taken on the new **Lukmanier Road* as far as ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Curaglia* (p. 358). — By the chapel of *St. Gada*, with old frescoes, to *Mompè-Medel* (1 hr.), on the right bank of the Rhine, commanding a fine view. — To *Crest-Mutatsch* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.); *Alp Lumpegnia* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), etc.

The imposing pyramid of **Piz Muraun* (9511'; 5 hrs.; guide 10 fr.; J. Petschen, the schoolmaster; J. M. Schuoler and F. Tenner, chamois-hunters) is best ascended on the W. side (from *Curaglia*, p. 358). It commands a superb view, especially of the Tödi group, grander than that from *Piz Mundaun* (p. 352). — *Piz Pazzola*, see below; *Piz Medel*, *Piz Cristallina*, see p. 358. — The *Crap Alv* (9784') and the *Piz Ault* (9957') may be ascended through the *Val Acletta* (each in 5 hrs.; interesting and not difficult).

From Disentis over the LUKMANIER (6289') to *Olivone*, see R. 94; through the *VAL PRORA* to *Airolo*, see p. 134. — A trying path (11 hrs. to *Linththal*; guide 26 fr.) leads through the *Val Rusein* (see above) to the SANDALP PASS (9137') between the *Lesser Tödi* or *Crap Glarun* (10,072') on the E., and the *Catscharauls* (10,049') on the W., and descends over the *Sand Glacier* to the *Upper Sandalp*. Thence to *Linththal*, see p. 87. — Ascent of the Tödi viâ *Porta da Spescha*, and descent to *Linththal*, 18-19 hrs., see p. 87.

From Disentis over the *Brunni Pass* (8875') to the *Maderaner Thal* (to the *Hôtel Alpenclub* 8-9 hrs.; guide 20 fr.), see p. 88.

The new road to ($19\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Andermatt*, which lies at a lower level than the old route, ascends the dale of *Tavetsch*, leaving the hamlets *Acletta*, *Segnas*, and *Mompè Tavëtsch* (4584') to the right. From the height, where the road enters a wood, we obtain a beautiful view of the Disentis district, which is very striking when approached from *Andermatt*. The valley contracts. The road traverses woods and meadows, overlooking the infant Rhine in its deep valley, and in view of the lofty, snow-clad mountains, which we now approach. Behind us rise conspicuously the *Piz Muraun*, *Piz Cazirauns*, and *Piz Caschleglia* on the E. side of the valley of *Medel*.

45 M. *Sedrūn* (4587'; **Krone*), or *Sadrūn*, locally known as *Tavëtsch*, is the principal village in the *Tavetsch Valley*. The church contains an ancient altar in carved wood.

FROM SEDRUN TO AMSTEG over the *Kreuzli Pass* (7645'), 8 hrs., rather fatiguing (guide 15 fr.). The path ascends the steep, rocky, and desolate Strimthal, at the head of which the pass lies on the left, to the W., at the S. base of the *Weitenalpstock* (p. 133). Guide necessary only as far as the point beyond the pass where the *Etzlibach*, which is precipitated from the *Spillau-See* to the W., becomes visible. The path crosses the stream to *Gulma* (6322'), the highest Alp, and descends the *Etzlithal*, past the chalets of the *Hintere* and the *Vordere Etzlialp* to *Bristen* (p. 137) and *Amsteg* (comp. p. 139). — The *Oberalpstock* (or *Piz Tgietschen*, 10,926') may also be ascended from Sedrun (6 hrs.; guide 15 fr.); comp. p. 138.

The ascent of the *Piz Pazzola* (8473'; 4 hrs.; guide unnecessary), which rises to the S., between the *Val Medel* (p. 358) and the *Val Gierm*, is recommended. We cross the Rhine to *Surrhein*, and the gorge of the *Val Nalps* to the (1½ hr.) Alpine hamlet of *Cavorgia* (4426'). Beyond the bridge across the brook emerging from the *Val Gierm* we ascend to the right, over pastures and through wood, to the (1½ hr.) *Pazzola-Alp* (6150'), where we have a fine view, and in 2 hrs. more reach the top without difficulty. Magnificent view, particularly of the Tödi and the Medel Mts.

From Sedrun the road leads through *Camischolas*, *Zarcuns*, and (1½ M.) *Buëras* or *S. Giacomo* (4597'; Oberalp Inn), crosses the brook descending from the *Val Milar*, and soon afterwards, near the hamlet of *Dieni*, that which issues from the *Val Giuf* (both N. lateral valleys). To the left, on a rock above the ravine of the infant Rhine, stands part of the ancient tower of *Pultmenga*, once the ancestral seat of the Pontaninger family.

The so-called 'SUMMER ROUTE' from Sedrun to the Oberalpsee (2½ hrs.) is recommended to pedestrians in preference to the high-road. It diverges to the right at a finger-post (to 'Pass Tiarms'), ascends a spur of the *Crispall* (10,105'), leading above the hamlet of *Crispaua* which lies to the left, and past the chalets of *Milez* and *Scharinas*, and traverses the richest pastures in this district. It now skirts the verge of the slope, overlooking the Rheinthal, turns to the right into the bleak *Val Terms* or *Tiarms*, crosses the *Gämmerrhein*, Rom. *Vala*, and ascends rapidly on the other side to the *Pass da Tiarms* (7067'), the opening between the *Piz Tiarms* or *Bergli-Stock* (9564') and the *Calmot* (7598'), the S. base of which the high-road skirts (see below). The pass commands a fine view of the Vorder-Rheinthal as far as the mountains of the Vorarlberg and the Rätikon, the long chain of the Alps of Glarus, the bold rocky ridges which meet the Rheinthal at a right angle towards the S., and the *Six-Madun* or *Badus* (see below) to the S.W. Descending to the *Oberalpsee* (see below), we keep to the left in order to avoid the marshy ground, and regain the high-road 2½ hrs. from Sedrun.

The road follows the left bank of the Vorder-Rhein and passes the *Chapel of St. Brida*, below the above-mentioned village of *Crispaua*, and the poor villages of *Selva* (5046') and *Chiamüt*, or *Tschiamut* (5380'; *Zur Rheinquelle*; minerals for sale), which consist of a few wooden huts and a chapel. In front of us rises the *Six-Madun* or *Badus*, behind the second terrace of which the Toma Lake is situated (see below). Chiamut is probably the highest village in Europe where rye is grown. The road crosses (½ M.) the *Gämmerrhein* at its influx into the Vorder-Rhein, and, opposite the *Alp Milez* on the right bank, (¾ M.) turns to the right (N.W.) into the *Val Surpalix*, between the *Piz Nurschallas* on the left (see below) and the *Calmot* (see above) on the right. The *Vorder-Rhein* (*Aua da Toma*, or *Darvun*) descends in a series of falls from the slope to the left.

Source of the Vorder-Rhein. The Vorder-Rhein takes its rise in the *Toma-See* (7690'), situated on the N.E. slope of the *Six-Madün* or *Badüs* (p. 131). The path to the lake diverges from the road to the left, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. above Chiamut (see above); near the *Alp Miez* it crosses the brook which emerges from the Val Surpalix, and ascends to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Alp Tgieltlem*. Above this Alp (avoiding the path to the left, which crosses the brook) we ascend the pastures to the right, on the left bank of the *Fil Toma*, the brook descending from Piz Nurschallas. After about 1 hr. we turn to the left and soon reach the rocky barrier behind which the lake lies. The *Toma See* ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Chiamut), a green lake, very deep, and destitute of fish, about 270 yds. long and 130 yds. broad, is bounded on the S. and S.W. sides by precipitous rocks and stony slopes, and on the N. and N.W. by pastures. The *Badus* (9616'; comp. p. 131) cannot be ascended immediately from the lake, the rocks being here too precipitous; but by going round to the N. side we may reach the summit without much difficulty in 2 hrs. (guide necessary).

The ascent of the *Piz Nurschallas* (9003'), which runs out from the *Badus* to the N. (from the Oberalp Pass 2 hrs., from Chiamut $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide unnecessary), is easy and interesting. We at first follow the route to Lake Toma, but diverge from it to the right at the point where it turns to the left. We ascend somewhat steep pastures, and lastly traverse a broad ridge leading to the summit. Superb survey of the valleys of the Reuss and Vorder-Rhein and the mountains enclosing them. Easy descent to the Oberalp road in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.

The road now ascends the sequestered Val Surpalix in long windings (which the old road cuts off), affording picturesque views of the Crispalt and Berglistock, and retrospects of the Piz Cavradi, Piz dell' Ufiern, and Piz Ravetsch, to the ($52\frac{1}{2}$ M.) summit of the **Oberalp Pass** (6732'), $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Sedrun, the boundary between the Grisons and Uri, where there are extensive turf-diggings. (The 'summer route' mentioned above descends from the W. slope of the Calmot on the right.) The diligence ascends from Chiamut to this point in 50 (descent 30) min.; descent to Andermatt 1 hr. 10 min. (ascent 2 hrs.). The road skirts the N. bank of the sombre *Oberalpssee* (6654'; 1 M. long), abounding in trout, the W. outlet of which is one of the chief sources of the *Reuss*, and then for some distance traverses the nearly level *Oberalp* (6443'). About 3 M. from the top of the pass we obtain a view of the Ursernthal, with the Furka towards the W. (p. 140). The old path to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) Andermatt, shorter than the road, is steep and stony, and affords less view. The road now gradually descends by nine long windings to ($6\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the pass) —

59 M. **Andermatt** (4738'), see p. 131.

94. From Disentis to Biasca. Lukmanier.

Comp. Maps, pp. 350, 128, 364.

$38\frac{1}{2}$ M. **DILIGENCE** in summer daily in $8\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (from Biasca to Disentis in 10 hrs.); 13 fr. 10 c., coupé 16 fr. 20 c.

The **Lukmanier** (6289'), is with one exception (the *Maloja*, 5941'), the lowest of the Alpine passes from Switzerland to Italy. The lower part of the *New Road* (opened in 1878), as far as Curaglia, vies in grandeur with the *Via Mala* and the *Schynstrasse*, and on the S. side of the pass it affords a number of picturesque views. Inns still unpretending.

The road crosses the *Vorder-Rhein* by a handsome bridge (3488')

and enters the **Val Medel**, the wild ravine of the *Mittel-Rhein*, leading high along its left side by means of cuttings and tunnels (eleven as far as Curaglia), and affording fine views of the gorge. At the end of the ravine ($2\frac{3}{4}$ M.) the road crosses to the right bank of the Rhine and ascends in long windings (cut off by paths) to ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) —

$3\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Curaglia** (4370'; *Post*), a village at the entrance to the *Val Plattas*, which ascends to the S.E. to the *Medel Glacier*. (Passage of the *Lavazjoch* to *Somvix*, p. 354.) To the S., at the head of the Val Medel, the *Piz Cristallina* (10,267'), with its glacier, becomes visible. — Ascent of the **Piz Muraun* (repaying), see p. 355.

Following the right side of the pleasant Val Medel, the road passes (1 M.) **Platta** (4528'; *Post*), a straggling village, the hamlets of *Pardi*, *Fuorns* (at the mouth of a torrent descending from Piz Cristallina), and *Acla* (on the left bank), and ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) —

7 M. *Perdatsch* (5093'), a group of hovels at the mouth of the *Val Cristallina*.

The **Val Cristallina**, which yields excellent cheese, is remarkable for its waterfalls, particularly in the *Höllenschlund* (*Val Ufern*), its glaciers, and its crystals. From the head of the valley two fatiguing passes, the *Passo Cristallina* (7887') and the *Ufern Pass* (8727'), lead to *Olivone* (see below). — The ascent of the *Piz Cristallina* (10,367'; from Perdatsch by *Alp Ufern* in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), is toilsome and requires able guides; so also the *Piz Ufern* (10,346'; $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.). The *Piz Medel* (10,510'; 8 hrs.) is best ascended from the *Val Plattas* on the N. side; the previous night is spent in the club-hut on the *Alp-Sura* (p. 354), 4 hrs. from Disentis; thence to the summit 4 hrs. (trying).

Above Perdatsch the Rhine forces its way through the rocks to a lower part of the valley. The road ascends by a long bend to *St. Gion* (5298'), a group of hovels with a hospice, and then traverses a wild valley, strewn with fragments of rock, and scantily overgrown with grass, willows, and the Alpine rose. The hospice of *St. Gall* (5514') is passed on the opposite bank. By the *Alp Scheggia* the road crosses to the left bank and reaches (5 M. from Perdatsch) the hospice of —

12 M. **S. Maria** (6043'; *Inn*, tolerable), anciently called '*Sancta Maria in loco magno*', whence perhaps the name of the pass.

To the N.E. of the hospice rises the **Scopi** (10,499'; '*Tschupè*', i.e. summit, or crown), from the midst of glaciers; the steep stony ascent from the hospice (4 hrs.) is very fatiguing, but free from danger; extensive view. — Less laborious is the ascent of **Piz Rondadura* (9905'), an admirable point of view to the W. ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.).

A few minutes' walk above Sta. Maria the road crosses the brook descending from the *Val Termine* (route to Airolo over the *Uomo Pass*, see p. 134), and ascends gradually to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) summit of the **Lukmānier** (6289'). To the left rises the black, slaty summit of the *Scopi*; on the right are the *Piz dell' Uomo*, *Piz Blas*, *Piz dell' Ufern*, and *Piz Rondadura*. We now descend, over beds of avalanches and mud-streams which have been precipitated from the bare, yellowish slopes of the *Piz Corvo* on the left, and which frequently endanger the road in wet weather, to the (2 M.) hospice of *Cas-*

accia (5978'; rustic), prettily situated. To the E. towers the huge *Rheinwaldhorn* (p. 368).

A well-trodden path leads from the Casaccia Hospice over the *Predelp Pass* (8063') to (5 hrs.) *Faido* (p. 135). Another crosses the saddle (7792') between the *Piz Scai* and the *Piz Columbe* to (3½ hrs.) *Lake Ritom* (p. 134).

The road is now level as far as the (1½ M.) beginning of the *Piano di Segno* (Inn), and then descends, high above the *Brenno*, on the precipitous N. side of the *Val S. Maria*, being hewn at places in the face of the rock. Below lie the chalets of *Campra*, with several groups of chalets. Describing a long curve to the left, the road descends to (4¼ M.) the hospice of *Camperio* (4028'), crosses the *Brenno*, and skirts the wooded S. side of the valley, soon affording fine views of the *Val Blegno*. Far below, among walnut-trees, lie the villages of *Somascona*, *Scona*, and *Olivone*, commanded by the conical *Sosto* (7087'). Descending another long bend, we reach —

24 M. **Olivone** (2927'; **Hôtel Olivone*, moderate, containing the post-office), the highest village in the *Val Blegno*, or *Pollenser-Thal*, picturesquely situated. To the E. tower the abrupt spurs of the *Rheinwald* range. To *Vrin viâ Ghirone*, see p. 353. No guides to be had at Olivone.

The road crosses the *Brenno* by a stone bridge, and descends on its left bank to (2½ M.) *Aquila* and to (¾ M.) *Dangio* (2645'), beautifully situated at the entrance to the *Val Soja*. Vines and mulberries now make their appearance, and the slopes are clothed with walnut and chestnut plantations. The next villages are (½ M.) *Torre*, (1½ M.) *Lottigna*, and (1 M.) *Acquarossa* (1739'), with a mineral spring. The valley contracts. We next reach (1½ M.) *Dongio*, a long village (Inn, carriages), and (1 M.) *Motto*, where the road divides. The road to the left (on the left bank of the *Brenno*) leads by *Malvaglia*; that to the right (shorter, and shady in the afternoon) crosses the bridge to *Ludiano* and (2 M.) *Semione*. The two roads re-unite at (2½ M.) the bridge of *Loderio* (1191'). The lower part of the *Val Blegno* is monotonous; its broad floor is covered with stony deposits, and the slopes are furrowed by torrents. After crossing a mound of debris, the road descends to (1¼ M.) —

38½ M. **Biasca** (p. 136), where the *Val Blegno* unites with the *Riviera* (*Val Ticino*). The station of the *St. Gotthard* railway is nearly ¾ M. to the S. of the village.

95. From Coire to Splügen. Via Mala.

Comp. Map, p. 350.

32½ M. **DILIGENCE** three times daily to Splügen in 7 hrs. (11 fr. 95, coupé 14 fr. 60c.); to Colico twice daily in 16½ hrs. (26 fr.; coupé 32 fr.); corresponding with the early train from *St. Gallen* and *Rorschach* (see p. 334). From Splügen travellers proceed at once by another diligence over the *Bernardino* (p. 367). Those who wish to enjoy the scenery should secure a seat affording a view, or take the diligence as far as *Thusis* only,

and walk thence to Andeer (7½ M.) or to Splügen (16½ M.). — **EXTRA-POST** with two horses from Coire to Colico 191 fr. 70c., with three horses 266 fr. 50c. — **CARRIAGE** with one horse from Coire to Thusis 15, with two horses 30 fr.; to Splügen with two 65, with three 100 fr.; to Chiavenna 135 or 185, to Colico 160 or 230 fr.

From Coire to (6 M.) **Reichenau** (1936'; **Adler*), see p. 350. The road through the *Vorder-Rheinthal* to *Disentis* and *Andermatt* diverges here to the right (see R. 93). A covered wooden bridge crosses the *Vorder-Rhein* above Reichenau, immediately before its confluence with the *Hinter-Rhein*. In the vicinity are a large *Saw-mill* and several workshops for cutting and polishing marble.

The fertile valley, called on the E. side the *Domleschg*, Rom. *Domliaschga* or *Tomiliasca*, and on the W. side *Heinzenberg*, Rom. *Montagna*, through which the road to Thusis leads on the left bank of the *Hinter-Rhein*, is 7 M. long and 2 M. wide. The Rhine, which formerly occupied nearly the whole valley, is now confined within due limits by large embankments. The sides of the valley are remarkable for their fertility, and on the right bank are numerous castles peeping down from almost every hill and rock. Languages and creeds are curiously intermingled in this district. At *Coire* the German language and Protestantism prevail; *Ems* is Romanic and Roman Catholic; *Reichenau* German and Protestant; *Bonaduz* (separated from Reichenau only by the *Vorder-Rhein*), *Rhâzüns*, and *Katzis*, Romanic and Roman Catholic; the *Heinzenberg*, Protestant and (in part) German; *Thusis*, German and Protestant; *Schams* (Zillis, Andeer, and the mountain-villages), Romanic and Protestant. The German villages of the *Rheinwaldthal* from *Suvers* to *Hinter-Rhein* form the limit of Protestantism and the Romanic language. Then, beyond the Bernardino, the valley of *Misox*, belonging to the Grisons, is Italian and Roman Catholic.

The road soon ascends for a short distance. On the Rhine, to the left of (1 M.) **Bonadūz** (2146'; **Degiacomi*, moderate; *Post*), is the *Chapel of St. George*, adorned with ancient frescoes. (¾ M.) **Rhâzüns** (2126'), a village with a handsome château of the *Vieli* family, stands on a rock rising from the Rhine, and is said by tradition to have been founded by the Etruscan *Rhætus*. From the road we obtain a fine retrospective view of the château, the chapel of *St. George*, the church of *Tamins*, and the *Calanda* in the background.

On the **RIGHT BANK** is the ruin of *Nieder-Juvalta*; farther on are the chalybeate baths of *Rothenbrunnen*; above them the ruins of *Ober-Juvalta*; then the châteaux of *Ortenstein* and *Paspels*. We next observe the ruined church of *St. Lorenz* and the châteaux of *Canova*, *Rietberg*, *Fürstenau*, *Baldenstein* (on the *Albula*), and *Ehrensfels*, the last of which is below *Hohen-Rhaetien* (p. 362).

On the **LEFT BANK**, on a hill not visible from the road, stands the ruined castle of (¾ M.) *Realta*, below which, on the road-side, is a large rustic inn, 'Zur Rheincorrection'. On the left side of the road rises the large *Penitentiary* and *Lunatic Asylum* of the Canton of the Grisons. Beyond (2½ M.) **Katzis** (2185'; *Kreuz*) we pass a nunnery and school on the right, and the venerable little church of *St. Martin* on the left. Beautiful scenery. To the S. rises the snowy *Piz Curvèr* (9760'); beyond this, to the left, the *Schyn Pass* with the majestic *Piz St. Michel* (10,371') in the background; to the N. the *Ringelspitz* (10,659') and the *Trinserhorn* (9935'). About ¾ M.

to the E. the *Albula* falls into the Rhine; beyond it lies the charming village of *Scharans*. Near (2½ M.) *Thusis*, on the slope, near the pleasant village of *Masein*, stands the château of *Nieder-Tagstein* with pleasure-grounds.

16 M. *Thusis* (2448'), Ital. *Tosanna*, Rom. *Tusaun* (**Via Mala*, at the S. end, well situated, R. 2½-3½, B. 1½, D. 4-5, L. & A. 1½ fr.; **Adler* or *Post*, and **Rhaetia*, reasonable; *Zinsli*, plain; '*Felsenkeller*' on the *Rosenhügel*, to the right of the entrance to the *Via Mala*, fine view; one-horse carr. to the second bridge of the *Via Mala* and back 6 fr., fee 1 fr.), beautifully situated on a spur of the *Heinzenberg*, and handsomely rebuilt since a fire in 1845, is well adapted for some stay, and as headquarters for excursions.

Pleasant WALKS through the *Schlosswald* to the *Taubenstein* and (40 min.) *Schloss Tagstein* (see above); also from the *Rosenbüchel* through the wood to the *Crapteig*, to the right of the entrance to the *Via Mala*. Beautiful view from both points. To *Hohen-Rhätien* (1 hr., viâ *Sils*), see p. 262.

FROM THUSIS TO TIEFENKASTEN (9 M.). The **Schyn-Strasse*, constructed in 1868-69, leads on the S. side of the *Albula* (diligence daily in 2 hrs., in connection with the *Julier* diligence; see p. 371). This route forms a central connecting link in the network of roads extending over the *Grisons*, and the first half of it commands a succession of picturesque and imposing views. Immediately beyond *Thusis* it crosses the *Nolla* and the *Rhine* at the foot of the *Hohen-Rhätien*. Before reaching (¾ M.) *Sils* (2283'; Inn '*Pass-Mal*'), we pass the ruin of *Ehrenfels* on the right; then the small château of *Baldenstein* on the left; we next ascend to *Campi* (*Campo Bello*, ruin of the ancestral seat of the *Campell* family; *Ulrich Campell* was a *Rhaetian* reformer and historian), picturesquely situated to the left, above the ravine of the *Albula*, and the farm of (2 M.) *Runplanas* or *Ramplagnas*. Pretty view hence of the church of *Solis*, which continues in sight. Then through the ancient forest of *Versasca*. Passing a ravine, we observe above us, to the right, a bridge of the old *Mutten* road. The road is carried through the '*Pass-Mal*', which begins here, by means of galleries of masonry and extensive cuttings and tunnels in the rock. (1½ M.) Small inn. [About ¼ M. farther a narrow road to the right ascends to (5 M.) *Unter-Mutten* (4833'; *Inn, unpretending), whence *Ober-Mutten* (8148'; Inn of the *Landammann Hosang*, suitable for some stay) is reached in another hour. The *Muttner Horn* (7776'), a splendid point of view, may be ascended hence in 1½ hr.; a good path at first, then across grassy slopes.] The bridge across the *Muttner Tobel* affords a fine view of the gorge. (1¼ M.) *Unter-Solis*, a hamlet with a spring containing iodine. On the height to the left lies *Obervatz* (p. 372). Near the last gallery we obtain a fine retrospect of the *Heinzenberg*, and before us a view of *Alvaschein* and the peaks of the *Albula* group. The road now crosses the profound ravine of the *Albula* by the **Solis Bridge*, 250' above the foaming stream, and ascends in a curve (which a path to the right beyond the bridge cuts off) to the village of (2 M.) *Alvaschein* (*Augustin*). Opposite, below the loftily situated *Stürvis*, is a waterfall. Farther on, to the right, below the road, is the church of *Müstail*, the oldest in the *Albula* valley, and formerly used as a burial-place. At *Unter-Müstail* there is an alkaline spring. The road unites with the *Julier* route near (1½ M.) *Tiefenkasten* (p. 373).

Immediately above *Thusis* the *Nolla*, a torrent which has frequently devastated this district, discharges its turbid waters into the *Rhine*. The extensive bulwarks by which it is now confined are worthy of inspection.

The *Lake of Lüsich* (6398'), situated on the *Heinzenberg* (p. 360), above the village of *Tschappina* (p. 351), has no visible outlet. Its water softens the

porous slate of its banks to the consistency of mud, and large masses of the strata adjoining it periodically slide down to the Nolla. Tschappina itself is built in part on a shifting foundation, some of its buildings having been ascertained to change their positions. — By Tschappina and over the *Glas Pass* to the *Safer-Thal* (4 hrs. to Platz), see p. 351.

The view from the Nolla bridge is interesting. In the background of the valley towers the barren *Piz Beverin* (9843'). The Rheinthal appears to be entirely enclosed by lofty mountains. The right bank of the gorge from which the Rhine issues is guarded by the ruins of the castle of *Hohen-Rhaetien*, or *Hoch-Realta* (*Hoch-Ryalt*), 807' above the river. This is the most ancient castle in Switzerland, having been founded, according to tradition, in B.C. 589, by the legendary hero *Rhaetus*, leader of the Etruscans during their retreat before the Gauls. A good path ascends to it from Sils (see above) in $\frac{3}{4}$ hour. On the N. side of the mountain is the dilapidated *Church of St. John*, the most ancient Christian church in the valley (auberge adjacent).

From 1470 to 1822 the road ascended the bank of the Nolla through forest, and entered the gorge below *Rongellen* (see below). The path through the gorge, the famous ***Via Mala**, was then only 4' wide, and followed the left bank the whole way. In 1822 the new road was constructed, and the old path considerably widened. The limestone-rocks rise almost perpendicularly on both sides to a height of 1600'. At the *Känzeli*, a little way from the entrance, the retrospect is very fine. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Thusis is the *Verlorne Loch*, a tunnel 50 yds. in length, penetrating the projecting rock. Before reaching it the road passes through a half open gallery, with overhanging rocks. From a point beyond the tunnel, where the side-wall ceases and the wooden railings recommence, the boisterous river is visible at the bottom of the profound gorge. The retrospective ***View**, through the sombre defile, of the solitary tower of Hohen-Rhaetien, and the sunny slopes of the Heinzenberg beyond, is very striking.

Near the ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) Post-station (Inn, unpretending) of the hamlet of *Rongellen*, the gorge expands into a small basin. The precipices, however, soon approach each other again. The road crosses the river three times at short intervals: $\frac{3}{4}$ M. (from the post-stat.), first bridge, built in 1738; $\frac{1}{4}$ M. ***Second Bridge** (2844'), built in 1739, where the scene is most imposing. The Rhine, 160' below the road, winds through so narrow a ravine that the precipices above almost meet. In Aug., 1834, and Sept., 1868, the river rose to within a few feet of the arch of the bridge. At the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) third bridge (2903'; erected in 1834) the *Via Mala* ends.

The road now enters the more open **Valley of Schams**, the green meadows and cheerful habitations of which look doubly attractive after the gloomy *Via Mala*. In the background to the S. rises the pointed *Hirli* (9373'). Above the old bridge, the Rhine forms a small waterfall. The first village in the valley of Schams (6 M.

from Thusis) is **Zillis**, Rom. *Ciraun* (3061'; *Post*), with the oldest church in the valley (nave and tower Romanesque; curious old ceiling-paintings in the interior).

The ***Piz Beverin** (9843'), which commands a noble prospect, may be ascended from Zillis or Andeer (5-6 hrs., fatiguing, but not difficult; guide necessary, 5-6 fr.). Bridle-path by *Donath* and *Mathon* to the (3½ hrs.) *Obrist Alp* (7172'), 2½ hrs. below the summit (horse to this point 10 fr.). — The ascent of the **Piz Curvèr** (9760') is also easy and interesting (6 hrs. from Zillis or Andeer, with guide). The descent may be made to the chapel of *Ziteil* and *Schweiningen* (p. 373).

On the hill to the right, on the left bank of the Rhine, above the village of *Donath*, and overshadowed by the *Piz Beverin*, stands the ruined castle of *Fardün*, or *La Turr* (3819'), formerly the residence of the governors of the valley. About the middle of the 15th cent., the brutality of one of these officials, like that of Gessler 150 years previously, gave rise to the emancipation of this district from their sway. Entering the cottage of a peasant whom he disliked, the tyrant spat into the boiling broth prepared for dinner. The peasant, *Johann Caldar*, seized him by the throat, plunged his head into the scalding liquid, exclaiming, '*Malgia sez il pult cha ti has condüt*' ('Eat the soup thou hast seasoned'), and strangled him. This was the signal for a general rising.

Near the *Baths of Pignieu* (the waters of which, containing iron and alkali, are conducted to Andeer, and there used for baths), which were destroyed by an inundation in 1834, and afterwards by fire, the *Pignieuer* descending from the *Piz Curvèr* (see above) is crossed by a bridge, the last completed on this route, and bearing the inscription on the E. parapet: '*Jam via patet hostibus et amicis. Cavete, Rhaetii! simplicitas morum et unio servabunt avitam libertatem*'. On the left bank of the Rhine are the village of *Clugin* and the square tower of the ruin of *Cagliatscha*. We soon reach (2 M.) —

24 M. **Andeer** (3212'; **Krone*, or *Hôtel Fravi*, with baths), the principal village in the valley (601 inhab.). Fine view from the lofty situated church (erected in 1673).

The **Piz Vizan** (8110') is ascended by the *Burgias Alp* in 4½ hrs. (guide); splendid view. — *Piz Beverin* and *Piz Curvèr*, see above.

FROM ANDEER TO STALLA (11 hrs., guide unnecessary), an attractive walk. About 2 M. above Andeer the path quits the Splügen road and enters the wild ***Ferrera Valley** to the left, leading first on the left, and afterwards on the right bank of the *Averser-Rhein*, which forms several fine waterfalls. On the left rises the *Piz Grisch* (10,000'), on the right the *Surettahorn* (9928'). We pass (40 min.) a deserted silver-foundry and reach (½ hr.) *Ausser-Ferrera* (4334'; Inn), where the valley expands slightly; then (1½ hr.) *Inner-Ferrera*, or *Canicül* (4856'); rustic inn, at the mouth of the *Val d'Emet*. Descending hence, we cross the Rhine and ascend its steep left bank (20 min.). The path skirts the slope, passing through wood; after 25 min. it rounds a projecting rock (view of the *Surettahorn*, etc., behind us), and then again descends to the river, which is augmented here by the torrents from the *Val Starlera* on the left and the *Valle di Lei* on the right. The narrow path crosses (25 min.) the latter. (By the bridge is the frontier-stone of the Kingdom of Italy, to which the *Val di Lei* belongs.) The path ascends rapidly, and then immediately descends. Near (1 hr.) *Campsul*

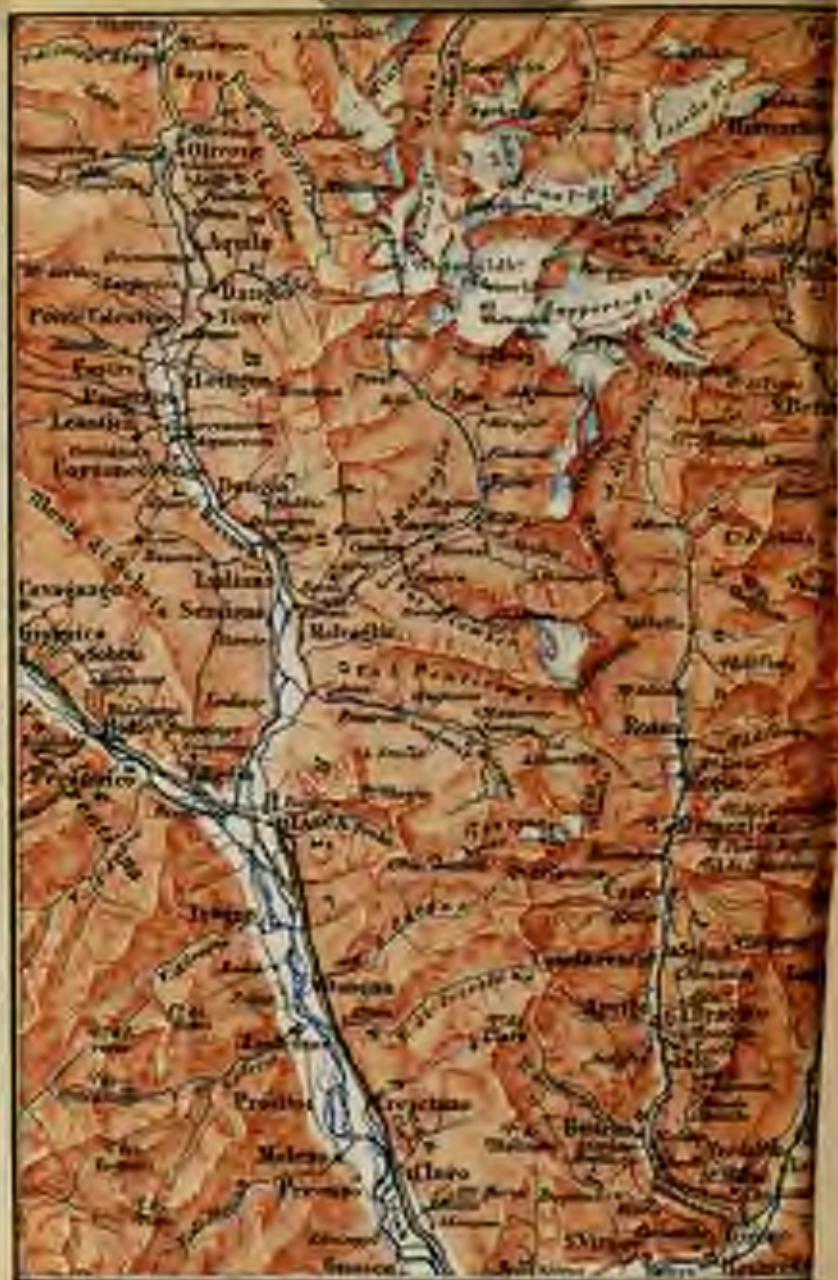
(5500') it crosses the Rhine, and beyond ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Crot*, another poor village, recrosses it. Beyond the bridge (view, to the right, of the *Madris Valley*, with the *Piz Gallegione* and the *Cima di Lago* at its head) the path ascends steep pastures to the left, and at the top of the hill traverses a beautiful wood of stone-pines. It then descends, crosses another bridge, and ascends to (1 hr.) *Cresta* (6397'; travellers kindly received by the curé; inn very poor), the principal village in the *Averser Thal*, which expands here and is carpeted with beautiful pastures. This is one of the highest inhabited valleys among the Alps, and lies in a pleasant, sunny situation. To the N. rises the *Weissberg* (9990').

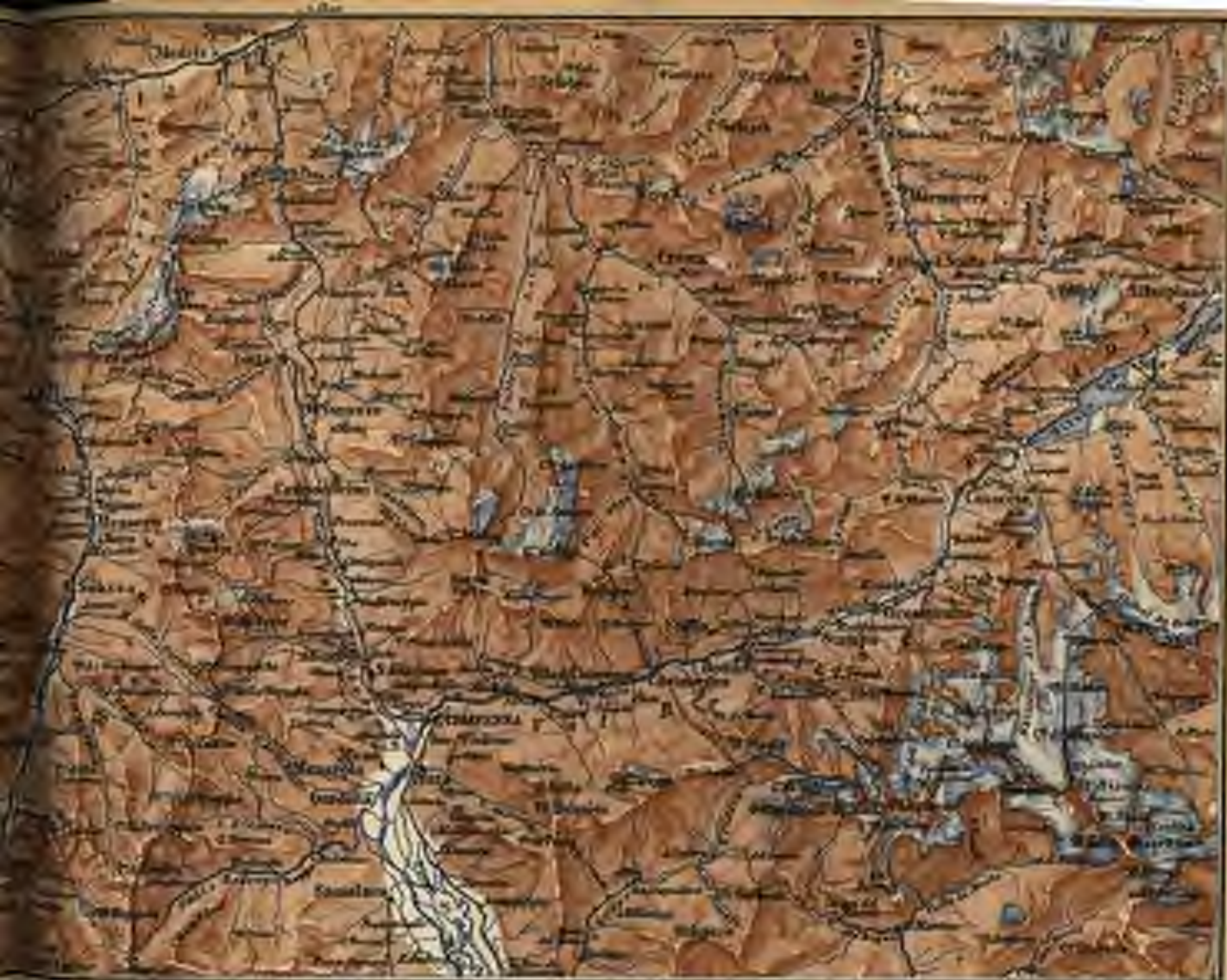
The path then ascends slightly, passing the handsome house of the *Podestat*, or chief magistrate, and the mouth of the *Val Bregaglia*, which is enclosed by fine glaciers, to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Juf* (6685'), and thence to the left across pastures and through a desolate rock-strewn valley to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) culminating point of the *Stallerberg*, or *Valletta Pass* (8478'). Beautiful view of the mountains of the *Julier*, etc. The path, which cannot be mistaken, now descends, keeping to the left, to (2 hrs.) *Stalla* (p. 374). — From *Juf* a path leads to the S.E. over the *Forcellina* (8770') direct to the *Septimer* (p. 374). — From *Cresta* through the *Val Bregaglia* and across the *Passo della Duana* (9187') to *Soglio* in the *Val Bregaglia* (p. 375), 7-8 hrs., an interesting route (guide). The pass, lying to the W. of the *Gletscherhorn* (10,190'), commands a striking view of the *Bregaglia* mountains.

FROM CANICÙL TO PIANAZZO on the *Splügen* route (4 hrs., guide necessary). The path ascends the steep slope on the right side of the *Val d'Emet*, through wood, to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) chalets of the *Emet Alp* (6194'), whence the 'stone man' on the summit of the *Passo di Madesimo* (7480') is visible; and we reach the pass after another hour's walk over the soft and uneven soil of the *Alp*. Retrospective view of the *Piz Beverin*; and the *Calanda* afterwards comes in right. From the summit of the pass, which forms the frontier of Switzerland and Italy, the *Tambohorn* (p. 365) is visible to the W., and the *Cima di Lago* (9892') and *Piz Gallegione* (10,285') to the S.E. On the S.W. side of the pass we cross a patch of snow; then skirt the N. side of the pretty *Lago di Emet*, descend on the left bank of the *Madesimo*, afterwards cross meadows, and pass through the village of *Madesimo* (4 hrs. from Canicùl). The path now follows the right bank of the stream, and reaches the *Splügen* route $\frac{1}{2}$ M. below *Pianazzo* (p. 366).

The *Splügen* road winds upwards, passes the scanty ruins of the *Bärenburg*, and enters the *ROFNA RAVINE, a wooded defile similar to the *Via Mala*, in which the Rhine forms a series of waterfalls. Near the entrance (2 M. from *Andeer*) the road crosses the *Averser-Rhein* (Inn by the bridge), which here issues from the *Val Ferrera* and forms a fine waterfall a little way up the valley. (Route through the *Ferrera Valley* to *Stalla*, see above.)

Towards the end of the gorge ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.), we pass an old bridge over the Rhine on the right. The valley expands. The road crosses ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) a torrent which drains the *Val Suretta* on the left. In the vicinity are some ruined houses; on the right rises the *Kalkberg* (see below). About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther the road passes through a rocky gateway, 8 yds. in length (*Sassa Plana*; 4390'). The ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) village of *Sufers* (4673') lies on the left bank of the Rhine. We now enter a wooded ravine, and cross (1 M.) the wild stream in its profound gorge by a bold bridge (4727'). After a short ascent we obtain a survey of the open expanse of the *Val Rhein*, or *Rheinwaldthal*; on the right rises the barren *Kalkberg* (9763'); opposite us is the *Einshorn* (9650'); to the left of *Splügen*, adjoining the *Guggernüll* (9472'), is the *Tambohorn* (10,748'). Then ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) —





32½ M. **Splügen** (4757'; *Hotel Bodenhau*, R. 3-4, B. 1½, D. 4-5, L. & A. 1½ fr., where diligence-passengers dine), Rom. *Spluga*, the capital (471 inhab.) of the Rheinwaldthal, enlivened by the traffic on the Splügen and Bernardino routes on which it lies. In autumn large herds of cattle are frequently encountered on their way to the Italian markets. (Excursion to the *Source of the Hinter-Rhein*, see p. 367.)

96. From Splügen to the Lake of Como.

42 M. **DILIGENCE** twice daily to Chiavenna (10 fr. 5 c., coupé 12 fr. 5 c.) in 5 hrs., to Colico (14 fr. 5 c., coupé 17 fr. 40 c.) in 9 hrs., corresponding with the steamboats to Como. Finest views to the right.

The road divides at the village of *Splügen* (see above); that in a straight direction leads to the Bernardino (p. 367), while the Splügen route crosses the Rhine to the left by an iron bridge, ascends in windings (which may be avoided by short-cuts), and farther up passes through a tunnel 93 yds. in length. The barren *Kalkberg* (see above) rises above Splügen behind us. The road then enters a bleak valley and ascends on the W. side by numberless zigzags, past the lonely Berghaus (6677'), and through a long gallery of masonry, to the (6¼ M.) summit of the **Splügen Pass** (*Colmo dell' Orso*, 6946'), the boundary between Switzerland and Italy.

THE SPLÜGEN was one of the Alpine passes known to the Romans. Down to 1818 it was a bridle-path only. Between 27th Nov. and 4th Dec., 1800, General Macdonald led his division of troops over this pass during a severe snow-storm, and whole columns were precipitated into the abyss of the Cardinell (see below) by avalanches. The Austrian government caused the present road to be constructed in 1819-21, in order to secure a passage to Lombardy in this direction after the completion of the Bernardino route.

The **Piz Tambo** (*Tambohorn* or *Schneehorn*; 10,748') may be ascended from the pass in 4 hrs. (toilsome, but for adepts free from danger; guide necessary). View very extensive, stretching to the N. as far as Swabia, and to the S. to Milan, whence this mountain is visible.

Beyond the summit the road passes the first *Cantoniera*, and reaches (¾ M.) the **Dogana** (6247'), or Italian custom-house, a group of houses with a poor inn (*Osteria Monte Spluga*), at the upper end of a bleak valley surrounded by lofty mountains. The snow here often reaches in winter to the windows of the first floor. Bells are rung in the four highest houses of refuge during snow-storms, as a guide to travellers.

The old bridle-path turned to the right by the second wooden bridge, and traversed the *Cardinell* gorge direct to Isola, a route much exposed to avalanches. The new road gradually descends the E. slope in numerous zigzags, and is protected at places against avalanches by long galleries constructed of solid masonry (the first 249 yds. long, the second 228, the third 550 yds.). They are covered with sloping roofs supported by pillars, to enable the snow to slide off, and are lighted by embrasure-like apertures at the sides.

On quitting the second gallery, we obtain a beautiful view of the

old road (destroyed by an inundation in 1834) and the village of *Isola*. The new road avoids the dangerous *Liro* gorge between *Isola* and *Campo Dolcino*. Immediately beyond *Pianazzo* (Inn, dear), near the entrance to a short gallery, the copious *Madesimo* precipitates itself from a rock to a depth of 650' into the valley below. This beautiful *Waterfall is best surveyed from a small platform by the road, where the conductor stops the diligence to enable passengers to alight and see it. A Latin inscription on a stone slab in the rock records the date of the construction of the road. (To *Canicùl* over the *Passo di Madesimo*, see p. 364.)

17 M. **Campo Dolcino** (3457'; *Croce d'Oro*; *Posta* or *Corona*, well spoken of) consists of four large groups of houses, the second of which contains the church, surrounded by ash-trees, and the 'Campo Santo'. Another Latin inscription on the rock, a little farther on, is in honour of the Emp. Francis, who constructed the route from '*Clavenna ad Rhenum*'.

The *Liro Valley*, or *Valle S. Giacomo*, is strewn with fragments of rock, chiefly consisting of brittle white gneiss, which reddens on exposure to the air. The wildness of the scene, however, is somewhat softened by the rich foliage of the chestnuts visible lower down, from among which rises the slender white campanile of the church of *Gallivaggio*. Near *S. Giacomo* are whole forests of chestnuts, which extend far up the steep slopes. We soon reach the vineyards of Chiavenna, and the luxuriance of Italian vegetation unfolds itself to our view.

25 M. **Chiavenna** (1090'; **Hôtel Conradi*, R. 3, B. 1½, D. 5, L. & A. 1½ fr., adjacent to the post-office, carriages; *Chiave d'Oro*), the *Clavenna* of the Romans, afterwards the capital of the County of Cläven, an ancient town with 3800 inhab., is charmingly situated on the *Maira*, at the mouth of the *Val Bregaglia* (see below). Opposite the post-office are the considerable ruins of an unfinished château of De Salis, the last governor appointed by the Grisons. Picturesque view from the garden or '*paradiso*' of the ruin (½ fr.), situated on an isolated vine-clad rock. *S. Lorenzo*, the principal church, near the post-office, has an elegant clock-tower, or *Campanile*, rising from an arcaded enclosure which was formerly the burial-ground. The octagonal *Battisterio* contains a very ancient font, with reliefs.

The road to *Colico* at first traverses vineyards. Farther on, the ravages of the *Maira*, and its tributary the *Liro*, which joins it below Chiavenna, become apparent. The greater part of the valley (*Piano di Chiavenna*), which is enclosed by lofty mountains, is exposed to these inundations. Near —

32½ M. **Riva** the road reaches the *Lago di Riva*, or *di Mezzola*, encircled with mountains. This lake originally formed the N. bay of the Lake of Como, from which it has been almost entirely separated by the deposits of the *Adda*. The shallow channel which

connects the two lakes has recently again been rendered navigable. The road, which is supported by masonry and protected by galleries at places, skirts the E. bank of the lake, passes *Novate*, *Campo*, and *Verzeja*, and crosses the *Adda*. Before joining the Stelvio road (p. 400), we observe on the right the ruins of the castle of *Fuentes*, once the key of the Valtellina, erected by the Spaniards in 1603, and destroyed by the French in 1796. At —

42 M. **Colico** (722'; *Isola Bella*; *Angelo*; *Hôtel Risi*; *Ristore della Posta*, on the lake), we reach the *Lake of Como* (p. 427).

97. From Splügen to Bellinzona. Bernardino.

Comp. Map, p. 364.

45 M. **DILIGENCE** daily (between S. Bernardino and Bellinzona twice daily) in 8¼ hrs. (in the reverse direction 11 hrs.; fare 15 fr. 20 c., coupé 18 fr. 90 c.). **EXTRA-POST** with two horses from Coire to Bellinzona 180, with three horses 260 fr. — Carriage with two horses from Coire to Bellinzona 180, to Lugano 210 fr.

Splügen (4757'), see p. 365. The road leads through the upper *Rheinwaldthal* (*Val Rhein*), passing below (1 M.) *Medels* (5030'). About ¾ M. farther a bridge crosses to the pasture of *Ebi*, now partly covered with débris, where the 'Landsgemeinde' used to assemble biennially on the first Sunday in May. The next place is (2 M.) *Nufenen* (5160'), at the mouth of the *Areue-Thal*, at the head of which the *Curcusa Glacier* is visible. On the left the *Guggernüll* (p. 364) rears its huge rocky form, concealing the *Piz Tambo* (p. 365). Farther on is the *Einshorn* (9650'). As we approach (2¼ M.) —

6 M. **Hinterrhein** (5302'; **Post*, unpretending), the highest village in the valley, we enjoy a view of the Rheinwald girdle of mountains, the Marscholhorn, Rheinquellhorn, Rheinwaldhorn, Hochberghorn, and Kirchalphorn.

Source of the Hinter-Rhein ('*Sprung*' or '*Ursprung*' i. e. source). From Hinterrhein to the Zapporthütte 2½ hrs., thence to the club-hut ¾ hr. of rough walking (guide advisable, 6 fr.; *G. Trepp*, *Joh.* and *Ph. Lorez*). This excursion perhaps hardly repays the fatigue. The path, which is injured annually by inundations and landslips, diverges to the right from the Bernardino road, beyond the Rhine bridge (see below), and at first traverses the level floor of the valley. After ½ hr. the valley narrows. The path loses itself in a chaos of loose stones on the right slope of the valley, while the precipitous N. side is partly covered with poor pastures. The wild infant Rhine is in many places covered with avalanche-snow which lies here during the whole year. By means of one of these snow-bridges, under which the river rushes, we cross to the left bank, where a narrow path, kept in order by the shepherds in summer, leads to the (1¾ hr.) *Zapporthütte* (6420'), a chalet occupied from the end of June to the end of August by the Bergamasque shepherds, who pasture their flocks on the sunny *Zapportalp*. The route hence to the club-hut (1 hr.) passes the *Hölle*, a wild mass of rock on the right bank, at the foot of which the Rhine forms a small fall. Farther along the same bank is a poor rock-strewn Alpine pasture, called by way of antithesis the *Paradies*. The *Club Hut* (7613'), with room for 10-12 persons, is also occupied in summer by the shepherds. The narrow valley is terminated by the **REINWALD GLACIER**, the lower part of which is called the *Paradies Glacier*. The

Hinter-Rhein issues from an aperture in the glacier (7270'), in shape resembling a cow's mouth, immediately below the chalet, and is soon augmented by numerous small tributaries from crevices of the glacier. From the club-hut we may ascend the Rheinwald Glacier in order to survey the vast *Adula*, or *Rheinwald Mts.*: the *Zapporthorn* (10,332'), *Rheinquellhorn* (10,500'), *Vogelberg* (10,565'), *Rheinwaldhorn* (11,148'), *Güferhorn* (11,132'), etc. — The *Rheinwaldhorn* (*Piz Val Rhein*, or *Adulahorn*) may be ascended from the club-hut in 7 hrs. (very trying, but free from danger with a good guide). The *Vogelberg* and the *Rheinquellhorn*, each 5 hrs. from the club-hut, are easier.

From Hinterrhein over the *Valser-Berg* to the *Lugnetzthal* and *Ilanz*, see p. 352; over the *Zapportgrat* or the *Lenta-Lücke* to *Zervreila*, see p. 353. Difficult passes (*Vogeljoch*, 9640'; *Passo del Cadabbi*, 9680'; *Zapport Pass*, 10,139') lead to the S. from the Rheinwald and Zapport glaciers to *Olivone* (p. 359).

The BERNARDINO ROAD crosses the Rhine by a bridge (5301') of three arches, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond Hinterrhein. It then ascends the steep bush-clad slope in windings. (A path diverging from the second winding to the right cuts off a considerable round.) Looking back, we obtain a fine view of the valley of the Rhine and the *Kirchalphorn*, *Lorenzhorn*, *Schwarzhorn*, and *Hochberghorn*, which bound it on the N. — On the left, before ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) we cross the *Masek-Bach* (5680'), is the solitary *Dürrenbühlhütte*. Traversing a bleak valley, and passing the *Thäli-Alp* (left), we reach the (3 M.) pass of the **S. Bernardino** (6768'; *Inn*, poor), situated at the N. end of the small *Lago Moësa*, from which three rocks project. On the left rise the *Pizzo Uccello* (8911') and the *Mittaghorn* (8560'); on the right the *Marscholhorn* (or *Piz Moësa*; 9521'). This pass was known to the Romans, and down to the beginning of the 15th cent. it was called the *Vogelberg*. When St. Bernardino of Siena preached the gospel in this district, a chapel was erected on the S. slope of the mountain, and the pass has since been named after him. From the S. end of the lake issues the *Moësa*, which the road follows down to its confluence with the *Ticino* above *Bellinzona*.

The road descends in numerous windings on the left bank of the *Moësa*, passing a *Cantoniera*. (On the opposite bank are still seen long stretches of the old road, which was destroyed by an inundation in 1869.) On the W. rises the *Zapporthorn* (10,332') with the *Stabbio-Grat* (8996'), from which the *Muccia Glacier* descends. To the E. are the *Piz Lumbreda* (9768'), *Piz Mutun* (9360'), and *Piz Curciusa* (9423'). Lower down, the road crosses the *Moësa* by a handsome bridge, and descends in a wide bend to (5 M.) —

17 M. **S. Bernardino** (5335'; **Hôtel Brocco*; *Hôtel Ravizza*, pens. at both 7 fr.; *Albergo Desteffanis*; *Albergo Menghetti*), the highest village in the *Val Mesocco* or *Mesolcina*, with a mineral spring which attracts many invalids in summer. The valley, especially in its lower part, contrasts strongly with the *Rheinwaldthal* in language, cultivation, and climate. Everything here is Italian, and the inhabitants are exclusively Roman Catholics. Cardinal Borromeo (p. 421) having successfully crushed the first germs of the

Reformation. — From S. Bernardino over the *Passetti Pass* to the *Val Calanca*, see below.

To the N., above the Bernardino Pass, projects the sharp tooth of the *Piz Uccello* (see above). The road ascends a little, and then descends in numerous zigzags (which footpaths cut off). A fine fall of the Moësa, in the gorge to the right, is only seen to advantage if we follow the footpath leading from S. Bernardino to S. Giacomo, which runs first on the left, and then on the right bank of the stream. At (4½ M.) *S. Giacomo* (3760'; Alb. Toscano) the road crosses the Moësa (pleasing view), and then descends rapidly to —

25½ M. **Mesocco**, or *Creneo* (2559'; *Hôtel Toscani*, dirty; **Hôtel Desteffanis*), where walnut-trees, chestnuts, vines, and fields of maize proclaim the Italian climate. On a rocky height to the left of the road, about ½ M. below the village, rise the imposing ruins and four towers of the castle of *Mesocco* (or *Misor*), which was destroyed by natives of the Grisons in 1526. From the slopes of the valley descend numerous brooklets, and between Mesocco and Lostalio there are eight waterfalls, some of them of considerable volume.

Beyond (1½ M.) **Soazza** (2067') we reach the bottom of the valley. Near the second bridge below Soazza the *Buffalora* forms a fine cascade on the right. Near (3 M.) *Cabbiolo* (1476'), another waterfall. At (1 M.) *Lostalio* (1562'), extensive vineyards. At (4 M.) —

35½ M. **Cama** (1260'), by the Capuchin convent, the first fig-trees are seen.

FROM CAMA TO CHIAVENNA a fatiguing, but interesting route (9-10 hrs., with guide) leads over the *Bocchetta di Val Cama* (6780'), and through the *Val Bodengo*. — An easier, but less interesting path crosses the *Forcola* (7270') from Soazza (see above) to (8½-9 hrs.) Chiavenna.

Then (¾ M.) **Leggia** (1125') and (¼ M.) **Grono** (1000'; *Hôtel Calancasca*), a thriving village at the mouth of the *Val Calanca*, with the massive *Florentina* tower, and near it a chapel with old frescoes.

The **Val Calanca**, 15 M. in length, ascends straight towards the Rheinwald Mts. (p. 368). A good road, first on the left, then on the right bank of the *Calancasca*, leads by *Molina*, *Arvigo*, *S. Domenica*, and *Augio* to (10 M.) *Rossa* (3569'; Inn), the principal village in the valley. (Difficult route hence to the W., over the *Giumella Pass*, 6955', to *Malvaglia* in the *Val Blegno*, p. 359.) The road terminates here. *Valbella* (4383'), the highest hamlet, is 1 hr. farther up; an easy route thence to the E. crosses the *Passo di Tresculmine* (7064') to (5 hrs.) *Mesocco*. Still higher is the (1 hr.) *Alp Alogna* (4695'). Thence to the E. over the *Passo di Passetti* (6808') to *S. Bernardino* (p. 368) 4-5 hrs.; guide advisable.

39 M. **Roveredo** (974'; **Angelo*; *Croce*), the capital (1171 inhab.) of the lower Val Mesocco, with the ruined castle of the once powerful *Trivulzio* family.

S. Vittore (882') is the last village of the Grisons, *Lumino* the first in Canton Ticino. The Bernardino route joins the St. Gotthard Road (p. 136) and crosses the Moësa. Below the confluence of the Moësa and the *Ticino* lies *Arbedo* (813'), a village of sad memory

in the history of Switzerland. On 30th July, 1422, a battle took place here between 3000 Swiss and 24,000 Milanese, in which 2000 of the former fell. They were interred beneath several mounds of red earth, near the church of St. Paul, which is called *Chiesa Rossa* from their colour.

45 M. **Bellinzona**, see p. 136.

98. From Coire to Samaden over the Albula Pass.

Comp. Map, p. 390.

45 M. **DILIGENCE** daily in 10½ hrs., fare 18 fr. 15 c., coupé 21 fr. 80 c.; to Bergün, where passengers dine, in 7 hrs.; from Bergün to Ponte 4 hrs. — **EXTRA-POST** with two horses from Coire to Samaden 133 fr. 50 c., or by the Schyn and Albula passes 149 fr. 60 c.; to St. Moritz 144 fr. 70 or 160 fr. 80 c.; to Pontresina 143 fr. 30 or 159 fr. 40 c. — Carriage and pair from Coire to Bergün 70, over the Albula Pass to Ponte 105, Samaden 120, St. Moritz 130, Tarasp 170 fr.

A most interesting route; beautiful mountain-scenery. The pass itself is a wild rocky chaos.

From Coire to (14 M.) **Lenz**, see R. 99. The new Albula road diverges to the left from the Julier road immediately to the S. of Lenz, passes (2 M.) **Brienz** (p. 349) and below the château of *Belfort*, and descends in long windings to (4 M.) ***Bad Alveneu** (3166') in the *Albulathal*, with sulphur-springs of local repute (R. 2-3, D. 3, L. & A. 1, board 5 fr.; one-horse carr. to Bergün in 2 hrs., 5 fr.; to Tiefenkasten 4 fr.). On the opposite bank of the Albula is seen a picturesque waterfall.

The **Piz St. Michel** (10,371'; 6-7 hrs.; guide necessary) may be ascended without much difficulty by mountaineers. The path, recently improved, ascends the *Schafthal*. — In the *Val Spadlatscha*, about 4 hrs. above Bad Alveneu or Filisur, is the new ***Aela Club Hut** (7054'), from which the *Tinzenhorn* (10,277') may be ascended in 4 hrs., and the *Piz d'Aela* (10,894') in 4½ hrs. (the latter being difficult and requiring experience). P. Mettier and Joh. Schmid of Filisur are good guides.

About 1 M. above Alveneu the road crosses the *Landwasser* of *Davos*, which falls into the Albula here, and ascends to the right to (1¼ M.) **Filisur** (3475'; ***Hôtel Schönthal**), a well-to-do village, pleasantly situated, and commanded by the scanty ruins of the *Greifenstein* (3953'). The road then descends to the *Albula*, crosses it by a covered wooden bridge, and gradually ascends the thickly wooded valley to (2 M.) *Bellatuna* (3553'), a disused iron-foundry, now a saw-mill (Inn), where it again crosses the stream. It next ascends in a curve, which the old path following the telegraph-wires cuts off, and enters the (1¼ M.) ***Bergüner Stein**, a profound gorge flanked by perpendicular rocks. Through these in 1696 a road 800 paces long, originally 4-6 feet wide, and protected at places by a wall, was constructed by blasting the rock. The brawling stream at the bottom of the gorge is visible at one point only. At the end of the gorge, on the right, tower the *Tinzenhorn* (10,277') and the *Piz d'Aela* (10,894'). The valley now expands into a green basin enclosed by wooded hills, in which lies the thriving village of (1½ M.) —

27 M. **Bergün**, Roman. *Bravuogn* (4557'; **Hôtel Piz Aela* or *Post; Kreuz; Sonne*), with its handsome prison-tower and old Romanesque church.

Above Bergün, to the N.E., is the village of *Latsch* (5276'), on the slope of the *Latscher Kulm* (or *Cuolm da Latsch*; ascent repaying, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). — Over the *Sertig Pass* to *Davos*, see p. 347. — Over the *Eschia Pass* to *Ponte*, 9-10 hrs. (with guide); a fatiguing route, through the *Val Tuors* and the *Val Plazbi*. From the top of the pass we may ascend the *Piz Kesch* (or *Piz Eschia*; 11,213') in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (comp. p. 390). — The *Piz d'Aela* and the *Tinzenhorn* are more easily ascended from *Filisur* (see above).

Above Bergün begins the most picturesque part of the road. It ascends the beautifully wooded valley, passing the mouth of the *Val Tisch* on the left. The Albula forms a number of small waterfalls and one of considerable size above the ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Alpine hamlet of *Naz* (5725'). On the bold pinnacles of the mountains to the right (*Piz Salteras*, *Piz Valluogn*, *Piz d'Aela*) are seen patches of snow at places. The road then ascends in long windings, past the chalets of *Preda* and *Palpuogna*, and on the right, below the road, the pale-green *Lake of Palpuogna*, to the ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Inn* on the **Weissenstein**, Roman. *Crap Alv* (6660'). It next ascends gradually in a wide curve at the base of the two rocky horns of the *Giumels* (9623'; short-cut on the right side of the valley), avoiding a marshy basin in which the Albula rises, and through the rock-strewn *Teufels-thal* to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) poor *Hospice* on the summit of the **Albula Pass** (7595'), which consists of a marshy plateau, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. in length. On each side rise the summits of the *Albulastock*, the *Crasta Mora* (9636'), the S. peak, consisting of granite, and the *Piz Uertsch*, or *Albulahorn* (10,738'), on the N., being limestone.

The road now descends a dreary valley sprinkled with chalets. Before us rises the fine pyramid of the *Piz Mezzem*; adjoining it on the right, at the head of the *Val Chamuera*, are the *Piz Lavirum* and *Piz Cotschen*; still farther to the right are the *Piz Muraigl* and *Piz Languard*. In descending the eight wide bends formed by the road we also obtain fine views of the *Piz Quatervals* and *Piz del Diavel*, and afterwards of *Ponte* and *Camogasc*, with *Madulein* and *Guardavall* on the hill to the left. Traversing a larch-wood we at length reach ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) —

41 M. **Ponte** (5548'). Thence to *Samaden*, see p. 390; to *Schuls* and *Nauders*, see R. 103.

99. From Coire to Samaden over the Julier.

Comp. Maps, pp. 390, 362, 384.

52 M. by *Churwalden*, $59\frac{1}{2}$ M. by the *Schyn*. **DILIGENCE** in summer once daily by *Churwalden* in $13\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., fare 20fr. 75, coupé 24 fr. 90 c.; once daily by the *Schyn* in $14\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., fare 22fr. 75, coupé 27fr. 50 c. — **EXTRA-POST** with two horses from *Coire* to *Samaden* 145 fr. 10 c. (or by the *Schyn* and *Julier* passes, 160 fr. 40 c.). — Two-horse carriage from *Coire* to *St. Moritz* over the *Julier* 120 fr., to *Pontresina* or *Samaden* 130 fr. (viâ the *Schyn* and *Julier* 130 or 140 fr.).

Coire (1936'), see p. 340. Near the Steinbock Hotel the road crosses the *Plessur* and ascends in windings (several short-cuts), commanding beautiful views of the town, the valley of the Rhine, and the Calanda. To the E. opens the *Schanfigg* (p. 348), intersected by the ravine of the *Plessur*. About 1½ M. from Coire a finger-post indicates the route to the left to the *Baths of Passugg* (p. 342), and another, ¾ M. farther, the way to the *Känzli* (p. 342). The road ascends, following the course of the *Rabiusa*, which falls into the *Plessur* far below, near a large factory; it then passes *Malix* (3800'; with a mineral spring) and the ruined castle of *Strassberg*.

6 M. *Churwalden* (3976'; **Krone*; **Hôtel Gengel*; *Pens. Schweiz-erhof*; *Jägerhaus*; *Hemmi*), with an old church, and the suppressed monastery of *Aschera*, picturesquely situated in a narrow valley, is frequented for the sake of the whey-cure and its mountain air.

The road ascends rapidly, crossing the *Rabiusa* twice, to —

8 M. *Parpan* (4938'; **Kurhaus & Post*, pens. 5-8 fr.), a pleasant Alpine village in an open situation. The mansion of the *Buols* contains old family-portraits.

The **Stätzer Horn*, or *Piz Raschil* (8458'), a favourite point of view, the highest peak of the range which separates the valley of *Churwalden* from the *Domleschg* (see p. 342), is ascended from *Parpan* in 3 hrs. by the new bridle-path, constructed by the S. A. C. (guide unnecessary; beyond the hamlet of *Sartuns* ascend straight on, avoiding path to the right). Inn closed and falling to decay. Grand panorama of the valleys of *Schanfigg*, *Churwalden*, *Oberhalbstein*, *Schams*, *Domleschg*, and the *Vorder-Rhein* (as far as *Ilanz*); of the entire *Rätikon* Chain, *Calanda*, *Tödi*, *St. Gotthard*, *Piz Beverin*, *Rheinwald Glacier*, *Tambohorn*, *Bernina*, *Albula*, etc. (Panorama by *A. Heim*). Beautiful pastures and rare plants on the slopes of the mountain. In descending we may avoid many of the zigzags of the bridle-path. The descent to the *Rheinthal* (and *Thusis*) on the *Domleschg* side is longer, and the last part is fatiguing, but cannot be mistaken; this route leads by the Alps of *Raschil* and *Schall* to the chalets of *Almens*, and then to the left to *Scharans* and *Thusis* (4 hrs. in all). Mountaineers may also descend viâ *Obervatz* to the *Solis Bridge* (p. 361).

We soon reach the summit of the pass (5089'), whence we obtain a fine view of the mountains of the *Oberhalbstein*, those above the *Schyn Pass* on the right, the beautiful *Lenzer Horn* (9544') on the left, and the adjoining *Piz St. Michel* (10,371'); in the opposite direction is the *Calanda* (p. 342). The road passes several tarns and the *Lake of Vatz* (4898'), surrounded by forest, and intersects the *Lenzer Heide*, Rom. *Planeira*, a stony tract, covered with fir-trees and brushwood, and justly dreaded during the prevalence of snow-storms.

14 M. *Lenz*, Roman. *Lansch* (4331'; **Krone* or *Post*), was considered an important military point before the construction of the *Splügen* route. The Duc de Rohan in 1635 (comp. p. 391), and *Le-courbe* in 1799 took up a position here against the Austrians.

New *Albula Road to Bergün*, see R. 98. — A somewhat rough path descends from *Lenz* to (¾ hr.) *Alvaschein* (p. 361). — The old bridle-path from *Lenz* through the *Schyn Pass*, following the right bank of the *Albula* and leading by *Obervatz* to (3½ hrs.) *Thusis*, has been entirely superseded by the new *Schynstrasse*, and is now hardly passable.

The road descends in numerous windings to the (3 M.) Albula, overlooking the picturesque Oberhalbstein and the Heinzenberg beyond the Schyn Pass to the W.; in the foreground is the village of Alvaschein on a height; and beyond the Schyn Pass the village of *Stürvis* (p. 361); far below lies Tiefenkasten. Near the farm of *Vazerol*, to the right, below the road, the three Leagues of Upper Rhetia took the oath of eternal union in 1471 (comp. p. 339). Pedestrians may cut off the windings of the road by footpaths. We now cross the *Albula* (2798') and reach —

17½ M. **Tiefenkasten**, properly *Tiefenkaſtel*, Roman. *Chastè* (**Hôtel-Pens. Julier*, R. 2½, L. & A. 1 fr.; **Hôtel Albula*, R. 2, L. & A. ¾, D. 3 fr.; *Kreuz*), picturesquely situated in a deep valley, with its church on a height. Below the village the *Julia*, or *Rhine* of the *Oberhalbstein*, falls into the Albula. (To *Surava* and *Bad Alveneu*, see p. 349; **Schyn Road to Thusis*, see p. 361.)

The road again ascends rapidly, and then skirts the *Stein* (3596'), a bold limestone cliff. Far below flows the *Oberhalbstein Rhine*. (In the Romanic dialect the word *Rhein* means a 'flowing stream'; *Oberhalbstein*, Rom. *Sur Seissa*, 'above the rock'.) About 4 M. farther we enter the *Oberhalbsteiner Thal*, a wide and populous green valley, about 5 M. in length, and pass the villages of *Burvein* (3901'), (1¼ M.) *Conters*, (¾ M.) *Schweiningen* (*Savognin*; **Hôtel Piz Michel*; Löwe), and (1¼ M.) *Tinzen* (*Tinixogn*; 4229'), above which the *Julia* forms several picturesque falls. On the slopes to the W. are *Salûx* (above which is the favourite pilgrimage-chapel of *Ziteil*), *Präsünz*, *Reûms* (with the handsome castle of that name, now a prison, below it), and other villages. The road leads alternately through curious circular valleys formed probably by inundations, and through ravines of the *Oberhalbsteiner Rhine*, somewhat resembling the *Via Mala* (p. 362). The inhabitants are Romanic and Rom. Cath., but in the lower part of the valley German is commonly understood. We next reach (1½ M.) *Roffna* and (2¾ M.) —

29 M. **Molins**, Ger. *Mühlen* (4793'; **Löwe*; *Adler*), beautifully situated, where the diligence halts for dinner.

Through the *Val da Faller*, which debouches here and divides into the *Val Gronda* and the *Val Bercla* farther up, a rarely frequented route (guide desirable) leads over the *Fallerjoch* (about 9090') and past the *Flüh Lakes* to (5½ hrs.) *Juf* in the *Averser Thal* (p. 364). — The *Piz Platta* (11,110'), which may be ascended through the *Val Faller* and *Val Bercla* in 5½ hrs. (guide), commands a splendid view. — The *Piz d'Err* (11,138'), *Piz d'Arblatsch* (10,512'), and *Piz Forbisch* (10,690') are also recommended to experts (guides procurable at the 'Löwe').

The route from this point to *Stalla* will repay the pedestrian; it skirts the *Oberhalbsteiner Rhein*, and presents a succession of grand rocky landscapes. One of the finest points is near the bridge before (¾ M.) *Sur* is reached. On a beautiful wooded hill, in the middle of the valley, between the road and the *Rhine*, stands the tolerably well preserved square watch-tower of the castle of *Splüdsatsch* (5260'; path to it beyond *Sur*; fine view). Near (3 M.) *Marmorera* (*Mar-*

mels, 5361'), which lies in a grassy valley, is the picturesque ruined castle of that name, situated in a rocky cavity halfway up the hill to the right, but not easily distinguished. The next villages are *Stalvedro* (5613') and (3 M.) *Stalla* (5827'; **Inn*), or *Bivio*, the Roman *Bivium*, where the Julier and Septimer routes separate.

The rough and tedious bridle-path over the *Septimer* (guide unnecessary in fine weather; to Casaccia 4 hrs.), one of the oldest Alpine routes, traversed in ancient times by Roman and German emperors with their armies, is now little frequented. It diverges to the right from the road at the upper end of the village, and ascends the *Val Cavreccia*. At the chalets of (1 hr.) *Cadval* it crosses the brook, enters a defile, and then traverses the meadows of *Pian Canfer*, which are marshy at places. In 1 hr. more we reach the summit of the pass (7582'), with a dilapidated hospice. (Route over the *Forcellina* to *Juf*, see p. 364.) A height to the left of the pass, indicated by two stones, commands a magnificent view of the mountains beyond the Maloja, the *Piz della Margna* (10,354'), *Monte dell' Oro* (10,544'), etc. The path then descends rapidly into the *Val Morozzo*, generally coinciding with the old paved military road, and trending to the left, the latter part stony and precipitous, reaches (2 hrs.) *Casaccia* (p. 377), the highest village in the Val Bregaglia.

From *Stalla* to *Andeer*, over the *Valetta Pass* and through the *Averser Thal* and *Val Ferrera*, see p. 363.

The road, completed in 1827, ascends the bleak, stony slopes of the *Julier* (*Giulio*) in numerous windings. Walkers may reach the summit of the pass (7504') in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr., by avoiding the windings (a drive of 2 hrs., descent barely 1 hr.; tavern $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the top). From the end of October to the end of May the upper part of the route is usually traversed by sledges only, but of all the Alpine passes the Julier is the first clear of snow and the least exposed to avalanches.

On the summit of the pass are two round milestones of mica-slate, 5' in height, without inscription, erected in the time of Augustus, who constructed a military road from *Clavenna* (Chiavenna) to the *Curia Rhaetorum* (Coire) over the Maloja and the Julier. Roman coins have frequently been found in the vicinity. Near the milestones, to the right, is a small clear lake, which contains trout notwithstanding its great height.

In summer large flocks of *Bergamasque Sheep* are usually met with on the slopes and heights of the Julier, as on all the S. mountains of the Grisons. The shepherds (*pastori*) in charge of them come chiefly from the Seriana and Brembana valleys and Ticino; they are a rough, free-spoken race, but honest and trustworthy. Their personal appearance is sufficiently remarkable; they wear long curling locks, mantles of brown or white wool, and brown peaked Calabrian hats. Their food consists solely of a pottage of maize-flour and water (*polenta*), and a little cheese. They arrive in June with their flocks in a miserably lean condition, in consequence of their long journey, and leave again at the end of August, when their sheep present a vastly improved appearance, and are covered with long wool, which is readily purchased by the manufacturers of Bergamo. It is estimated that during the summer 40,000 sheep are thus brought to graze on these lofty pastures, the proprietors paying 1 fr. per head for the right.

On the E. slope of the Julier, 1 M. below the summit, lies the small *Julier Alp*, with two chalets. On the left are the slopes of the *Piz Julier* (11,106') and *Piz d'Albana* (10,171'), and on the

right those of the *Piz Pulaschin* (9898'). In descending we soon obtain a magnificent view of the snow and ice mountains of the Bernina (p. 385). In the foreground rise the Piz Surlej and Mt. Arlas, above which tower the Piz Tschierva, the Piz Morteratsch, and the Piz Bernina on the right, and the Piz Corvatsch still more to the right. Lower down we also enjoy a survey of the whole valley of the Upper Engadine from St. Moritz to Sils. From the top of the pass to Silvaplana 3½ M.

44 M. **Silvaplana** (5958'), and thence to —

52 M. **Samaden** (5600'), see pp. 380-383.

100. From Chiavenna to Samaden. Val Bregaglia.

Comp. Maps, pp. 364, 378.

34 M. **DILIGENCE** twice daily in 9½ hrs. (13 fr. 65, coupé 16 fr. 40 c.).
EXTRA-POST with two horses, 69 fr. 20 c.

The "**Val Bregaglia** (*Praegallia* of the Romans, so named from being 'in front of' Cisalpine Gaul), Ger. *Bergeller Thal*, opens near Chiavenna, and ascends towards the E. to the Maloja. The valley is in most parts narrow, and is watered by the *Maira* or *Mera*. The route from Chiavenna to the Swiss frontier, passing between masses of rock richly clothed with chestnut woods, is strikingly picturesque; farther up, the scenery presents a grand Alpine character. In the Bregaglia alone are to be found Italian communities which are exclusively Protestant (at Poschiavo, p. 398, mixed). Many of the inhabitants (1638), like those of the Engadine, seek their fortunes in foreign lands.

At *Chiavenna* (p. 366) the road diverges to the E., and ascends the course of the *Maira*. It passes (1½ M.) a picturesque double waterfall, formed by the two arms of the stream, and (1½ M.) the two hamlets of *S. Croce*, belonging to the '*Comune di Piuro*'.

On the opposite bank of the Maira formerly stood the prosperous little town of *Plurs*, or *Piuro*, with 2430 inhab., and a number of country-houses, which was entirely destroyed by a landslip in 1618. For several days before the catastrophe, masses of rock had become detached from the *Monte Conto*, and numerous fissures were observed to form and widen in the mountain. The inhabitants, however, disregarded these premonitory phenomena, and were buried, together with all their possessions, by a mass of earth and rock 60' in thickness, all attempts to penetrate which proved fruitless. Every trace of the town has disappeared, and the mass of débris is now richly clothed with chestnuts. The name survives in that of the hamlet of *Plurs*, the inhabitants of which manufacture pottery of a soft kind of stone (*lapis ollaris*), mentioned by Pliny as '*Lapis Comensis*'.

The road follows the right bank of the Maira, and passes through *Villa*, or *Villa di Chiavenna*. A little below Castasegna, the stream forms the boundary between Italy and Switzerland.

6 M. **Castasegna** (2329'; **Schumacher*; *Albergo della Libertà*) is the first Swiss place. The name of this closely built, but pleasant village indicates that chestnuts form its staple commodity. The white mulberry and the silkworm continue to flourish here, and as far N. as Bondo.

Pleasant walk through a beautiful chestnut-wood, past the waterfall of the *Acqua di Stoll*, to (1 hr.) **Soglio** (3569'; **Hôtel-Pens. Giovanoli*, in an old mansion of the Salis family). In the garden of the hotel the stone-pine or Alpine cedar is seen in juxtaposition with the chestnut. Fine view of the Bondasca Glacier. Descent by a new road to Spino (see below);

carriage to Vicosoprano 10 fr.). — Over the *Duana Pass* to the Averser-Thal, see p. 364.

At (2 M.) *Spino* (2631'), a group of houses on the road below Soglio, there is a good brewery. Opposite, near **Bondo**, is a château of the Counts of Salis. For three whole months the sun does not shine on Bondo. Rhododendrons and chestnuts flourish here side by side. The latter do not occur beyond this limit, and the walnut ceases near Stampa. Fine view of the wild *Val Bondasca*, with the Piz di Cacciabella (10,580').

Pleasant excursion (guide desirable) into the **Val Bondasca**, and over the *Lombardoi*, *Laretto*, and *Naravedro* Alps to the (4 hrs.) *Alp Sciora* (6784'), at the head of the valley, grandly situated. To the E. rise the Piz Cacciabella and the Pizzi di Sciora; to the S. are the Bondasca Glacier and the bold Badile group (Piz Cengalo, Piz Badile, Piz Trubinasca). — Over the *Bondasca Glacier*, which is much crevassed, and the *Forcella di Bondo* a trying route leads to the *Val Porcellizza* and the *Bagni di Masino* (p. 400; 10 hrs. from Bondo). — Over the *Cacciabella Pass* to the *Albigna Glacier* and *Vicosoprano*, or over the *Casnile Pass* to the *Maloja*, see p. 377.

The road crosses the *Maira* above its confluence with the turbulent *Bondasca* (**Kurhôtel Bergeller Hof*, by the bridge, pens. 9 fr.) and reaches ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) **Promontogno** (2687'; **Galleria*), a village belonging to the parish of Bondo, commanded by the fine ruins of the castle of *Castelmur*, from which two lofty, massive walls descend to the valley. The road passes through *La Porta*, a rocky gallery, which, like the *Platifer* (p. 135) in the Leventina, forms the boundary between two zones of vegetation. Near the tower of the castle is a handsome church, erected by Baron Castelmur in 1855.

The church of *S. Pietro* stands picturesquely on a hill. We next reach ($\frac{13}{4}$ M.) *Stampa* (3379'; Inn) and ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Borgonuovo* (*Bornöv*, 3471'), which, with *Coltura* on the slope opposite, form the parish of **Stampa** (362 inhab.). Near Coltura is the château of Baron Castelmur, in the Moorish style. Then ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) —

12 M. **Vicosoprano**, Roman. *Vespran* (3566'; *Maurizio*), the capital of the valley, with 323 inhab., at the confluence of the *Maira* and the *Albigna*, which forms a fine cascade near its glacier (visible from the road higher up). The formation of the mountain-crests here is peculiar.

The wild **Val Albigna** deserves a visit. Above Vicosoprano we diverge to the right from the road, and ascend through wood, passing the *Sasso-primavera* gorge, to the ($\frac{3}{2}$ hrs.) *Cascata dell' Albigna*, a fine fall of the Albigna, near the foot of the considerable *Albigna Glacier*. The adjoining chalet (6773') is not always occupied. A route crosses the *Cacciabella Pass* from this point to Bondo (see p. 377). Over the *Casnile Pass* to the *Maloja*, see p. 377. — A trying route leads to the S. across the *Albigna Glacier* and the *Forcella di S. Martino* (or *Passo di Zocca*, 9000') to the *Val di Mello* and *S. Martino* (p. 400).

The *Pizzo della Duana* (10,280'), to the N. of Vicosoprano, a magnificent point of view, presents no difficulty to mountaineers (6-7 hrs.; guide necessary; the forester *Giov. Stampa* at Stampa or *Giac. Prevosti* at Vicosoprano). The route leads by the *Alp Zocchetta* and *Pianlo* to a tarn in the *Valle Campo*, and ascends the S.W. arête to the top. We may descend by the *Alp Pianaccio* to *Soglio*.

The road soon ascends in windings (the shorter old road, part of a paved Roman road over the Septimer, following the telegraph) to—

16 M. **Casaccia**, Roman. *Casätsch* (4790'; **Posta*), the highest village in the Val Bregaglia, commanded by the ruin of *Turratsch*. (By the *Septimer* to *Stalla*, p. 374.) *Pietro Torriani* is a good guide.

The road over the **Maloja**, the W. side of which is clothed with rich vegetation, passes the ruins of the Gothic church of *S. Gaudenzio* on the left, and ascends through pine-woods and lastly by zigzags to the (4 M.) top of the pass (5941'; Inn). Comp. p. 378.

From one of the windings a path to the right leads in a few min. to the beautiful fall of the *Ordlegna*, the spray of which is visible from the valley below. The path is easily missed unless the zigzags of the road be followed (comp. p. 379). — On reaching the top of the Maloja, the traveller should mount the rock opposite the Inn, a few paces from the road, as it commands a fine view of the Bregaglia. The diligence halts here long enough to admit of this. To the *Forno Glacier*, etc., see p. 379.

FROM THE MALOJA TO PROMONTOGNO OVER THE CASNILE AND CACCIABELLA PASSES (12 hrs.), a most interesting route, traversing the grand mountains of the Bregaglia (fatiguing, but presenting no difficulty to experts; a good guide necessary). From the (1 hr.) *Alp Piancanino* we ascend the *Forno Glacier* to (1½ hr.) a height of 8070', and thence to the right to the (1½ hr.) **Casnile Pass** (9744'), which commands a superb view. Descent across snow, through a 'cheminée', and over rock, to the lower end of the *Cantone Glacier*, and then across two moraines to the (1 hr.) *Albigna Glacier*. (Those who wish to divide the walk into two days, or to go through the Val Albigna to Vicosoprano, should descend to the right to the chalet at the *Cascata dell' Albigna*, 1½ hr. from the Pass, instead of to the left to the Cantone Glacier.) We next ascend the stony slope of *Cacciabella* ('good hunting', a resort of chamois) to the (2 hrs.) **Passo di Cacciabella** (9444'), another fine point of view, and descend to the (1½-2 hrs.) *Alp Sciora* (6850'), grandly situated, and through the wild *Val Bondasca* (see above) to (2½ hrs.) *Promontogno* (see above).

From the *Maloja* to (15¼ M.) *Samaden*, see R. 101.

ENGADINE.

The ***Engadine** (Rom. *Engiadina*), or Upper Valley of the Inn, a valley about 60 M. long, and seldom more than 1 M. broad, extending from S.W. to N.E., and watered by the *Inn*, is bounded by lofty mountains, partly covered with glaciers and vast expanses of snow. The *Upper Engadine* between the Maloja and Samaden, with its lakes, is the most attractive part of the valley, while the *Lower Engadine* (R. 103), below Samaden, is also very picturesque at places.

The climate of the Upper Engadine between Sils (p. 379) and Puntota (p. 391) is very inclement, resembling that of the N. of Sweden or Finland. The cultivation of corn is almost unknown, and tillage of any kind uncommon, except at Maria and Pontresina, where the traveller will observe a few small gardens, miserable potato-fields, a few patches of oats, and in very favourable seasons a little rye. In consequence of the almost entire want of straw, the natives have to use long coarse marsh-grass, moss, or dried pine-cones as litter for the cattle in winter. The atmosphere is remarkably dry and clear. The temperature rises in summer to 66-76° Fahr. in the shade, but a fall of 35-40° within the 24 hrs. is not

unfrequent. In winter the thermometer frequently falls to 30-40° below zero. 'Nine months winter and three months cold', is the laconic, but somewhat exaggerated account the natives give of their climate. White frosts and snow are by no means uncommon in August.

At first sight the bottom of the valley resembles a vast meadow, in which the eye in vain searches for a tree. The pasturage is excellent, but is seldom in the hands of the inhabitants, being let by them to the Bergamasque shepherds (p. 374), or to speculators who engage reapers from the Tyrol or the Valtellina to collect the hay. During the hay-harvest about 1000 foreign day-labourers are thus congregated in the valley. — The barriers on the bridges are for the purpose of preventing the flocks from straying, but pedestrians may cross them at any time.

The lower slopes of the mountains of the Upper Engadine are chiefly clothed with larches and beautiful specimens of the *pinus cembra*, or Swiss stone-pine (Ger. *Arve*), a stately tree, sometimes called the 'cedar of the Alps', but commoner in the south of Siberia than in Switzerland. Its light, close-grained wood, which is white in colour and has a pleasant fragrance, is extremely durable, and is much esteemed for cabinet-work. The kernels (30 to 40) of the cones, enclosed in a very hard triangular shell, have a pleasant flavour, not unlike that of the pine-apple. This pine is the only forest-tree found up to a height of 7000'; it prefers open and damp situations, and does not thrive in the plains; in Siberia it attains a height of 130'.

The inhabitants of the Engadine very frequently leave their native country in early life and migrate to all parts of Europe. For the occupations of confectioners, coffee-house keepers, and manufacturers of liqueurs and chocolate, they seem to have a special aptitude, and in these avocations they frequently amass considerable fortunes; they then return to their native valleys to spend the evening of a busy and active life. To persons of this class belong many of the best houses in the Engadine. The windows are made small to exclude the cold, and they are generally adorned with gilded lattices. These abodes are often most comfortably furnished, and their owners are generally well-educated and respectable men, who in the course of their wanderings have acquired a knowledge of many of the continental languages, sometimes to the partial forgetfulness of their native 'Ladin'. The native of the Engadine is sober, industrious, and intelligent, learning with facility all the kindred dialects of his native tongue. German is also commonly spoken, and with far greater purity than in German Switzerland.

Almost all the inhabitants belong to the reformed faith. In the Upper Engadine sermons are usually delivered in the Romanic dialect, German being employed about once monthly. The government of the valley is a pure democracy. 'Next to God and the sun, the poorest inhabitant is the chief magistrate', says an old Engadine proverb; nevertheless certain noble families, such as the *Plantas* (p. 383), have for centuries enjoyed a considerable influence, which has hitherto been used beneficially and is still far from being extinct.

101. The Upper Engadine, from the Maloja to Samaden.

Comp. Map, p. 384.

15¼ M. CARRIAGES with one or two horses to be had everywhere. The Upper Engadine is often crowded in summer. — Travellers bound for Pontresina may walk thither from St. Moritz in 1½ hr., passing the Statzer See.

From *Chiavenna* to the *Maloja*, see pp. 375-377. The plateau of the **Maloja** (comp. p. 375), Ital. *Maloggia*, Rom. *Molögia* (5941'), is the boundary between the Val Bregaglia and the Engadine. At the top is the *Hotel Zum Maloja-Kulm* (unpretending).





Legend

Scale

1:250,000

Scale

Legend

A little to the W. of the pass and the inn a footpath, and $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther a road diverge to the left from the Maloja road, and cross the *Ordlegna* (waterfall, see below) by the lowest houses of the hamlet of *Ordeno*. Following the left bank through meadows and woods, we reach (50 min.) the sequestered, dark-blue **Cavloccio Lake* (6243'), surrounded by lofty mountains: to the S. the beautifully shaped *Monte del Forno* (10,545'); to the left of it the snowy *Muretto Pass* (see below). The road ends at the large chalets on the S. bank, where, however, nothing is to be had in the height of summer, when the cattle are pastured on the higher Alps. A visit from this point to the Forno Glacier and back takes 2 hrs. (see below).

The *Ordlegna Fall* is reached by following the windings of the Maloja road to a (1 hr.) finger-post, and diverging by a path to the left, which leads to a (5 min.) rocky plateau above the chief fall. Back to the inn, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

Another interesting walk (with guide) is to the *Forno Glacier*. We follow the *Muretto* route (see below) to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Alp Piancanino* (6519'); then ascend to the right for $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. over debris and moraine, to the **Forno Glacier*, on the right side of which we may ascend for $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ hour. Imposing amphitheatre of mountains: the Cima di Cantone, Cima di Castello or del Largo, Pizzo Torrone, Mte. Sissone, Cima di Rosso, and Monte del Forno. — A route which will repay mountaineers, and presents no serious difficulty (guide necessary), leads hence over the *Forno Pass* to the *Val di Mello* and the *Bagni di Masino*, 11 hrs. from the Maloja (see p. 400). — Over the *Casnie Pass* to the *Albigna Glacier*, see p. 377.

Piz Lunghino (9120'), an easy ascent of 3 hrs. (guide). From the S.W. end of the Lake of Sils the route ascends pastures to the (2 hrs.) blue *Lunghino Lake* (8136'), from which the Inn emerges. Thence over rocks and loose stones to the top in 1 hr. more. Magnificent view.

From the Maloja over the *Muretto Pass* to Chiesa in the Val Malenco, 8 hrs., laborious, but on the whole repaying (with guide). We ascend on the right bank of the *Ordlegna* to the chalets of *Piancanino* (6519'), which we leave on the right. Then a steep climb over loose stones and the *Muretto Glacier* to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) summit of the pass (8389'), lying between the *Mte. Forno* (10,546') and the *Mte. Muretto* (10,197'), where we obtain a fine survey of the *Mte. della Disgrazia* (12,057'). In descending we traverse a steep slope of snow, detritus, and grass on the left bank of the wild *Malero*, enjoying admirable views of the *Mte. della Disgrazia*, the *Mte. Sissone*, Cima di Rosso, etc., and reach *Chiareggio* (5473') and (4 hrs.) *Chiesa* (4282') in the *Val Malenco* (p. 399). From Chiesa over the *Canciano Pass* to Poschiavo, see p. 389; over the *Tremoggia Pass* (9910') and the *Fex Glacier* to Sils, 8-9 hrs., interesting (guide necessary); over the *Scerscen* and *Capütschin* passes to Pontresina, see p. 390.

The road soon crosses the infant *Inn*, here called *Ova d'Oen*, which descends rapidly in several falls from the *Piz Lunghino* (9120') to the N.W., and reaches the pale-green *Lake of Sils*, Rom. *Lej da Segl* (5892'), 4 M. in length. To the right rises the *Piz della Margna* (10,354'), with its precipitous glacier. On a green plateau farther on, at the mouth of the brook descending from the *Val Fedoz*, lies the hamlet of *Isola (Islas)*, overshadowed by the beautiful *Corvatsch* (p. 388). The road skirts a rocky promontory which divides the lake into two basins. As we approach the peninsula of Chastè (see below) the extensive *Fedoz Glacier*, at the head of the *Val Fedoz*, imbedded between the *Piz della Margna* on the right and the *Piz Güz* (10,397') on the left, comes into sight to the S., above Isola.

At the E. end of the lake, to the right of the road, lies ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Sils* (5895'), Rom. *Segl*, consisting of the hamlets of *Sils-Basaglia*, on the N. side of the valley (*Hôtel de la Grande Vue*), and the pleasantly situated *Sils-Maria* (**Alpenrose*, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, pens. $8\frac{1}{2}$ fr.;

**Hôtel Edelweiss*, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, L. & A. 1 fr.), $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the bridge over the Inn, both containing handsome houses with tasteful little gardens.

Charming view of the lakes from the *Muot Maria*, a hill opposite the *Hôtel Alpenrose*; more extensive from the *Muot Marmorè* (7244'), to the S.E., reached in 1 hr. from Maria by a good path.

Pleasant excursion from *Sils-Maria* to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Fex Glacier* in the *Val da Fex*. Coming from Baseglia, and before reaching the bridge over the Fex (*Ova Granda*, 'great water'), we follow a good path ascending from Maria on the left bank of the brook, through the *Laretwald*, and past the houses of *Platta* and *Crasta*, to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Curtins* (6483'), one of the highest permanently inhabited places in Europe (auberge in the last house on the left). Here we cross the Fex, and recross it at the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) last chalet (ground marshy at places). The path then leads to the foot of the *Muot Selvas*, which forms a rocky barrier across the valley and is crossed by an old and partially paved track. The S. side of this hill affords an excellent survey of the glacier, overshadowed by the *Piz Capütschin*, the *Piz Tremoggia*, *Il Capütsch*, *Piz Güz*, and to the right *Piz Led*. At the bottom of the valley flows the Fex in its broad stony channel. In the opposite direction the view embraces the green Fex Valley, with the indented chain of the *Piz Lagrev* (9721') and the *Piz Pulaschin* (9898') in the background. — From the Fex Valley over the *Fuorcla Fex-Roseg* to *Pontresina*, see p. 389. — Over the Fex Glacier to *Malenco*, see above.

Those who do not care to visit the glacier itself, need not go beyond the Chapel at *Crasta* ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.), and in returning may cross the brook and take the path through the gorge, where they will also see the beautiful waterfall. Or, taking the route in the reverse direction, we may ascend the gorge by following a pleasant path on the right bank of the Fex from Maria.

Those whose time is limited may ascend by a good path for 20 min. from *Sils-Baseglia*, opposite the bridge over the Inn. Fine view of the *Corvatsch*, the Fex Glacier, and the *Fedoz Valley*.

The *Piz Tremoggia* (11,325') and *Piz della Margna* (10,354') may be ascended from *Sils* by adepts (Chr. Klucker, guide). — *Piz Corvatsch* (from this side more trying than from the *Roseg Valley*), see p. 388.

The peninsula of *Chastè* (i.e. 'castle'), which projects into the Lake of *Sils*, bears traces of the walls of an ancient castle.

The road (in shade in the afternoon) soon reaches the W. bank of the *Lake of Silvaplana* (5886'), which it follows to ($2\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Silvaplana*. A tolerable path also leads thither ($1\frac{1}{3}$ hr.) on the left bank (free from dust, and in the morning shaded).

$7\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Silvaplana* (5958'; **Hôtel Riv' Alta*, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -4, L. & A. $1\frac{1}{4}$, D. 5, pens. 8-12 fr.; **Wilder Mann*, moderate; *Pens. Rissi*; **Hôtel Corvatsch*, on the lake; *Sonne*, good wine), where we reach the *Julier road* (p. 374), is pleasantly situated amidst green meadows, on the alluvial deposits of the brook descending from the *Julier*, which separate the lakes of *Silvaplana* and *Campfèr*.

FROM SILVAPLANA TO PONTRESINA OVER THE FUORCLA SURLEJ (guide 10, horse 20 fr.), a very attractive excursion of 6 hours. The narrow part of the lake near *Silvaplana* is crossed by a bridge to the almost deserted village of *Surlej*, 'beyond the lake', where there is a chalybeate spring. Beyond the village, we do not cross the brook, but ascend the path to the right into the wood: 1 hr., the *Alp Surlej* (6976'), beyond which the path inclines to the left over a meadow, towards the *Piz Corvatsch* (p. 388). Farther up, beyond the *Margum Surlej*, the path bears to the left, and soon reaches, near the *Corvatsch Glacier*, the ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Fuorcla Surlej* (9042') lying between the *Piz Corvatsch* and the *Mt. Arlas*. The magnificent *Roseg* (pron. *Roväge*) *Glacier* (p. 386) now becomes visible. The path descends to the left over rock-strewn and grassy slopes to the *Alp*

Surovel (7224') and the (1½ hr.) inn in the Roseg Valley. Thence to Pontresina, see p. 386. — The *Piz Surlej* (10,456') and *Piz Corvatsch* (11,345') may be ascended from the Fuorcla in 1½ and 2½ hrs. respectively; comp. p. 388.

The ascent of the *Piz Julier* (11,106') from Silvaplana (5 hrs.; guide 20 fr.) is trying. — Easier, but less interesting is that of the *Piz Pulaschin* (9898'; 3½ hrs., with guide).

The Silvaplana Lake is connected by a channel 14 yds. broad with the small *Lake of Campfèr*, which is divided into two halves by a promontory, and the W. bank of which is skirted by the road. On a wooded height between the two lakes, opposite the road, is the café **Crestalta* (6250'), which affords a picturesque view of the lakes and mountains of the Upper Engadine (boats for crossing the lake to be had; path on the opposite bank to St. Moritz). The Campfèr Lake is drained by the *Inn*, as the river is named after it leaves the Lake of St. Moritz, but here called the *Sela*.

9 M. *Campfèr*, Rom. *Champfèr* (6000'; **Hôtel Julier*; **Hôtel d'Angleterre*; *Pension Cazin*; rooms at *Meuli's*). The road divides here. The new road, on which the diligence runs in summer, crosses the Inn and leads by *Bad St. Moritz* (post-stat.) to the (2 M.) village of *St. Moritz*, while the old road, shorter by a few hundred yards, runs at a considerable height above the Inn, on its left bank.

10¼ M. *Baths of St. Moritz* (6089'). *KURHAUS*, with upwards of 250 beds, comfortable, but expensive; R. for 1-2 pers. usually 10, board 8 fr. per day. Visitors lodging in the Kurhaus have the advantage of being able to go to the baths and the spring dry-shod in bad weather. *HÔTEL VICTORIA*, opposite. A few paces farther, on the left bank of the Inn, *HÔTEL DU LAC*, another large and first-class inn. *HOF ST. MORITZ*; *ENGADINER HOF*. Nearer the village: *HÔTEL & PENS. DES ALPES*; *HÔTEL BELEVUE*, with the dépendance *VILLA MONPLAISIR*. — *Pensions*. Near the Kurhaus: *Villa Beausite*, *Villa Meyer*, *Villa Pidermann-Brügger*. Near the *Hôtel des Alpes*: *Gartmann-Schauenstein*, *Flütsch*, etc.

BATHS in the long wing of the Kurhaus (2 fr.); tickets at the post-office in the Kurhaus. — *PHYSICIANS*: *Drs. Brügger, Berry*, and *Biedermann*. — *CHEMIST*, by the Engadiner Hof. — A contribution for the band is exacted from visitors not lodging at the Kurhaus.

CARRIAGES. With one horse to the village of St. Moritz or to Campfèr 2-3 fr.; to Pontresina 8½-10½ fr. (see below). — *ENGLISH CHURCH*.

The *Baths of St. Moritz* (5804') owe their origin to a powerful chalybeate spring rising at the foot of the Piz Rosatsch, strongly impregnated with carbonic acid and alkaline salts, pronounced the best of its kind in Europe by Paracelsus as early as 1539, and annually resorted to by numerous patients of all nations. The season is from the middle of June to the middle of September. Patients will find warm clothing necessary, as frost and snow are not uncommon in August.

A band plays several times daily in the meagre grounds in front of the Kurhaus. Beyond the wing of the Kurhaus promenades ascend the pine-clad *Quellenhügel*, past the new *French Prot. Church*, to the (¾ hr.) *Johannisberg*. — Other walks lead on the S. bank of the *Lake of St. Moritz* (see below) to the (1½ M.) *Acla d'im Lej* (a farm with a restaurant, much frequented of an afternoon), halfway

to Pontresina, and to the *Lower Alpina* (Restaur., dear). The path to the latter (35 min.) ascends to the right just beyond the upper bridge over the Inn, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the Kurhaus. Higher up is the (20 min.) *Upper Alpina*. A pleasant path through wood ascends from the Kurhaus on the right bank of the Inn to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Crestalta* (p. 381).

Between the Baths and the village of St. Moritz rises the *English Church*, an edifice in the round-arch style.

12 M. Village of St. Moritz (6090'). — *HÔTEL-PENS. KULM*, an extensive pile of buildings at the upper end of the village, with a fine view; R. 3, D. $4\frac{1}{2}$ fr. — At the end next the Baths, *HÔTEL BELVEDERE*. In the village, *HÔTEL & PENS. BERNET*, with a dépendance; *HÔTEL & PENS. SUISSE*; *STEFFANI*; *VERAGUTH*; *WETTSTEIN*; *ZUR POST*. — *Pensions*, beginning from the lower end: *Caviezol*, *C. Perini*, *Kübler*, *Tognoni*, *Villa Joos*, *Gartmann*, *St. Moritz, Helvetia*, *Hartmann*, *Pidermann*, *Peter*, *Beaurivage*, the last being beautifully situated above the lake.

CARRIAGES. With one horse to the Kurhaus for 1-2 pers. 2, 3-4 pers. 3 fr.; with two horses 4 or 5 fr.; to *Campfer* 5-6 or 10-12 fr.; to *Samaden* in the forenoon 5-6 or 8-10 fr., in the afternoon 6-8 or 12-15 fr.; to *Pontresina* 8-10 or 15-18 fr.; to the *Bernina Inn* 14-16 or 25-28 fr.; to *Poschtavo* 40 or 70-80 fr.; to *Chiavenna* 45 or 70-90 fr.; to *Coire* 60-70 or 120-130 fr.; fee for half-a-day 1-2 fr.; if the shorter excursions are begun in the forenoon, 2 fr. more in each case. **OMNIBUSES** in the forenoon between the village and the baths.

GUIDES' TARIFF mentioned in connection with the different excursions. Trespassing on the meadows before hay-harvest is punishable by a fine.

St. Moritz, Rom. *San Murezzan*, the highest village in the Engadine, 149' higher than the Maloja, lies on a slope to the N. of the *Lake of St. Moritz*, which abounds in trout, and commands a fine view of the mountains, from the Piz Languard towards the W. to the Piz Julier towards the E. For those who are not patients, the village affords pleasanter quarters than the baths, and the charges are more moderate. At the end of the village is the new Roman Catholic church, the only one of that denomination in the Upper Engadine. — To the walks already mentioned we may add the following: —

By the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Alp Laret* (6893'; good bridle-path thus far) to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Sass da Muottas* (7166'), commanding a beautiful view of the Bernina chain and Inn valley; descent to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) Celerina.

To the *Alp Giop* (7168'), 1 hr.; thence to the top of the *Piz Nair* (10,039'; guide 7 fr.) $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs.; magnificent panorama.

Interesting excursion to the *Val Suvretta*, especially for botanists. The route from the baths leads by the Lower Alpina, and that from the village by the *Alp Giop*. It then ascends past the *Alp Suvretta* to a small lake (8563') and the pass (8590'; 3 hrs. from St. Moritz) which separates the *Val Suvretta da St. Moritz* on the S. from the *Val Suvretta da Samaden* on the N. We descend the latter, crossing the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Alp Samaden*, where the *Val Suvretta* opens into the *Val Bevers*, and reach the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Alp Präsüratsch*, where a narrow road begins. Thence back to St. Moritz by carriage previously ordered (15-18 fr.) in 2 hrs.

An *Excursion* on the Bernina Road as far as the Hospice (p. 397), including a visit to the *Morteratsch Glacier* (p. 386) or the *Alp Grüm* (p. 397), takes 10 hrs. by carriage (see p. 385).

The **FOOTPATH** TO PONTRESINA ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) leads from the village to the N. bank of the Lake of St. Moritz, from which the Inn issues in the form of a fine waterfall, and to the (25 min.) *Acla d'im Lej* (p. 331). It next

passes the *Statzer See*. At the N. end of the lake, where the road to Celerina leads straight on, we turn to the right, take the path to the left after a few paces, and traverse the wood, rounding the base of the *Rosatsch*. About 5 min. below Pontresina we cross the Bernina brook near the *Hôtel Roseg*. (Or we may cross the Roseg and the Punt Ota; comp. p. 386.) The carriage-road leads round by Celerina.

The Samaden road continues to ascend for a short distance, and then descends in a long curve through larch-wood. On quitting the wood we enjoy an admirable survey of the valley of the Inn, extending nearly in a straight line as far as the *Munt Baseglia*, at the base of which Zernetz (p. 391) lies, and which appears to close the valley. Passing *Cresta*, Rom. *Crasta* (5690'; *Pens. Misani*, with restaurant), and crossing the brook, we reach —

14 M. *Celerina*, Rom. *Schlarigna* (**Hôtel Muraig*; **Pens. Ronzi*, 8½ fr.). A direct road leads hence to the right to (3 M.) Pontresina. It passes the dilapidated chapel of *St. Gian*, crosses the Bernina brook, and unites with the Samaden road (p. 384). Near Samaden the *Flatz* or *Bernina Brook*, which descends from the Bernina, falls into the Inn.

15¼ M. **Samāden** (5600'). — **HÔTEL BERNINA*, with fine view, R. from 3, B. 1½, D. 4½-5, L. & A. 1½ fr.; **KURHAUS SAMADEN* (formerly *Engadiner Hof*), charges slightly lower; both at the lower end of the village; *HÔTEL-PENS. DES ALPES*; *HÔTEL ZUM INNTHAL*; **KRONE*, unpretending. — Carriage with one horse to Pontresina 4, Morteratsch Glacier 7, Bernina Pass 12, St. Moritz 4, the Baths 5, Silvaplana 6, Sils-Maria 8, Maloja 10 fr. — Omnibus daily from the *Hôtel Bernina* to St. Moritz and to the Morteratsch Glacier.

Samaden, Rom. *Samēdan*, the chief village (754 inhab.) of the Upper Engadine, with handsome houses and a new *English Church*, is another summer resort. The principal house in Samaden is the mansion of the *Planta* family, a name intimately connected with the history of the country for nearly 1000 years. The bear's paw ('*planta*') which figures in the family-escutcheon is often met with in the Engadine. The old church of *St. Peter*, 1 M. to the N.W. of the village, is paved with the gravestones of the *Planta*, *Salis*, *Juvalta*, and other families.

WALKS. Proceeding from the English church towards Bevers, we ascend (10 min.) a larch-clad hill commanding a superb view, particularly of the Bernina group. Thence to the right by a pleasant wood-walk to the (½ hr.) saw-mill of *Muntertüschi* in the *Val Bevers*, and in 20 min. more to the *Alp Spina*. We may then proceed to the left in 20 min. to the hill of *Salvasplanas*, above the church of *St. Peter* (see above). — To the wooded hill of *Cristolais*, between Samaden and Celerina, ½ hr.

Beautiful view from the **Muottas Muraigl* (8270'), situated opposite Samaden to the E. (steep bridle-path, 2½ hrs.). We follow the Pontresina road for 1¼ M., turn to the left before reaching the iron bridge over the *Flatz*, cross a bridge, and ascend the right bank of the *Muraigl*. We pass a chalet on the right and then turn to the right, and reach (1¼ hr.) the lower *Alp Muraigl* (7218'), where the path divides. The shorter, but rougher and very steep path to the left leads direct to the (½ hr.) upper Alp (7992'); the better path goes straight on, turns to the left by a ruinous chalet, and reaches the upper Alp in ¾ hour. The best point of view is by a heap of stones 10 min. to the N. of the upper Alp, where we enjoy a survey of the glaciers of the Bernina (the Roseg Valley with the Piz Morteratsch, Piz Bernina, etc. being particularly striking) the green Upper

Engadine with its lakes, from Ponte to the Maloja, and the mountains on the N. side of the Valley of the Inn from the Piz Lunghino to the Piz Kesch. The Muottas Muraigl is often ascended from Pontresina also (p. 388).

To the W. above Samaden rises *Piz Padella* (9459'), a grotesquely cleft limestone rock, and beyond it a rocky ridge with three peaks (*Trais Fluors*, 'three flowers'; 9701') which connect the Piz Padella with the imposing *Piz Ot* (10,660'; 'lofty peak'). This mountain, which rises abruptly in a pyramidal form, and was formerly accessible to mountaineers only, is frequently ascended in 4-4½ hrs. from Samaden. The path leads round the Piz Padella, and then ascends in zigzags to the top, iron rods being attached to the rock at difficult places. Riding is practicable as far as the *Fontana Fraida*, a spring half-way up. (Path direct from St. Moritz also, leading through the *Val Saluver*, and uniting with that from Samaden at the spring just mentioned). Imposing view, similar to that from the Piz Languard (p. 388). — On the way back from the Piz Ot the *Piz Padella* (see above) may also be ascended without difficulty in 1 hr. from the point where the path is quitted (or in 3 hrs. from Samaden; no path). *View of the valley of the Inn, from Silvaplana to Zernetz. Rich flora. The descent may be made by the other side (guide necessary; to the Piz Ot 8, Piz Ot and Piz Padella 10 fr.).

FROM SAMADEN to PONTRESINA (3¼ M). The road (high-road over the Bernina, R. 104) crosses the Inn near Samaden, traverses the bottom of the valley, and at the point where it reaches the *Flatz* or *Bernina Brook* is joined by the road from Celerina (p. 383). It then crosses the *Muraigl* (p. 383) and gradually ascends. Near Pontresina, to the right, is seen the magnificent *Roseg Glacier* (p. 386); in the background rises the *Piz Roseg* (12,936'), and to the E. of it its loftier neighbour, the *Piz Bernina* (see below).

102. Pontresina and its Environs.

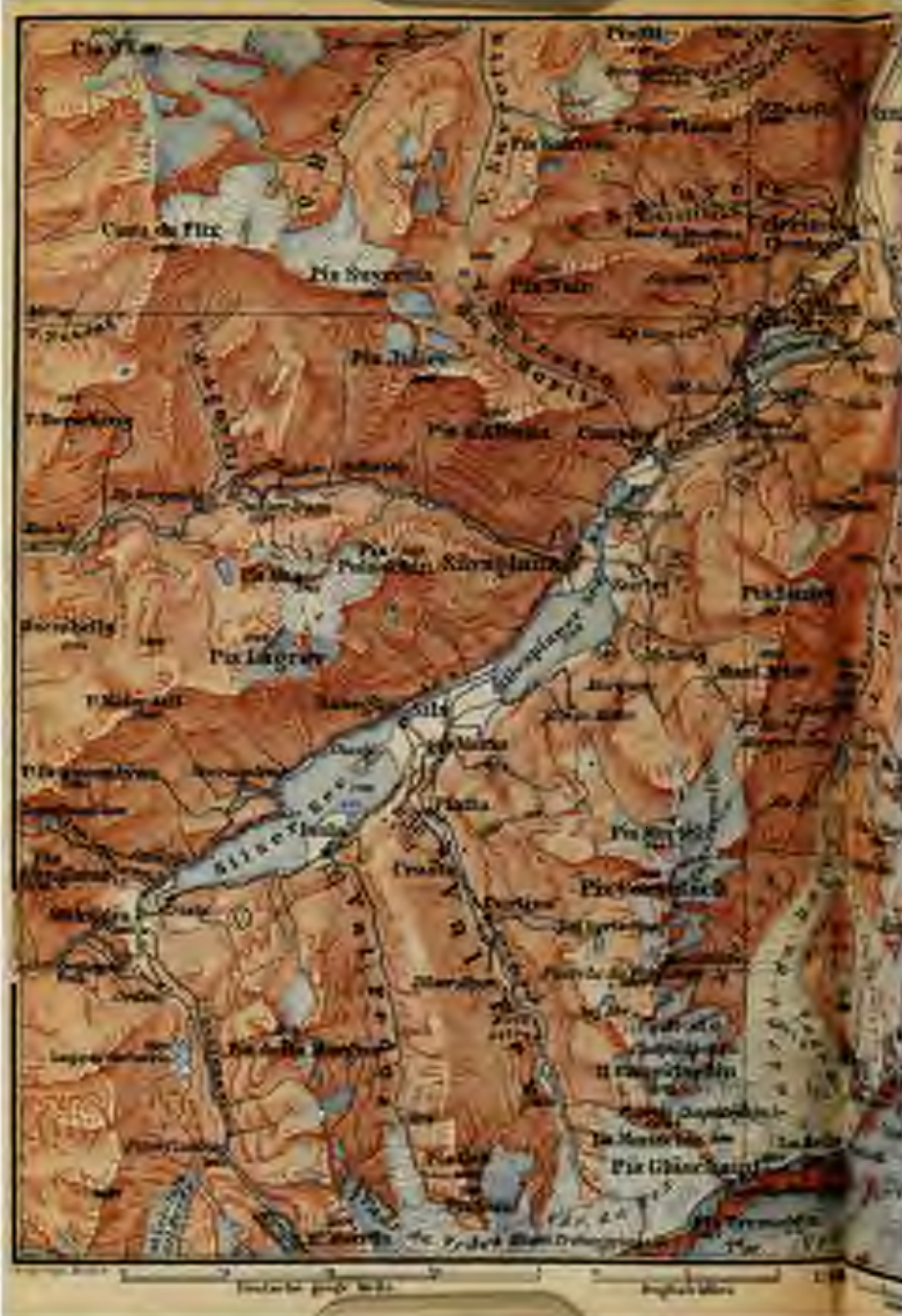
Comp. Map, p. 378.

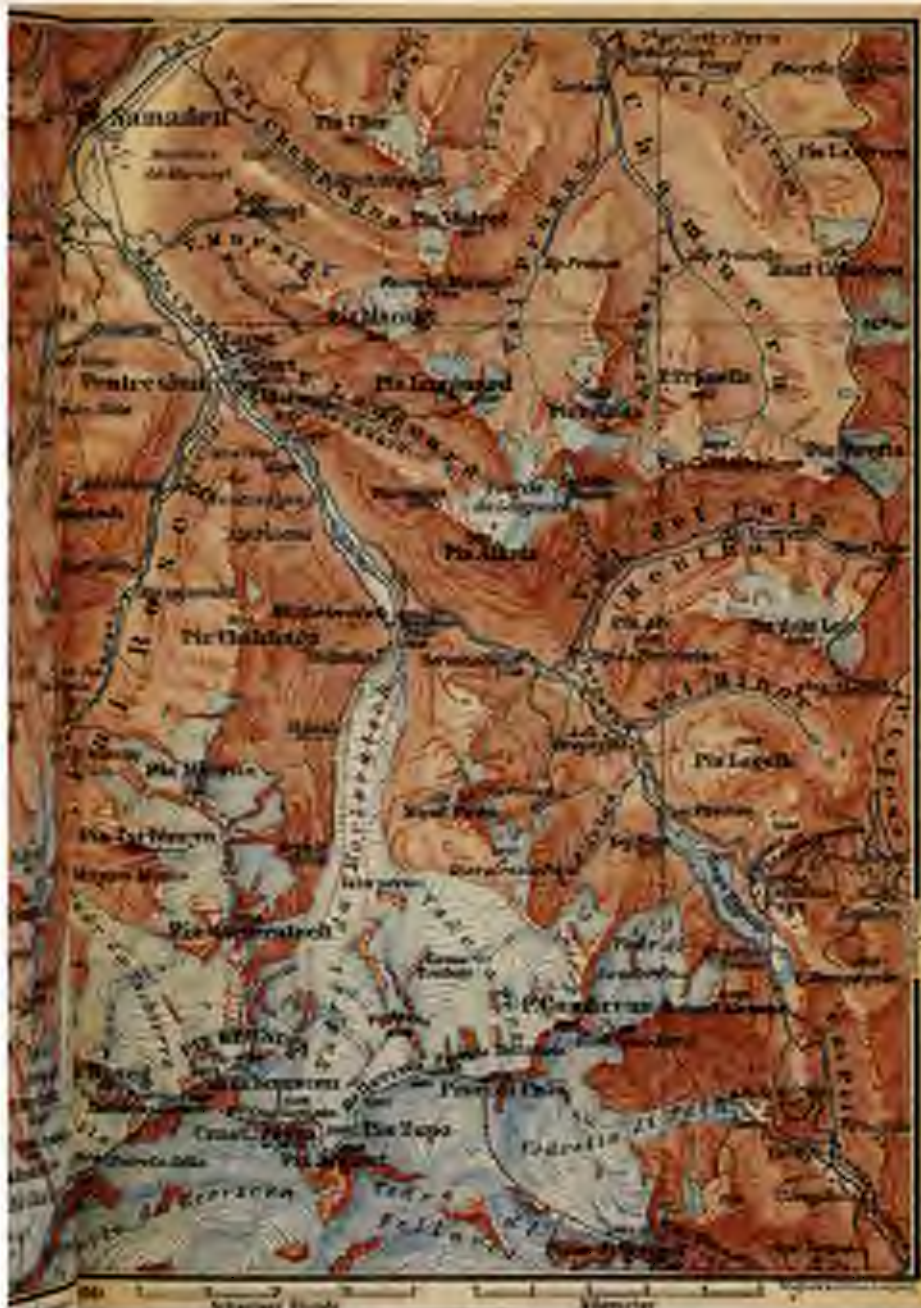
Hotels. HÔTEL ROSEG, at the lower end of the village, R. 3-4½, B. 1½, D. 5, S. 3, A. ¾, board 7½ fr.; HÔTEL SARATZ, at the upper end of Lower Pontresina; *KRONENHOF; *WEISSES KREUZ, R. 2½-3, B. 1¼, D. 3, A. ½; board 6 fr.; *HÔTEL DE PONTRESINA; HÔTEL LANGUARD, between Upper and Lower Pontresina; *POST, at the upper end of Lower Pontresina. — Private apartments at *Walther's*, etc. — At *Ober-Pontresina*: *STEINBOCK, for moderate requirements, well situated. — Beer at the Kronenhof and the Post.

Guides. *Hans* and his nephew *Hans* (de Christian) *Grass*, *Johann Gross*, *Benedict Cadonau*, *Christ. Grass Jr.*, *Capfisch*, *Paul Müller*, etc. The charges for the different excursions are mentioned in each case.

Photographs, etc., at *Flury's*. — Alpine plants at *Casiezel's*.

Carriages. With one horse (1-2 pers.) to Samaden (and Celerina) 5, with two horses (4 pers.) 10 fr.; St. Moritz 7 or 14, Baths of St. Moritz 8 or 15, Campfer (viâ Bad St. Moritz) 9 or 17, Silvaplana 10 or 20, Sils 13 or 27, Maloja 16 or 30, Chiavenna 40 or 70, Roseg Glacier (one-horse only) 7 (whole day 12), Morteratsch 5 or 10, Bernina Hospice 13 or 27, La Rosa 16 or 30, Poschiavo and Le Prese 35 or 70, Tirano 50 or 90, Ponte 8 or 15, Zuz 10 or 20, Zernetz 20 or 40, Sus 25 or 50, Schuls 40 or 70, Tiefen-kasten 45 or 80, Thusis 65 or 110, Coire over the Albula or Julier Pass and Churwalden 70 or 120, viâ Thusis 75 or 130; Colico over the Maloja 55 or 100, over the Bernina 80 or 150 fr.; Davos by the Fluela Pass 60 or 110; Nauders 60 or 105; circular tour by the Bernina and Stelvio to Schuls and back to Pontresina 170 or 300; over the Fluela to Davos and back by the Albula, 90 or 170 fr.; fee for driver of one horse, half-day 50c., whole day 1 fr.; for longer excursions 10 per cent of the fare. For each day of rest, 10 fr. per horse.





Drives. To the *Bernina Houses* (and Heuthal), see p. 396. — To the *Bernina Hospice* (and walk to the *Alp Grüm*), see p. 397. — To the *Morteratsch Glacier* (and falls of the Bernina; walk to the *Chünetta*), see p. 386. The two last excursions combined occupy a whole day (comp. p. 382). — To the *Roseng Glacier Hotel* (visit the glacier and the *Alp Ota*), see p. 386. — To *Sils* (Mt. Marmore), see p. 379. — To the *Maloja* (Cavlocchio Lake), see p. 378. The two last excursions combined also take a whole day.

Omnibus from Samaden by Pontresina to the Morteratsch Glacier and Bernina Hospice daily (p. 383).

Pontresina (5915'), a thriving village with 387 inhab., extends on both sides of the Bernina road for about 1 M., and consists of *Lower Pontresina* (Rom. *Laret*), with the church, and *Upper Pontresina* (Rom. *St. Spiert*), about $\frac{1}{4}$ M. apart, between which lies a new group of houses called *Bella Vita*. Above St. Spiert is the hamlet of *Giarsun*. On the slope above Upper Pontresina rises the ruined tower of *La Spaniola*. The traveller will be surprised to find at this elevation (9' higher than the Rigi-Kulm) such a variety of flowers as some of the little gardens contain; but their beauty is short-lived, being frequently destroyed by a single night's frost. Pontresina owes its importance as a mountaineering station to the proximity of the *Bernina Range*, which separates the Upper Engadine and the Bregaglia from the Valtellina, and is hardly inferior in grandeur to the Monte Rosa group. This lofty range consists of a region of about 330 sq. M. covered with snow and glaciers (Rom. *Vadret*, Ital. *Vedretta*), and it is now so much visited by tourists that Pontresina is often crowded in the height of summer. Neither the Piz Bernina (p. 389), the highest peak, nor the other important peaks, are visible from Pontresina itself.

Of the shorter excursions the most interesting is the ascent of the *Schafberg* (*Munt della Bescha*). Good paths lead from the church and the Hôtel Roseg to the hill *Crast' Ota* (fine views), and unite a little higher up. The path then ascends through carefully tended plantations to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the last bench on the hillside (about 7300'), commanding a beautiful view. At our feet lie Pontresina and the picturesque snow-girt Roseg valley, bounded by the Piz Rosatsch on the right and the Piz Chalchagn on the left, with the glistening peaks of the Sella, the Piz Glüschaint, the Monica or Monschia, and the Capütschin in the background; adjoining the Piz Chalchagn on the right is the Piz Morteratsch, on the left the Bellavista, Piz Palü, Piz Cambrena, and Munt Pers; then the Languard valley with the Paradies and the Piz Albris; to the right, below us, at the foot of the Rosatsch, are the sombre little Lake of Statz and the blue Lake of St. Moritz; above these rise the Piz Lunghino, Lagrev, Albana, Julier, Nair, Ot, and the serrated Cresta Mora near the Albula Pass. — From this point to the nearer peak of the mountain (8966') we ascend grassy slopes for $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more. View much grander and more extensive.

Schlucht Promenade. By the Hôtel Saratz a path descends to the right to the Punt Ota (p. 386), and leads thence to the left

through wood to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) bridge opposite the Languard Fall (p. 396), whence we may return by the road. — *Tais* and *Rusellas Promenades*. The *Tais Promenade* diverges to the right from the Schlucht Promenade, a little below the point where the latter is joined by a path from the Steinbock, and leads to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) a bench in the Roseg Valley affording a fine view of the Roseg Glacier. From this point the *Rusellas Promenade* ascends the Roseg Valley for 1 hr. more (rough towards the end). — The *Muottas da Pontresina* ($13\frac{1}{4}$ -2 hrs.) is reached from the Punt Ota in a straight direction. The path ceases, but is soon continued by another which ascends through wood to the 'Signal' (7690'). View inferior to that from the Schafberg. — The (1 hr.) *Acla d'im Lej* by the Lake of St. Moritz (p. 382) is reached by a path from the Hôtel Roseg, following a straight direction at the top of the hill, while the path to the left leads, at first through wood, to the Roseg brook and the Schlucht Promenade.

The ***Morteratsch Glacier** (*Vadret da Morteratsch*; guide unnecessary; carr. with one horse to within $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. of the glacier 5 fr.) is $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. of Pontresina. The best route to it for pedestrians is by the Schlucht Promenade, and then by a shady forest-path on the left bank of the Bernina brook at the foot of the Chalhagn, leading to the restaurant (see below). The Road diverges to the right from the Bernina road about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond the saw-mill, and ends after less than $\frac{1}{2}$ M. at the 'Kutscher-Platz', where the traveller alights. A finger-post now indicates the path to the (10 min.) bridge over the *Bernina*, which forms several picturesque falls above and below the bridge. The best point of view is a projecting rock to the left of the bridge. A few paces farther on we cross the *Morteratsch* brook and reach the *Restaurant du Glacier de Morteratsch* (6260'; dear; also several beds), beautifully situated, 5 min. below the foot of the glacier (view of the Piz Palü, Bellavista, Crast'agüzza, and Piz Bernina). Travellers are cautioned against venturing too near the ice-vault, as stones frequently fall from it. — To the right (on the left side of the glacier) a path ascends, at first through wood, past a chalet, and about 10 min. beyond it to the right, to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Chünetta*, a point commanding a magnificent *View of the Morteratsch Glacier.

A closer survey may be enjoyed from the *Boval Hut*, 2 hrs. higher up. The new path to it ascends the slope of the valley from a point 5 min. below the Chünetta, finally ascending a 'cheminée' (guide unnecessary). The *Boval Hut* (8070'), which is maintained by the S. A. C., is the starting-point for the ascent of the Bernina and other peaks. Less ambitious travellers should at least (with guide) walk hence across the glacier to the fall of the *Pers Glacier* (there and back $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; comp. p. 388).

The ***Roseg Glacier** ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Lower Pontresina; to the inn, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M., a tolerable road; guide unnecessary, unless for the glacier itself). By the Hôtel Saratz we descend to the right and cross the Bernina by the *Punt Ota*, and then the Roseg brook, and ascend the valley of the latter, between the wooded *Piz Chalhagn*



Panorama vom Piz Languard.



Panorama du Piz Languard.

on the left and the *Piz Rosatsch* on the right. (Both these mountains have been 'Freiberge' for several years past, i.e. the 'chasse' is closed, so that the unmolested chamois are often seen in the morning and evening.) After 1½ M. we pass a house (Acla Colani, 6053') and a bridge across the Roseg below us on the left, and about 1 M. farther, by the *Alp Prùma*, cross the brook. A little farther on, there is a good spring. After 1¾ M. more, at the upper end of the valley, on the S. side of a wooded hill (*Muot da Cresta*, probably an old terminal moraine of the Roseg Glacier), which appears to terminate the valley, we again cross the brook, and soon reach the (½ M.) *Hôtel du Glacier de Roseg* (6561'; R. 3 fr.; restaurant dear). A new path leads in ¾ hr. more to the glacier, which has receded greatly of late years. On the opposite bank is the *Alp Misaun* (6579'). The glacier consists of two large ice-cataracts, the *Vadret da Roseg* on the W., and the *Vadret da Tschierva* on the E. side, which unite below. Between them rises the green isolated rock of *Agagliouls*, the northernmost spur of the Piz Roseg, where sheep graze in summer. A good survey of the glacier is obtained from the **Alp Ota* (7385'), the path to which leads from the inn for ¼ hr. at the same level, and ascends past a projecting rock on the right to the (35 min.) two chalets on the Alp. Passing to the right of the chalets, we reach the best point in 20 min. more. The view embraces an imposing amphitheatre of snow-clad mountains. From left to right: Piz Chalchagn, Vadret, Misaun, Tschierva, Morteratsch, Bernina, Mte. di Scerscen, Roseg, Sella, Glüschaint, Monica, and Capütschin.

Our walk may (with guide) be extended along the somewhat steep slopes of *Mortel* to the new *Mortel Club Hut* (7907'; 2 hrs.), where the scenery is exceedingly grand. The hut is the starting-point for the ascent of the Piz Roseg, the Sella, Glüschaint, Monica, and Capütschin, and for the passes to Fex and Malenco (p. 389).

An admirable survey of the glacier is also obtained from the *Alp Surovel* (7360'), on the way to the *Fuorcla Surlej* (p. 380; ¾ hr. from the Roseg Inn; milk to be had). — A walk is also frequently taken across the glacier to the rock of *Agagliouls* (guide necessary). The central peak (9079'; 4½ hrs. from Pontresina; guide 10 fr.) commands a beautiful view of the surrounding expanse of snow and ice.

The ***Piz Languard** (10,715'; 4800' above Pontresina; ascent 3½-4, descent 2 hrs.; guide 8 fr., unnecessary; horse to the foot of the peak 10 fr.), a sharp and apparently inaccessible pyramid rising to the E. of Pontresina (not visible thence), is deservedly a favourite point of view. The traveller should start early, as mists often begin to rise about 9 a.m.; moreover in the early morning the path to the foot of the cone is in shade. Below the *Hôtel Languard* a finger-post on the left indicates the way. Above the village we follow the principal path, which passes to the left of the church with its old round-arched tower. The new bridle-path now ascends the stony slope in zigzags, while the old path mounts rapidly to the right through larch and stone-pine wood. In 1 hr. we reach the *Alp Languard* (refreshments). The next part of the ascent is more level,

traversing the slope of the bleak Languard Valley to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) S. base of the Languard cone (thus far riding is practicable). The last part of the ascent ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) is by a steep zigzag path over loose stones and rock (passing, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the top, a dilapidated hut where Hr. Georgy, an artist of Leipsic, spent six weeks for the purpose of studying the scenery). On the summit are a flagstaff, a trigonometrical signal, and several stone seats. The extensive ***VIEW** (comp. Panorama) extends to the S.W. as far as Monte Rosa, to the S.E. to the Adamello, to the N.W. to the Tödi, and to the N.E. to the Zugspitze. With the exception of St. Moritz with its lake, Cresta, and Celerina, no human abodes are visible. The Piz Languard is a good field for the botanist.

Mountaineers may descend by *La Pischa*, passing the small lake of that name, which is frozen over until late in summer, to the *Val del Fain* (p. 396) and the Bernina road, a route (10-12 hrs., guide 11 fr.) chiefly interesting to the botanist and mineralogist. In descending into the Val del Fain, we keep several hundred paces to the right of the waterfall which issues from the lake, as all the other descents are very steep and difficult.

The ***Muottas Muraigl** ($\approx 270'$), easy and interesting ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), see p. 383. From Pontresina we follow the Samaden road to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the bridge over the Muraigl, ascend the left bank of the stream, and by (35 min.) two chalets reach the path described at p. 383, 20 min. below the lower Alp.

The ***Diavolezza Tour** (9-10 hrs.; guide 12 fr.) is one of the most interesting and least fatiguing of glacier-excursions. To lessen the fatigue, travellers drive from Pontresina to the (5 M.) *Bernina Houses* (p. 396). (If the night be spent here, a guide must be brought from Pontresina.) The route ascends thence to the right, across pastures and stony slopes, to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) picturesque little *Diavolezza Lake* (8463'), and then over a gradual slope of snow to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Fuorcla*, or *Diavolezza Pass* (9769'), to the S.E. of *Munt Pers* ('Verlorne Berg', 10,533'), commanding a superb ***View** of the Pers and Morteratsch glaciers below, surrounded (from left to right) by the Piz Cambrena, Palü, Bellavista, Crast'agüzza, Bernina, Morteratsch, and Tschierva. We then descend steeply over loose stones to the moraine of the *Pers Glacier*, and cross the glacier to the (1 hr.) rocky *Isla Persa*; lastly we descend rapidly to the *Morteratsch Glacier*, and skirting it reach the *Hôtel Morteratsch* (p. 386) in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. more.

Piz Rosatsch (9826'; 4-5 hrs.; guide 7 fr.) and **Piz Chalchagn** (10,348'; 5-6 hrs.; guide 7 fr.) command views of no great interest. — The ***Piz Surlej** (10,456'; 5-6 hrs.; 10 fr.), an admirable point of view, is best ascended from St. Moritz by the *Statzer Alp*; or from *Silvaplana* ($3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs.). — The ascent of the ***Piz Corvatsch** (11,345'; 5-6 hrs.; guide 14 fr., or returning by Silvaplana 16 fr.) is somewhat laborious, but most amply repays the fatigue. From the ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Roseg Inn (p. 387) the route ascends to the right to the *Alp Surovel* (p. 387), and thence to the (1 hr.) *Margum Surovel*. It then turns to the left (S.W.), towards a snow-peak visible in that direction. In 1 hr. more we reach the *Corvatsch* or *Alp-Ota Glacier*, and ascending it for 2 hrs. reach the summit, which is covered with masses of rock and is generally free from snow. The great attraction of the ***View** consists in the double survey obtained to the E. and S.E. of the imposing amphitheatre of the Bernina group, while the green Engadine with its villages and lakes lie to the W., immediately below us. Very extensive distant view, resembling that from the Piz Languard. The descent may be made by the *Fuorcla Surlej* to *Silvaplana* (comp. p. 380). The descent on the W. side of the mountain by *Marmorè* to (3 hrs.) *Sils* is precipitous and toilsome (guide 20 fr.).

The ascent of the ***Piz Morteratsch** (12,316'), 6 hrs. from the Roseg Inn or from the Alp Misaun (descent $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs.), though requiring a steady head, is the easiest of the loftier glacier expeditions, and exceed-

ingly interesting (guide 30 fr.). — **Piz Capütschin** (11,133'), 8-9 hrs., or from the Mortel Club Hut 4 hrs.; guide 25, or with descent to Fex 30 fr. — **Piz Tschierva** (11,713'), 5-6 hrs. from the *Alp Misaun* (guide 20 fr.), fatiguing, but repaying. — **La Sella** (11,769'), 8-9 hrs.; from the Mortel Club Hut 4 hrs.; guide 30 fr.; fine view, especially towards the S. — **Piz Glüschaint** (11,806'), same time and fee. — ***Piz Palü** (12,836'; conspicuous for the beauty of its form and the purity of its snow), from the Bernina houses 7-9 hrs., trying, but with good guides (50 fr. each) free from danger. From the first (E.) peak a narrow arête, descending perpendicularly on the S. side (steady head necessary), leads to the double-peaked second and to the third peak. Experts may descend by the *Bellavista Saddle* and the *Festung* to the *Morteratsch Glacier* (to *Isla Persa* 3½-4 hrs., *Hôtel Morteratsch* 5-6 hrs.). — **Piz Zupò** ('*Verborgne Horn*', 13,120'), from the Fellaria chalets via the *Crast'agüzza Saddle*, 6 hrs., difficult (guide 50 fr.); panorama of surpassing grandeur. — **Crast'agüzza** (12,706'), a ridge between Piz Bernina and Piz Zupò, rising almost perpendicularly from the glacier, 16-18 hrs., difficult, but most interesting (ascended for the first time in 1865; guide 60 fr.).

The ascent of the **Piz Bernina** (13,294'), taking 8-10 hrs. from the Boval Hut (guide 80 fr.), is very difficult, and should be attempted by none but thorough mountaineers. It was ascended for the first time in 1850, and has since been ascended frequently (by Karl Baedeker in 1863). The route ascends, according to the state of the snow, either direct through the central ice-fall of the *Morteratsch Glacier* (the '*Labyrinth*'), and over rock and glacier to the right; or by the so-called *Festung* or *Fortezza* to a basin of snow between Piz Bernina and Crast'agüzza; thence by the arête from the S.E. side to the top. The latter route is preferable for the descent as the *Labyrinth* is exposed to falling masses of ice in the afternoon. — A new route by the *Tschierva Glacier*, shorter, but more difficult, was accomplished in 1880. — Still more difficult peaks are **Piz Roseg** (12,936'; 9-10 hrs. from the Mortel Club Hut; guide 90 fr.) and **Monte di Scerscen** (13,015'; guide 150 fr.; ascended for the first time in 1877 by Dr. Güssfeldt). Between Monte di Scerscen and Piz Roseg lies the extremely difficult *Porta Roseg* (the *Fuorcla Tschierva-Scerscen* of the new map; 11,573'; traversed for the first time in 1872, also by Dr. Güssfeldt).

PASSES. — TO THE FEX VALLEY AND SILS-MARIA (8 hrs., guide 18 fr.). The route ascends the Roseg Valley, past the (4½ hrs.) *Mortel Hut* (see above), and over a small glacier, to the (1½ hr.) *Fuorcla Fex-Roseg* (10,112'), which affords a fine view. The descent, at first steep, leads over débris and snow, past the *Lej Sgrischus*, which abounds in trout, and by *Cresta*, or by *Mt. Marmorè* (p. 380), to Sils-Maria in 2½ hrs. more (pp. 379, 380).

FROM PONTRESINA TO THE VAL MALENCO OVER THE SELLA PASS, an interesting and imposing, though trying route (from Mortel to Fellaria 8-9 hrs.; guide to Poschiavo 40 fr.; to Chiesa, or back to Pontresina by the Cambrena or Bellavista Saddle, 50 fr.). Starting from the Mortel Club Hut, the route passes behind the Agagliouls rock and ascends toilsomely over the crevassed *Sella Glacier* (the E. part of the Roseg Glacier) to the (3 hrs.) culminating point of the *Sella Pass* (*Fuorcla Sella*, 10,843'), lying to the S.W. of the nearly perpendicular rock and ice slopes of the *Piz Roseg* (12,936'). It then descends over the snow of the *Scerscen Glacier* towards the E. (passing Mte. di Scerscen, Piz Bernina, and Crast'agüzza on the left), crosses a snowy saddle descending to the S. from *Piz Zupò*, and reaches the (2 hrs.) *Fellaria Glacier*. It traverses the latter in ½ hr., and descends steeply over rocks and débris to the (1 hr.) poor *Fellaria Chalets* (7336'; occupied in the height of summer only). The walk down the valley, by *Lanzada*, to *Chiesa* in the *Val Malenco* (p. 400) takes 4 hrs. more. — Poschiavo may be reached from Fellaria in 3½ hrs. by proceeding to the E., over the *Passo Rovano* or *Confinale* (8591'), and through the *Val Orse*; or, in the same time, by crossing the *Canciano Pass* (8361'; comp. p. 400), lying farther S. (to Le Prese 4 hrs.). To reach the latter pass from the Fellaria Chalets we first descend a little over the moraines of the *Fellaria Glacier*, and then ascend the *Val Poschiavina*, opening towards the E., to the (1 hr.) summit of the pass, whence we enjoy a fine

survey of the Fellaria and Verona Glaciers; W., the Monte della Disgrazia; immediately to the S., high above us, the Canciano Glacier. — From the Fellaria Glacier, or from the Chalets, Pontresina may be regained by a direct but trying and difficult route over the **Bellavista Pass** (12,797'), between the Bellavista and Palù. Another difficult, but interesting route is across the Palù Glacier and the **Cambrena Pass** (11,253'), on the E. side of the Piz Cambrena, to the Bernina road. A view of the mountains, from the Mte. della Disgrazia to the Oetzthaler Ferner, is gradually disclosed. This route is easier in the reverse direction (the previous night being spent at the Bernina houses or at the Hospice). In this case, too, places where falls of ice are likely to occur in the afternoon are passed early in the morning. — The **Capütschin Pass** (10,591'), a similar route, leads from the Roseg valley between the *Capütschin* and *Monica*, to the *Fer Glacier*, the descent to which is extremely steep and difficult. We may then either descend the Fex Valley to the right (guide to Sils 35 fr.); or turn to the left and cross the **Scerscen Pass** (*Colmo d'Entora*, 10,586'), between the Piz Glüschaint and Piz Tremoggia, to the *Scerscen Glacier*, whence we descend steeply, to the W. of the Monte Moro, into the *Val Entora* and to *Chiesa* (p. 400) in the *Val Malenco* (16-17 hrs.; two guides necessary, 50 fr. each).

Tour of the Bernina Group, 13 hrs. from the Mortel Hut to the Bernina Hospice, fatiguing, but very grand (guide 50 fr.). From the *Mortel Hut* (p. 387; where we spend the night) we cross the Roseg Glacier to the (3½ hrs.) *Sella Pass* (see above); then descend the *Scerscen Glacier* to the *Fellaria Glacier*; ascend the latter to the névé between the Fellaria and Palù glaciers; and lastly, traversing rock and grassy slopes, reach the path to *Sassal-Masone* (to the hospice 5 hrs. p. 397).

103. From Samaden to Nauders. Lower Engadine.

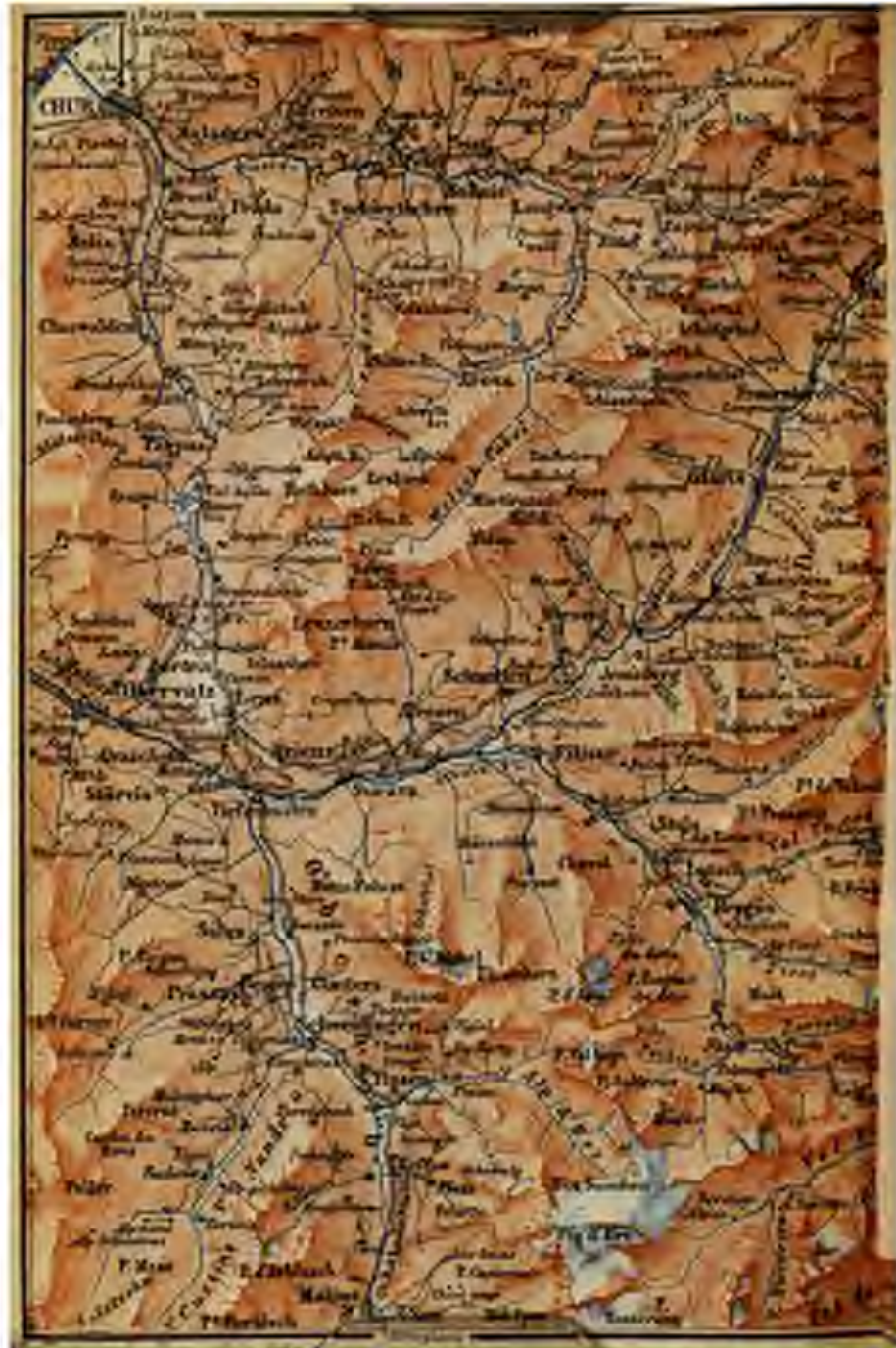
50 M. **DILIGENCE** from Samaden to Schuls twice daily in 5½ hrs. (fare 13 fr. 55, coupé 16 fr. 25 c.); from Schuls to Nauders once daily in 3½ hrs. (fare 6 fr. 50, coupé 7 fr. 80 c.). This district, though not devoid of interest, is hardly a field for the pedestrian, and may easily be surveyed from the diligence. *Extra-Post*, with two horses from Samaden to Schuls 66 fr. 80 c. — *Carriage* with one horse from Tarasp to Samaden 36, to Pontresina 40 fr.

Below Samaden (5600'), a grand panorama: the valley, 2 M. in width, is enclosed by huge snow-clad mountains, and the broad glittering bosoms of two glaciers are visible towards the S.

1½ M. **Bevers** (5610'), a thriving village, lies at the foot of the indented *Crasta Mora* (p. 371). *Hr. Kraetli*, an experienced botanist, sells dried plants here. From Bevers through the *Val Bever* and *Val Suvretta* to *St. Moritz*, see p. 382. The road passes the (¾ M.) *In der Au* inn, and approaches the river Inn near —

4 M. **Ponte** (5548'; **Albula*, R. 2½, B. 1¼, L. & A. ½ fr.; *Krone*, beyond the bridge), situated at the beginning of the *Albula Route* (R. 98). On the opposite bank of the Inn, at the base of the Piz Mezzem, lies *Campovasto*, or *Camogasc*, at the entrance to the narrow *Val Chamuera*. On 9th March, 1799, the Austrians and French disputed the possession of the bridge for 6 hrs. on the frozen surface of snow 6' deep.

The **Munt Müsella** (8632'), the right bank of the Inn, to the S.E. of Ponte, may be easily ascended in 2½ hrs. (guide desirable); beautiful view. — The **Piz Uertsch** (*Albulahorn*, 10,738') is ascended from the *Albula* pass in 3 hrs.: a fatiguing clamber over rock, requiring a steady head: view magnificent (guide 35 fr.). — The **Piz Kesch** (11,211'), from





1:100,000

1:100,000

Scale in miles

Scale in miles

Madulein in 5 hrs., presents no unusual difficulty to the experienced (guide 40 fr.); splendid view, particularly of the Bernina group.

FROM PONTE TO LIVIGNO (6 hrs.) a bridle-path; guide desirable. The route leads through the *Val Chamuera* to the point (1½ hr.) where the *Val Lavirum* diverges to the left, and then rapidly ascends the latter to the (2½ hrs.) *Lavirum Pass* (9249'), lying between the *Piz Lavirum* (10,020'; attainable from the pass in ¾ hr.; splendid view of the Ortler) on the right and the *Piz Casanella* (9616') on the left. It then descends steeply into the *Val Federia*. After 1 hr. the path descending from the *Casanna Pass* (see below) to the left unites with this route, and in 1 hr. more we reach *Livigno* (6145'; *Bormolino's Inn*, poor), prettily situated in the valley of that name, on the *Spöl*. Thence to *Bormio*, see p. 401.

The road follows the left bank of the Inn to (¾ M.) **Madulein** (5515'; **Hôtel Guardavall*, fine view), with the ruined castle of *Guardavall* on a precipitous rock to the left (5873'; ascent 10 min.; small restaurant; *View), erected in 1251 by Bishop Volkard to 'guard the valley'. Then (1¼ M.) —

6 M. **Zuz** (5548'; *Concordia*; *Schweizerbund*; **Pens. Poult*), a large village with an old tower, said to be the remains of a mansion of the Planta's. The climate now becomes milder, and corn-fields begin to appear. High up on the right bank an avalanche-bulwark.

**Piz Griatschouls* (9754'; 4 hrs., no difficulty); extensive view. Descent by the *Val Sulsanna* to *Capella* (see below). — *Piz Mezaun* or *Mezzem* (9727', 4 hrs.), on the E. side of the valley, easy; beautiful view.

Near (1 M.) **Scanfs** (5413'; *Stern*; *Steinbock*), a bridge crosses the Inn, but the road continues on the left bank, and below (1½ M.) *Capella* crosses the brook descending from the *Val Sulsanna*.

To the S.E. opens the **Val Casana**, through which the Duc de Rohan marched in 1635 into the Valtellina. A tolerable bridle-path leads through it to *Livigno* (7 hrs.; guide unnecessary). The *Piz Casana* (10,079'), rising to the N. between the *Casana Pass* (8832') and the *Val Truphnum*, commands a beautiful view. Ascent from the E. side not difficult.

Through the *Val Sulsanna* and over the *Scaletta Pass* or the *Sertig Pass* to *Davos*, see p. 347.

The road now leads through a long, pine-clad gorge of the Inn. Below *Cinuskel* (5302'), near *Brail* (*Kreuz*), a bridge called the *Puntota*, crossing a brook which emerges from the deep *Val Puntota*, separates the Upper from the Lower Engadine. The brooks descending from the *Val Barlask* and the *Val Pülschezza* are next crossed. At the end of the gorge we obtain a fine view of the river and the handsome wooden bridge which carries the road to the right bank. The peculiar furrowed snow-roof of the *Piz Linard* (see below) soon becomes visible to the N. Near (8½ M.) **Zernetz** the valley expands into a wide and partially cultivated basin, in which the scattered village with its slender spire is situated.

17 M. **Zernetz** (4901'; **Bär*), at the confluence of the impetuous *Spöl* and the Inn, has been almost entirely rebuilt since a fire in 1872. The handsome church of 1623 and the ancestral *Planta-Wildenberg* château escaped.

The *Munt della Baseglia* (9780'; 4 hrs., guide 5 fr.), the *Piz d'Arpiglia* (9944'; 5 hrs., guide 6 fr.), and the *Piz Nuna* (10,262'; 6 hrs., guide 8 fr.) may be ascended from Zernetz (all somewhat trying). — The *Piz Sarsura* (10,420') is reached in 6-7 hrs. (guide 12 fr.) by ascending the *Val Sarsura* and the glacier of that name; fatiguing, but repaying.

FROM ZERNETZ TO MÜNSTER (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.; diligence daily in 6 hrs.). The road, attractive even for pedestrians, gradually ascends on the right bank of the *Spöl* through the wild defile of *La Serra*, crossing several ravines (*Val da Barclé*, *Laschadura*, and *Spin*), and traversing the wooded hills of *Champ Sech* and *Crastatscha*, to the (7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) solitary Inn on the *Ofenberg* (or *Il Fuorn*, 5919'). (A short-cut for pedestrians diverges to the left from the road beyond the bridge over the *Spin*, ascends through wood, and rejoins the road near the *Olen Inn*. — From the inn a bridle-path leads to the S. through the wild valley of the *Spöl* to *Livigno* in 4 hrs., p. 391.) The road next passes the mouth of the *Val del Botsch*, through which an easy route leads to *Tarasp* (p. 394) in 6 hrs. by the *Fuorcletta* and the *Val Plafna*. It then leads past the mouth of the *Val da Stavelchod* and over the marshy *Alp Buffalora* to the (5 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ofen Pass* (*Sü Som*, 7070'), and descends through a forest of stone-pines to (4 M.) *Cierfs* (5459'; Post) in the upper *Münsterthal*, or *Val Mustair* (watered by the *Rambach*), (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Fuldera* (to the left above which lies *Lü*, p. 395), (2 M.) *Valcava*, and (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Maria* (Weisses Kreuz; Piz Umbrail). Thence to (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Münster* and (6 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Mals*, see p. 405. Over the *Wormser-Joch* to *Bormio*, see p. 403.

FROM ZERNETZ TO LIVIGNO over to the *Passo del Diavel* (9236') 9-10 hrs., fatiguing, but interesting (guide 20 fr.). The path ascends the *Val Cluoza* and the wild *Val del Diavel* to the ice-clad pass, to the W. of the *Piz dell' Acqua* (10,260'). Descent through the *Val Fiera* to *Livigno* (p. 391).

Below Zernetz the road recrosses the Inn, and enters a narrow, pine-clad gorge, extending as far as —

20 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Sūs*, Rom. *Susch* (4688'; *Hôtel Rhätia*; *Schweizerhof*; *Hôtel Fluella*, plain). To the right rise the *Piz Mezdi* and *Piz d'Arpiglia*. The ruins of a castle (*Fortezza*), perhaps of Roman origin, crown an eminence rising from the valley to the E. — *Fluella Road* to *Davos*, see p. 345; *Vereina Pass* to *Klosters*, see p. 344.

22 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Lavin* (4691'; **Hôtel Piz Linard*; **Steinbock*; *Weisses Kreuz*), at the mouth of the *Val Lavinuoz*, was almost entirely rebuilt after a fire in 1869.

The *Piz Mezdi* (9593') may be ascended from *Lavin* or *Sus* in 5 hrs., the last part rather steep (guide 10 fr.). Splendid view of the Engadine, the *Silvretta*, etc. — The *Piz Linard* (11,207'), the highest peak of the *Silvretta* group, commands a strikingly imposing panorama. Ascent not difficult for experts (6-7 hrs.; guide 20 fr.). Bridle-path to the *Alp Glims* (3 hrs.), where there is a dilapidated refuge-hut; thence to the top 3-4 hrs. (the last 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. laborious). *Jos. Wieser* of *Lavin* is a good guide. — From *Lavin* to *Klosters* over the *Vernela Pass*, see p. 344.

The right bank of the Inn is generally precipitous, and affords few sites for villages, while on the left bank, on broad, sunny heights, lie the ancient villages of *Lavin*, *Guarda*, and *Ardetz*, which are said to be of Etruscan origin, picturesquely commanded by towers and ruined castles. The valley is enclosed by the snowy heights and glaciers of the *Silvretta* on one side, and by a lower range of densely-wooded heights on the other. Numberless brooks descend from the lateral valleys to swell the Inn, which flows through a profound gorge. *Lavin* and *Ardetz* are supposed to be Romanic corruptions of *Lavinium* and *Ardea*, two ancient towns near Rome, and to have been so named by Roman colonists who sought refuge here from the Gauls in B.C. 587 (?); comp. p. 362.

Beyond *Lavin* the road leads through a rocky gateway; and near (2 M.) *Garsun* crosses the mouth of the *Val Tuoi* (p. 409).

A road to the left ascends to **Guarda** (5413'; **Sonne*; *Ostera Silvretta*), beautifully situated, which may be reached more pleasantly by the old road gradually ascending from Lavin (1 hr.). The ascent of *Piz Cotschen* (9986'; 5 hrs., guide 10 fr.), and that of **Piz Buin* (10,915'; 6 hrs., guide 25 fr.), a magnificent point of view, are recommended. — To *Klosters* over the *Silvretta Pass*, see p. 345; to the *Montavon* over the *Vermunt Pass*, see p. 408. The schoolmaster *Morell* is a good guide.

The road ascends, skirts a barren, stony slope high above the Inn, passes through another rocky gateway, enters a pleasant larch-wood, and then traverses meadows and fields.

27½ M. **Ardetz** (4826'; *Sonne*; *Krone*; *Kreuz*), a picturesquely situated village with interesting old houses and a new church, is commanded by the ruined castle of *Steinsberg*, which has a well-preserved tower.

A good new road leads from Ardetz, crossing the *Val Tasna*, and traversing the sunny pastures on the N. side of the valley, to (3¼ M.) **Fettan** (5404'; **Hôtel Victoria*, pens. 7-8 fr.), charmingly situated, with beautiful woods and pleasant walks in the vicinity. Invalids drink the *Tarasp* water here, and are attended by the bath-doctor from Schuls. The *Muotta Natuns* and *Piz Glüna*, see p. 394. A road, practicable for light vehicles only, descends from Fettan to (3 M.) Schuls (see below); the lower half of it is rough.

Beyond Ardetz the road again traverses stony slopes, and is frequently hewn through the rocks. From a bend in the road we obtain a very picturesque view of the château of *Tarasp*, while to the right, on the S. side of the valley of the Inn, rise the *Piz Plafna*, *Piz Pisoc*, *St. Jon*, *Lischan*, and *Ayutz*. The road then describes a wide curve, and enters the profound *Val Tasna*, which it crosses by a stone bridge.

The wild **Val Tasna** ascends between *Piz Cotschen* (9938') on the left and *Piz Minschun* (10,076') on the right towards the central mass of the *Silvretta* Mts., and then divides into the *Val Urezas* to the left and the *Val Urschai* to the right. From the latter, a difficult path crosses the glacier-covered *Futschöl Pass* (*Jamthaler-Jöchl*, 9078'), commanding fine views of the huge *Fluchthorn* (11,142'), and descends to the Tyrolese *Jamthal* and to (8-9 hrs.) *Gallthür* in the *Paznaun* (comp. p. 408).

The road leads high above the deep wooded gorge of the Inn. To the right a picturesque view of the sombre, pine-clad *Val Plafna*, from which the brook of that name emerges, with the *Piz Plafna da Daint* (10,413') in the background. In the foreground, on the right bank of the Inn, stands the château of *Tarasp*. *Fettan* lies high above the road to the left, but is not visible. The road then gradually descends to the Inn, passes near *Nairs* at the back of the *Kurhaus Tarasp* (where patients may alight), and ascends thence to —

34 M. **Schuls** (3970'), Rom. *Scuol* (**Hôtel Belvedere*, two houses, the older of which has a pleasant garden, R. from 2½, board 6 fr.; **Post*, R., L., & A. 3, D. 4 fr.; **Hôtel-Pension A Porta*; **Hôtel Piz Chiampatsch*, R. 2, D. 2½, B. 1, board 5 fr.; *Helvetia*, moderate; *Schwarzer Adler*), beautifully situated, and consisting of *Upper Schuls* and *Lower Schuls*, between which the high-road runs. Opposite rises a noble range of mountains, extending from the *Piz*

Lat to the Piz Plafna. The neighbourhood abounds in mineral springs (saline, sulphureous, and chalybeate), and in gaseous cavities or 'mofettes'. New *Bath House*.

About 1 M. to the W. of Schuls, on the post-road (see above; also a shady path to the Trinkhalle on the right bank of the Inn) are the **Baths of Tarasp** (3890'), situated on a plateau on the N. bank of the Inn (**Kurhaus*, R. from 3, B. 1½, D. 5, L. & A. 2, board 7½, visitors' tax 14 fr.). The waters of the *Lucius* and *Emerita* springs, both containing salt and carbonate of soda, and the *Bonifacius* spring, a powerful chalybeate water, impregnated with carbonic acid gas, are those chiefly drunk. The baths are supplied from a chalybeate and from a salt spring. Post and telegraph offices in the house. Physicians, Dr. Killias, Dr. Pernich, Dr. A. Porta, and Dr. Arquint. A covered wooden bridge leads from the Kurhaus to the springs on the right bank of the Inn (*Trinkhalle* and a small bazaar), and a good road ascends thence in zigzags to the (½ M.) village of **Vulpera** (4183'), prettily situated amidst sunny pastures, and much frequented by patients (**Pension Bellevue*, R. from 2½, board 6, A. ½ fr.; *Alpenrose*; *Tell*; *Vamos*; *Conradin*; **Steiner*; *Frau Dr. v. Moos*, prettily situated, pension 6-7 fr.). — The direct road from Schuls to Vulpera crosses the Inn and the *Clemgia* (see below) near a saw-mill, and ascends gradually, but is not practicable for carriages.

ENVIRONS. The handsome **Castle of Tarasp** (4912'), now in a dilapidated condition, was the residence of the Austrian governor down to 1803. At its N. base lies the hamlet of *Fontana* or *Tarasp* (4596'; *Hôtel Tarasp*), 1 hr. from Vulpera. Pleasant walk from Fontana by *Chiaposch* and across the deep *Val Plafna* to *Valatscha* and the (1 hr.) farm of *Aschera*, opposite *Ardetz*. — Beautiful view from the *Kreuzberg*, especially by evening light (1½ hr. from the Kurhaus). — Pleasant excursion from Vulpera to the sequestered farm of (½ hr.) *Arrona* (4760'), situated above the deep *Clemgia* gorge and at the base of the Piz Pisoc, and to the small dark-green *Schwarze See*, 20 min. higher, where we obtain a fine view of the Piz Linard.

FROM SCHULS TO FETTAN a rough road (3 M.; p. 393). To the N.E. of Fettan (p. 393) rises the grassy summit of the **Muotta Naluns** (7317'), ascended thence in 1½ hr. (or from Schuls in 2 hrs.; near the top it is advisable to make a circuit to the left). View limited; better from the **Piz Glüna** (7874'), a spur of the *Minschun* rising farther to the W. (reached without difficulty from Fettan viâ the *Alp Laret* in 3 hrs.). — A more extensive panorama is enjoyed from the **Piz Chiampatsch** (9380'), ascended from Schuls in 4 hrs. by the *Alp Chiampatsch* (guide 8, horse 25 fr.).

The ***Piz Lischan** (10,181') is the most interesting mountain near Schuls (ascent 5-6 hrs.; guide 5 fr., unnecessary for good walkers). From the bridge over the Inn we at first follow the Scarlithal road (see below), and at the second bend diverge to the left by a good forest-path to *St. Jon*, with the ruins of a farm in the midst of green meadows. Here we turn to the left through meadows, skirt the base of the *Piz St. Jon*, and ascend through wood. After 1½ hr. we reach the new path in the *Val Lischanna*, which descends between the Piz St. Jon and the Piz Lischan, and we ascend by it to (2 hrs.) a new *Refuge-hut* at the head of the valley. The path then ascends in long zigzags on an extensive stony slope (above, to the right, is the *Vadret Lischanna*), and skirting precipitous rocks at places leads to the iron vane on the top without difficulty. Admirable view: immediately in the foreground rise the barren and riven peaks of the Piz

St. Jon, Ayutz, and Pisoc; far below lies the green Engadine from Lavin to Martinsbruck; to the S. are the Ortler, the Alps of the Valtellina, and the Bernina; in the distance, to the W., the Bernese Alps, the Tödi, and nearer us the Piz Linard and Piz Buin; to the N. the Augstenberg, Fluchthorn, and the distant Wettersteingeirge with the Zugspitze; to the E. the Oetzthal snow-mountains with the Wildspitze and Weisskugel, and farther distant the fantastic Fassa Alps. — Mountaineers will be repaid by descending across the *Lischanna Glacier* to the *Val Sessenna* and *Scarl* (see below).

The *Piz Pisoc* (10,427'; 8 hrs.; guide 30 fr.) and *Piz Pfafna da Daint* (10,413'; 10 hrs.; guide 30 fr.) are recommended to adepts only. The *Piz St. Jon* (9980'; 8 hrs.; guide 15 fr.), *Piz Minschun* (10,076'; 6 hrs.; 10 fr.), and *Piz Foraz* (10,151'; 7 hrs., 15 fr.) are less difficult.

FROM SCHOOLS TO ST. MARIA IN THE MÜNSTERTHAL, through the **Scarlthal**, an interesting walk of 7½ hours (guide 12 fr., unnecessary). We ascend the road to the S. from the bridge over the Inn, soon enter a larch-wood, and reach the plateau on which St. Jon (see above) lies farther to the left. Opposite, high on the left side of the profound gorge of the *Clemgia*, which forms the lower part of the Val Scarl, lies the farm of *Avrona* (see above). The road, bad at places, gradually descends through wood into the valley, enclosed by the huge furrowed slopes of the *Piz Pisoc* on the right and the *Piz St. Jon* and *Piz Madlain* on the left, and frequently crosses the *Clemgia*, the inundations caused by which are often very destructive. After 2 hrs. the sequestered *Val Minger* diverges to the right, with the *Piz Foraz* (see above) in the background. To the left is the *Val del Poch*. The road then leads past a deserted foundry to (1 hr.) **Scarl** (5948'; *Adler*, poor), a hamlet at the mouth of the interesting *Val Sessenna* (route by *Cristanes* to *Uina* and *Crusch*, see below). To the left, ½ hr. above Scarl, a bridle-path leads over the *Cruschetta* (*Scarljöchl*, 7599'), and through the pretty *Val Avigna*, in 3 hrs. to *Taußers* (p. 405). The road terminates here. The bridle-path crosses the valley, which expands here (beautiful stone-pines); it passes the chalets of *Astras da Dora* and *da Daint*, and leads between the *Piz d'Astras* (9803') on the right and the *Piz Murtera* (9836') on the left to the *Costainas Pass* (7385'), 2½ hrs. from Scarl. It then descends to the extensive Alpine farm of *Champatsch* (7034'), which belongs to the parish of Valcava, skirts the projecting rock of *La Durezza*, and leads through wood (avoid steep path to Cierfs, descending to the right) to *Lü* (6293'; Inn), a sunny and sheltered hamlet, sometimes visited as a summer retreat, and thence by *Lüssai*, crossing the *Rambach*, to *Furom*, a solitary house on the road halfway between *Fuldera* and *Valcava*. Route thence to *St. Maria* (2 hrs. from the Costainas Pass), see p. 392.

Below Schools a new bridge to the right crosses the Inn to the hamlet of *Pradella*. The road follows the left bank. On the hill to the left is the considerable and picturesque village of **Sins**, Rom. *Sent* (4702'; **Rhaetia*), which is reached by a road from Upper Schools (2½ M.). At (3 M.) *Crusch* (Kreuz) the *Val d'Uina* opens on the right, through which an attractive route (7 hrs., guide advisable for the inexperienced) leads over the *Sur Sass* (7733') and through the *Val Schlinga* to *Mals* (p. 405).

Before reaching (5 M.) **Remüs**, Rom. *Ramuosch* (4022'), which, with the ruined castle of *Tschanuff* (*Canities*), lies high up on the left, the road crosses a deep ravine of the *Val Sinestra*. The valley contracts; to the left is the ruin of *Serviezal*. In the narrow *Val d'Assa* opposite (fine waterfall at the entrance), 2 hrs. farther up, is the intermittent *Fontana Chistaina*, which flows once in 3 hrs. only. Near it is an interesting stalactite cavern. A fine view of the lofty situated *Schleins* is soon revealed; above it to the left rise the *Muttler*

(10,823') and the indented *Stammer-Spitz* (10,682'); to the right the *Piz Lat* (9190'). The right bank of the Inn, here a considerable stream, is clothed with dark woods.

The next village ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) is *Strada*. Near ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) **Martinsbruck**, Rom. *Punt Martina* (3343'; **Post*), the scenery becomes grander. The bridge over the Inn forms the boundary between Switzerland and the Tyrol (Austrian custom-house). On the left are the ruins of another castle named *Serviez*. (A path on the left bank of the Inn leads hence in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the very interesting **Finstermünz Pass*; see p. 406.) The road to Nauders, completed in 1872, winds round the hill which separates the valley of the Inn from that of the *Stille Bach* (fine retrospective view of the Engadine; opposite, to the N., rises the *Piz Mondin*, 10,378'), and then descends gradually to ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) —

50 M. **Nauders** (p. 405).

104. From Samaden over the Bernina to Tirano.

From Tirano through the Valtellina to Colico.

Comp. Maps, pp. 378, 384.

35 M. **DILIGENCE** from Samaden, from 15th June to 15th Sept., once daily to Poschiavo in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (9 fr. 65, coupé 11 fr. 60 c.); thence to Tirano in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (2 fr. 65, coupé 3 fr. 55 c.). An omnibus also runs in summer between Poschiavo and Tirano; carriage and pair 12 fr. — **EXTRA-POST**, with two horses, from Samaden to Poschiavo 60 fr. — This route will even repay pedestrians.

The **BERNINA PASS**, the only route over the Bernina chain (p. 385) practicable for carriages, is the principal line of communication between the Engadine and the Valtellina, and is much frequented even in winter.

From *Samaden* to —

$3\frac{1}{4}$ M. **Pontresina**, see p. 384. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the last houses of Upper Pontresina, near a saw-mill, is a fine cascade issuing from the *Languard Valley*. Farther on, the road to the *Morteratsch Glacier* (p. 386) diverges to the right. The new road soon begins to ascend, and affords a splendid *View of the Morteratsch Glacier, imbedded between the Piz Chalchagn and the Munt Pers, with its huge moraine and the large archway of ice from which the brook issues, and overshadowed by the dazzling Piz Palü, Bellavista, Zupò, Argient, Crast'agüzza, the Piz Bernina, Morteratsch, and Tschierva. About 5 M. from Pontresina are the solitary *Bernina Houses* (6723'; Inn, dear), at the entrance to the *Val del Fain*.

The **Val del Fain**, or *Heuthal*, a valley 5 M. in length, is interesting to botanists (who will find *Edelweiss* on the slopes at the head of the valley). A bridle-path (practicable for light vehicles for about $2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) ascends the valley, crosses the *Alp La Stretta* and the *Passo Fieno* (8143'), between the *Piz Swetta* (10,197') and the *Piz dels Lejs* (10,013'), and descends steeply into the valley of the *Spöl* to *Livigno* (p. 391; 6 hrs.; guide unnecessary). — Ascent of the *Piz Languard* by *La Pisch*a, see p. 388.

Beyond the Bernina houses the old bridle-path diverges to the right, and leads on the left side of the brook by the *Alp Bregaglia* to the pass. The high-road crosses the brook and ascends gradually on

the E. side of the valley, passing the mouth of the *Val Minor* (to the left rise the *Piz Alv* and the *Piz Lagalb*, to the right the stony slopes of the *Diavolezza*, p. 388). The zone of trees is now quitted. About 1 M. from the summit the road passes three small lakes, the small *Lago Minore* (Rom. *Lej Pitschen*) and *Lago Nero* (Rom. *Lej Nair*; 7284'), and the larger *Lago Bianco* (Rom. *Lej Alv*; 7316'), 2 M. in length, which abounds in fish. The narrow barrier separating the *Lago Nero* from the *Lago Bianco* forms the watershed between the Black Sea and the Adriatic, the waters of the former descending to the Inn, while those of the latter feed the Adda. The 'black lake' contains spring-water, while 'the white' is supplied from the glaciers; hence the difference in colour. To the right lies the *Cambrena Glacier*, commanded by the *Piz Cambrena* (11,834'). The road turns to the left by the *Lago Nero*, crosses a brook descending from the *Piz Lagalb* to the *Lago Bianco*, and reaches (4½ M. from the Bernina houses) the —

12½ M. **Bernina Hospice**, bearing the inscription 'Dieu et Patrie' (**Hotel*, R. 2-3, B. 1½, D. 4½, L. & A. 1½ fr.), beautifully situated above the *Lago Bianco* and opposite the *Cambrena Glacier*, and a favourite object for a drive from Pontresina and St. Moritz (carriages, see pp. 382, 384). At the back of the hotel is the small *Lago della Crocetta*. A rocky hill immediately to the S. of the hospice (there and back ½ hr.) affords a fine view.

The '**Piz Campascio** (8534'), a picturesque peak to the S. of the hospice, rising perpendicularly on the E. side, ascended by a good path in 1 hr., commands a very striking view. — The **Piz Lagalb** (9718'), to the N. (see above), also affords a fine view (2 hrs., guide advisable). — Over the *Cambrena Pass* to the *Fellaria Chalets*, grand but toilsome, see p. 390.

Very interesting excursion from the hospice to the *Alp Grüm* (1-1¼ hr.). A few paces to the S. of the hospice a new bridle-path diverges from the road to the right, and skirts the N.E. bank of the *Lago Bianco*. It crosses (¼ hr.) the brook issuing from the S. end of the lake, and follows the right slope of the valley. A finger-post (20 min.) indicates the path to the right to the *Sassal Masone* (see below). We go straight on, and in 20 min. more reach the '**Alp Grüm** (7182'; *Restaurant*), where we obtain a superb view of the *Palü Glacier*, separated from us by a narrow valley only, and of the valley of *Poschiavo* lying far below, with the lake of that name and the villages of *Le Prese*, *Prada*, and *S. Antonio*. To the S.E. in the distance rise the *Adamello* and *Presanella*. — The '*Sassal Masone* (7800'), to which a new path leads from the above-mentioned finger-post in ½ hr., commands a beautiful view of the *Palü Glacier*, the valley of *Poschiavo*, and the mountains of the *Val Viola*. Refreshments at the chalet.

The path from the *Alp Grüm* to *Poschiavo* (3 hrs.) descends steeply to the right, and afterwards widens into a stony bridle-path, practicable for light carts. 40 min. *Alp la Dota*; ¼ hr., hamlet of *Cavaglia*, at the confluence of the *Poschiavino* descending from the Bernina lakes and the *Cavagliasco* descending from the *Palü Glacier*. For 10 min. we traverse a wild rocky gorge, and at the end of it cross the stream. The very rough and stony path (often the bed of a torrent) now skirts the slope to the right, and then descends rapidly to (2 hrs.) *Poschiavo* (p. 398). Fine view, in descending, of the valley and the opposite heights, which are skirted by the Bernina road.

A few paces to the E. of the hospice is the culminating point of the **Bernina Pass** (7658'). Beyond it the road passes through

two galleries and descends in windings (many of which are avoidable by short-cuts) to the inns of (3 M.) *La Motta* (6509'; poor) and ($3\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *La Rosa* (6162'; fair).

To the N. of *La Motta* opens the **Val Lagone**, containing extensive strata of gypsum and alabaster, through which a narrow road leads over the *Forcola* (7638') to (6 hrs.) *Livigno* (p. 391). To the left, about $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. beyond the pass, the path descends from the *Val del Fain* and *La Stretta* (see above).

Where the road crosses to the E. slope of the mountain, we obtain a fine view of the upper part of the narrow valley of the *Poschiavino*, down to *Poschiavo*. The road crosses the brook descending from the *Valle di Campo*, and reaches the bottom of the valley at ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Pisciadella*.

THROUGH THE VAL VIOLA TO BORMIO (p. 401) 10 hrs., interesting; guide unnecessary in fine weather. Travellers from the *Bernina* need not descend to *Pisciadella*, but may take a footpath to the left immediately below *La Rosa*, first crossing pastures, then gradually ascending through wood along the E. slope of the mountain, and at ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Salba* entering the *Valle di Campo*. Beyond this point the route is by a rough cart-road (keep to the left in cases of doubt), passing the poor chalets of *La Tonta* and *Plan Sena* (6500'), where the path from *Pisciadella* comes up from the right, to (1 hr.) *Longacqua*, the highest chalet or 'malga'. To the N. lies the *Val Mera*, with the beautiful *Corno di Campo* (10,610'). From this point through the *Val Viola Poschiavina* to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Val Viola Pass** (8071') the path is occasionally ill-defined (guide desirable for the inexperienced), leading at first through woods of stone-pines, in which several beautiful little blue lakes are situated to the right. Fine retrospective view of the *Bernina Mts.*; to the S. are the precipices of the *Corno di Saoseo*. Beyond the pass the path again becomes distinct, and gradually descends to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the first chalet in the *Val Viola Bormina*, on the small *Val Viola Lake*. The path now leads high along the N. slope of the valley, affording beautiful views of the *Val di Dosdè* to the right, with the *Pizzo di Dosdè* and the *Cima di Lago Spalmo*, and then descends rapidly through wood to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Ponte Minestra* (below which is a waterfall) and the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) hamlet of *Campo*. Farther on, the path leads across pastures and through wood at places, past several houses and barns, to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *S. Carlo* (4870'), a village with a church (to the right the *Monte Burone* and the *Monte S. Colombano*, p. 402). A paved path descends hence to the *Val di Dentro* and *Semogo* (route to *Livigno* by *Foscagno*, see p. 401), and by *Isolaccia* (Osteria by the bridge) to (2 hrs.) *Premadio*. We now cross the *Adda*, and reach *Bormio* in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by the road to the right, or the *New Baths* (p. 402) in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. by that to the left.

Approaching *Poschiavo* ($7\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the *Rosa*, $11\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the hospice), we obtain a view, to the right, of the glacier which descends from the *Pizzo di Verona* (11,358').

24 M. **Poschiavo**, Ger. *Puschlav* (3317'; *Hôtel Albrici*, in the principal piazza, which contains the post and telegraph office; *Croce* or *Posta Vecchia*, at the lower end of the town; *Albergo Helvetia*), a small town with 2893 inhab. (one-third Prot.; language Italian), possesses several manufactories and handsome houses, and carries on a considerable trade. The *Rom. Cath. Church* dates from 1494, but the tower is much older. The charnel-house behind the church contains numerous skulls and bones (comp. p. 96). The town-hall bears the arms of the town. The *Prot. Church* is modern.

The *Pizzo Sassalbo* (9377'; ascent 5 hrs., laborious), E. of *Poschiavo*, affords a grand panorama: W. the *Bernina*, E. the *Ortler*, S.E. the *Adamello*.

Omnibus from Poschiavo to (3 M.) Le Prese several times daily (1 fr.). The road crosses the Poschiavino and passes *S. Antonio*, traversing the picturesque, level valley.

27 M. **Le Prese** (3156') is a watering-place at the N. end of the *Lago di Poschiavo*. The comfortable *Bath-house also receives passing travellers (R. 3½, B. 1½, D. 4½, L. & A. 2, pens. 8-9 fr.). The alkaline and sulphureous spring (48° Fahr.; baths heated by stream, 1 fr. 20 c.) rises within 100 paces of the bath-house. The lake, a basin of the Poschiavino, is 2 M. long. The road skirts its W. bank, passing the remains of fortifications, destroyed in 1814. At the S. end is the village of *Meschino*.

The road now descends a rocky gorge, passing a series of waterfalls which accompany us all the way to Madonna di Tirano (see below). In the background lies the Valtellina.

30½ M. **Brusio** (2477'), Rom. *Brüs* or *Brüsch*, the last Swiss village of importance (pop. 1146, one-third Prot.), has a Rom. Cath. and a Prot. church. The latter, the upper one, was built at the beginning of the 17th century.

The road traverses walnut and chestnut-plantations, and descends (fine waterfall of the *Sajento* on the right) to *Campascio* and —

31½ M. **Campo Cologno** (1801'), close to the Italian frontier, where the vineyards begin. The Italian custom-house is near the old fort *Piatta Mala*.

34 M. **Madonna di Tirano** (**S. Michele*) is a small village built around an imposing pilgrimage-church, which dates from the 17th century. We here reach the *Valtellina*, Ger. *Vellin*, the broad valley of the *Adda*, which belonged to the Canton of the Grisons down to 1797. The floor of the valley is frequently devastated by inundations. The fertile slopes yield excellent red wine (p. 340). The road unites here with the Stelvio and Colico route (R. 105), on which lies —

35 M. **Tirano** (1506'; **Posta* or *Angelo*; *Alb. alla Stazione della Posta*, with the post-office; *Hôtel Stelvio*, by the lower bridge), a small town containing old mansions of the Visconti, Pallavicini, and Salis families. In the background, to the E., rises *Monte Mortirolo*.

TO COLICO THROUGH THE VALTELLINA, 43 M.; diligence daily in 9 hrs. (11fr. 5c.); one-horse carr. to Sondrio 10 fr., thence to Colico 25 fr. — Travellers from the Bernina need not proceed to Tirano unless they fail to obtain a conveyance at Madonna di Tirano. This road, the continuation of the Stelvio route (R. 105), is picturesque, but will hardly repay the pedestrian.

At *Tresenda*, 3¾ M. below Madonna di Tirano, a bridge crosses the *Adda* to the new road which leads by the *Passo d'Aprica* (4049') to *Edölo* and *Brescia* (see *Baedeker's N. Italy*). The old watch-tower of *Teglio* on the hill to the right gives the name to the valley (*Val Teglino*).

17 M. **Sondrio** (1140'; **Posta*; *Maddalena*), on the turbulent *Malero*, is the capital of the Valtellina. The brook, which has frequently endangered the town, now flows through a broad artificial channel. A large building on the outskirts of the town, formerly a nunnery, is now a prison; the old castle of the governors is now used as barracks.

[The *Val Malenco*, to the N. of Sondrio, is well worth exploring. A tolerable road on the right bank of the *Malero* leads by *Torre* to (9 M.)

Chiesa (4281', Inn, dear), the principal village in the valley, grandly situated, with the Bernina on the N. and the Mte. della Disgrazia on the W. — We may now cross the *Murello Pass* (8390') to the *Maloja* (8 hrs.), see p. 379; or ascend the *Val Lanterna* and the *Val Campo Moro* to the N.E. to the *Canciano Pass* (8360'), and proceed thence to Poschiavo (9-10 hrs.), see p. 389. Pleasant walks from Chiesa: to the *Palù Lake* (6320'), beautifully situated; by *Lanzada* to the waterfall at the head of the *Val Lanterna*; to the *Pirio Lakes* (6890'), etc. — The *Monte della Disgrazia* (12,074') may be ascended from Chiesa in 10-12 hrs.; very trying and difficult (night usually spent on the *Alp di Rali*, 3½ hrs. from Chiesa). The ascent may also be made from the *Alp Pian di Pietra Rossa* in the *Val di Sasso Bissolo* (an offshoot of the Val Masino), or from the *Alp Piode* in the *Val di Mello* (see below). On the *Corna Rossa Pass* (9186'), between the Val Malenco and the Val di Sasso Bissolo, a new Club Hut has been built by the Italian Alpine Club, whence the top of the Disgrazia is attainable in 4 hrs.]

Farther on, to the W., rises the church of *Sassella*, built on a rocky height, and supported by galleries. This luxuriant district, producing figs, grapes, and pomegranates, is commanded by the snow-peaks of the *Monte della Disgrazia* (see above). About 4½ M. from Morbegno, on the right, opens the picturesque *Val Masino*.

[*Val Masino*. A road diverges here to the right to *Masino*, *Pioda*, and (7 M.) *S. Martino* (3724'), where the valley divides: to the right the *Valle di Mello* (route over the *Forcella di S. Martino* or the *Forno Pass* to the Bregaglia, see p. 379), to the left the *Valle dei Bagni*. In the latter lie the (1¼ M.) *Bagni del Masino*, with a good bath-house (4331'). This valley, which is called *Val Porcelizza* above this point, turns to the N.; at its head towers the abrupt *Badile* group. The E. peak (*Piz Trubinasca*, 9570') and the W. peak (*Piz Cengalo*, 11,053') present no difficulty to mountaineers with competent guides; but the central peak (*Piz Badile*, 10,825') is very difficult. — Route over the *Bondo Pass* to the *Val Bondasca* (trying, suitable for experts only), see p. 376.]

32½ M. *Morbegno* (853'; *Regina d'Inghilterra*, or *Posta*) is noted for its production of silk. The lower part of the Valtellina is rendered unhealthy by the inundations of the Adda. Near —

43 M. *Colico* (see p. 367), we join the Splügen route.

105. From Tirano to Nauders over the Stelvio.

Comp. Map, p. 390.

77 M. *MESSAGERIE* from Tirano to Bormio daily in 6 hrs. (9 fr. 20 c.). *DILIGENCE* daily (from the middle of June to the end of Sept.) from Bormio over the Stelvio to Eysrs in 10½ hrs. (coupé 7 fl. 35 kr.), starting from the Baths at 6. 30 a.m., arriving at S. Maria at 11. 15, Franzenshöhe at 1. 45, Trafoi at 3, Prad at 4. 30, and Eysrs at 5 p.m. — *DILIGENCE* daily from Eysrs to Nauders in 5, to Landeck (p. 406) in 10½ hrs. (7 fl. 14 kr.). — *EXTRA-POST* with two horses from Tirano to the Baths of Bormio 42 fr.

The *Stelvio Road* (*Giogo di Stelvio*), the highest in Europe, 9045' above the level of the sea, constructed by the Austrian government in 1820-25, traverses imposing scenery, comprising the rich vine-clad slopes of the Valtellina and the huge glaciers of Monte Cristallo and the Ortler. On the S. side of the pass the engineering of the road itself is an object of interest.

WALKING. The scenery will reward pedestrians from the Baths of Bormio as far as Prad, a distance of 26 M.; or they may proceed from S. Maria over the Wormser-Joch to S. Maria in the Munsterthal 3 hrs., Munster ¾, Taufers ½, and Mals 2½ hrs.

The road ascends from Tirano (p. 399) through vineyards to the *Sernio* region of the valley. To the N. rises the precipitous *Piz Masuccio* (9245'), a landslide from which in 1807 blocked the bed

of the *Adda*, and converted the populous and fertile valley as far as *Tovo* into a lake. At (6 M.) *Mazzo* the road crosses the *Adda*, and at the large village of *Grosotto* (Leone d'Oro) the *Roasco*, which descends from the *Val Grosina*. The handsome and well-preserved ruins of the fortress of *Venosta*, to the left, command the entrance to the *Val Grosina*. We cross the *Adda* again beyond *Grosio*.

12 M. **Bolladore** (2838'; *Posta* or *Angelo*, tolerable). On the hill-side to the W. stands the picturesque church of *Sondalo*. The valley contracts; the richer vegetation ceases; at the bottom of the valley dashes the grey glacier-water of the *Adda*. About 5 M. from *Bolladore*, the defile of *La Serra di Morignone*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. in length, separates the *Valtellina* from the region of *Bormio*. At the entrance to it, on the right, are fragments of an old fortification, and beyond them the ruins of a modern building. The *Ponte del Diavolo* was the scene of a sharp skirmish between Austrians and Garibaldians on 26th June, 1859. At the end of the defile is the hamlet of *Morignone* in a green dale (*Valle di Sotto*); the church is situated on the hill far above it. The next group of houses is *S. Antonio*.

Beyond the village of *Cippina* opens the broad green valley (*Piano*) of *Bormio*, enclosed by lofty mountains, which are wooded to a great height, and partially covered with snow. The road traverses the valley in a straight line, crosses the *Frodolfo*, which unites with the *Adda* below the bridge, and turns to the N.E. to —

24 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Bormio** (4012'), Ger. *Worms* (*Posta*; *Gius. Cola*, in the market), at the entrance to the *Val Furva*, an old-fashioned little town of Italian character, with several dilapidated towers.

On the *Frodolfo* in the *Val Furva*, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.E. of *Bormio*, are situated the baths of *S. Caterina* (5700'; good accommodation). The strong chalybeate water is largely exported. (One-horse carr. from the New Baths of *Bormio* to *S. Caterina* and back 12 fr. or more.) *S. Caterina* is beautifully situated and is a good starting-point for excursions on the S. side of the *Ortler*; but the bath-house is closed in the middle of September. — A very interesting ascent, presenting no difficulty, is that of the *Monte Confinale* (11,075'; guide necessary; 5 hrs.), which commands an admirable survey of the *Ortler* chain; W. the *Bernina*, S.W. the *Mte. della Disgrazia*, S. the *Adamello*, etc.

FROM BORMIO TO LIVIGNO (p. 391; attractive, but pleasanter in the reverse direction), by a bridle-path in 7 hrs.; guide unnecessary. At *Premadio* it crosses the *Adda* and leads in the *Val di Dentro* to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Isolaccia* (p. 398). On the slope to the right lies the hamlet of *Pedenosso*, above which, on the saddle of the *Monte delle Scale*, rise two towers by which that pass, the *Scale di Fraele*, was once defended. [Route by the *Scale di Fraele* to *S. Giacomo di Fraele*, *Val Mora*, *Giufplan*, the *Buffalora Alp* near the *Ofen Pass* (p. 392), and *Zernetz* or *Schuls*, 10 hrs.; guide desirable, 20 fr.] Beyond *Isolaccia* the path ascends on the left bank of the brook; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., *Semogo* (4673'; *Martinelli*, dear), opposite which, high up at the mouth of the *Val Viola*, stands the church of *S. Carlo* (*Val Viola Pass* to the *Bernina*, see p. 398). From the (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) summit of the *Foscagno Pass* (7556'), with two small green lakes, a pleasing retrospect is obtained of the *Val Viola* and the S. mountains of the *Ortler* group. Descent to (1 hr.) *Trepalle* (6850') 1 hr.; thence to the W., over the hill, to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Livigno* (p. 391). From *Livigno* to the *Bernina* road over the *Passo Fieno* or the *Forcola*, see pp. 396, 398; to *Ponte* by the *Lavirum Pass*, see p. 391; to *Scanfis* by the *Casanna Pass*, see p. 391; to *Ofen* through the *Spölthal*, see p. 392.

At Bormio the windings of the Stelvio road begin. The **Baths of Bormio** (*Bagni Nuovi*, 4396'), a handsome building situated on rising ground, with a fine view of the valley of Bormio and the surrounding mountains, are about 1½ M. from Bormio. After having been destroyed by Garibaldian troops in 1859, the bath-house was restored by a Swiss company, and afterwards purchased together with the old baths by M. de Planta of Samaden (R. 2½-4, B. 1½, D. 5, L & A. 1½ fr.). The bath-house is much frequented in July and August, and remains open till the middle of October. The water (92-100°) is conveyed by pipes from the springs, situated 1 M. higher, near the *Old Baths (Bagni Vecchi)*, which are perched on the face of the rock, and also afford good accommodation. The footpath from the new to the old bath is shorter than the road. The springs, which are mentioned by Pliny, rise in the dolomite rocks, high above the profound gorge of the Adda. The old baths hewn in the rock, called the 'Roman Bath', 'Ladies' Bath', etc., are interesting.

The Stelvio road ascends from the New Baths in a long curve, commanding beautiful retrospects of the valley from Bormio to Ceppina; to the S.W. rise the *Piz S. Colombano* (9940'), the *Cima di Piazza* (11,712'), and the *Piz Redasco*; to the S.E. are the *Cime di Gobetta* and *Piz Tresero* at the head of the *Val Furva*, and to the W. lies the *Val Viola* (p. 401). Near the Old Baths the road crosses a wooden bridge, which was destroyed by the Austrians in 1859 (an inscription on the rock to the right commemorates the construction of the road), and passes through a tunnel (*Galleria dei Bagni*), beyond which the Old Baths lie below the road on the left. Beyond the gorge of the Adda rises the precipitous *Mte. delle Scale* (p. 401).

To the left, farther on, the *Adda* emerges from the wild *Val Fraele*. (A considerable brook which issues from the rocks below the Val Fraele is sometimes erroneously called the source of the Adda.) A succession of galleries, partly of wood, and partly hewn in the rocks, constructed for protection against avalanches and waterfalls, convey the road through a defile (*Il Diroccamento*) to the *Cantoniera di Piatta Martina* (5971'), a hospice for travellers, and the *Cantoniera al piede di Spondalunga* (6906'), which was destroyed by the Garibaldians in 1859. On the W. side of the valley rises the precipitous *Monte Braulio* (9790'). The road crosses the brook issuing from the *Val Vitelli* by the *Ponte Alto*, and ascends in numerous windings, which the pedestrian may avoid. In a gorge to the left (not visible from the road) are the **Falls of the Braulio*, precipitated over several rocky terraces. The *Casino dei Rottèri di Spondalunga* (7510'), used by the road-menders, and the third *Cantoniera al Piano del Braulio* (7875'; **Inn*, unpretending), with a chapel and the *'Abitazione del Cappellano'* are next passed.

34 M. **S. Maria** (8317'; *Inn*, uninviting), the fourth cantoniera and the Italian custom-house, lies in a bleak basin, almost destitute of vegetation, and surrounded by barren mountains.

The drive from Bormio to S. Maria takes 4 (in the reverse direction 1½) hours. A good walker may accomplish the ascent easily in 2½-3 hrs., especially if he takes the short-cuts.

A bridle-path, formerly the only route between the Vintschgau and Valtellina (valleys of the Adige and Adda), diverges to the left from the Cantoniera S. Maria to the *Wormser-Joch*, or *Umbrail Pass* (8240'), descending in 3 hrs. (ascent 4) through the *Muranza Valley* to the Swiss village of *S. Maria* in the Münsterthal (p. 405), and thence by *Taußers* in 3½ hrs. to *Mals* (p. 405) in the Etschthal.

The *Piz Umbrail* (9954'), the E. and highest peak of the bold and serrated rocky mountains which bound the Val Braulio on the N., is a remarkably fine point of view (ascent 1½, descent 1 hr.; guide, unnecessary for proficient, 5-6 fr.). By the dogana we turn to the left and ascend a grassy slope and then a stony zigzag path to the jagged summit. The view is superb, embracing the imposing pyramid of the Ortler, environed with numerous snow-peaks and glaciers; to the S. the *Königspitze*, *Tuckettspitze*, and *Geisterspitze*; then the Valtellina Alps with the lofty *Cima di Piazza*; to the W. the *Bernina* group; to the N. the Alps of the Lower Engadine, *Piz Linard*, and *Fluchthorn*; farther distant the *Oetzthal* Alps, with the *Weisskugel*, etc. In the foreground are the barren, red Mte. *Pressura* and the windings of the *Stelvio* road to the top of the pass. Good panorama by F. Faller. — Travellers from Bormio may ascend the *Piz Umbrail* by diverging to the left from the road 15 min. beyond the Third Cantoniera (see p. 403) and ascending to (1 hr.) a small lake and thence across rocks to the (1 hr.) summit. The descent may then be made to the Cantoniera of S. Maria.

The Cantoniera S. Maria lies 728' below the culminating point of the *Stelvio Pass*, which is nearly 2 M. higher up. The road affords several glimpses of the Münsterthal. Immediately to the right of the road rise the huge icy masses of the *Scorluzzo* and *Cristallo* Glaciers. The pass is never free from snow except in the height of summer, in warm seasons; even in July heaps of snow, 6-8' in depth, are seen on the road-side.

On the *Stelvio Pass* (*Giogo di Stelvio*, *Ferdinandshöhe*, 9045') stands a road-menders' house. A column to the right marks the culminating point and the boundary between Italy and Tyrol. About ½ M. to the N. is the frontier of Switzerland (Grisons).

A footpath ascends by the workmen's house to the left in 20 min. to a rocky height which commands an extensive panorama. The view of the Ortler, whose snowy dome rises immediately opposite, is hardly inferior to that from the *Umbrail* (see above). Below, in the foreground, are the ravines of the *Stelvio* route. The Monte *Pressura* towards the N.W. intercepts the view of the Münsterthal.

The road now descends the talc-slate slopes in long windings. To the right, high above the snowy slopes, rise the white peaks of the *Geisterspitze* (11,355') and *Tuckettspitze* (11,400'). As the road affords the finest views, the short-cuts should be avoided.

38 M. *Franzenshöhe* (7160'; *Wallnöfer's Inn*), formerly a post-station, destroyed by Italian irregular troops in 1848, has since been restored. To the S. the huge *Madatsch Glacier* extends far into the valley, and is approached by the road at the *Cantoniera al Bosco*, which was destroyed in 1848. About 2 M. from *Franzenhöhe*, just beyond the 18th kilomètre-stone, is the spot (indicated by a small cross on the road-side) where *Madeleine de Tourville*, an English lady, was murdered and thrown down the rocky slope

by her husband, a Walloon, on 16th July, 1876. The **Weisse Knott*, a rocky projection with a seat, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther, is an excellent point of view: before us rises the sombre Madatschspitz, to the right is the Madatsch Glacier, descending in a crevassed fall, to the left the Trafoier-Ferner, and Ortler Ferner, and above them the Pleiss-horn and Ortler; in the valley far below stands the chapel of the Three Holy Springs (see below), surrounded by pines. In the background to the N. rises the broad snowy pyramid of the Weisskugel, the second highest of the Oetzthal Mts.

43 M. **Trafoi** (5080'; **Post*), a small hamlet, is beautifully situated (one-horse carr. to Prad $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl.).

Pleasant walk ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) to the **Three Holy Springs* (5263'), which rise in the valley below, at the foot of the Ortler. The path (guide unnecessary) diverges from the road to the left and leads at the same level through meadows, wood, and over moraine. At the end of the valley are figures of Christ, St. Mary, and St. John, protected by a roof, from whose breasts flows the very cold 'holy water'. Adjacent are a chapel, and a house for the use of pilgrims. Opposite us rises the almost perpendicular Madatsch, over the dark limestone rocks of which two brooks are precipitated. Above, to the left, are the ice-masses of the Trafoier and Lower Ortler-Ferner, overtopped by the Trafoier-Eiswand. The scene is interesting and impressive.

The ascent of the **Ortler** (12,814') from this side is now much facilitated by the erection of the *Payerhütte* (see below), which may be reached from Trafoi in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (thence to the top 3-4 hrs.; guide 10fl.; *Joh. Matzagg* and *M. Thöni* are recommended).

The road now follows the impetuous *Trafoi-Bach*, which sometimes causes destructive inundations. $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Gomagoi*, Ger. *Beide-wasser* (4265'; Inn), with a small fort erected in 1860.

To the E. lies the wild **Suldenthal**, 8 M. in length, terminated by the huge **Sulden Glacier**. The principal place in the valley is ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *St. Gertrud* or **Sulden** (6064'; **Eller*; Zum Ortler), splendidly situated. The *Gampenhöfe*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. beyond St. Gertrud, command an imposing view of the Ortler chain.

The **Ortler* (12,814'), the highest of the Eastern Alps, is frequently ascended from Sulden, and presents no unusual difficulty to mountaineers. *Joh. Pinggera* and *Peter Dangel* are good guides (10 fl.). The night is passed in the *Payerhütte* on the *Tabaretta-Kamm* (10,059'), $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs. from Sulden, whence the summit is reached in 3-4 hrs. more. Magnificent view. (Farther details in *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.)

The narrow valley barely affords room for the road and river. The latter forms several picturesque falls. On the hill to the left lies the village of *Stilfs*, Ital. *Stelvio*, which gives its name to this route. Near Prad we enter the broad Etschthal.

$50\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Prad** (2940'; **Neue Post*), *Bivio di Prad*, or *Brad*, lies at the foot of the Stelvio route. The road now intersects the broad valley of the *Etsch*, or *Adige*, crossing a marsh and the river by a long bridge, which forms the frontier between the Upper and Lower Vintschgau, and next reaches (2 M.) *Spondinig* (2855'; **Hirsch*), on the high-road from Botzen and Meran to Landeck. (About 2 M. to the E., on the road to Meran, lies *Eggs*, the destination of the diligence; but travellers bound for Nauders will probably prefer to alight at Spondinig.)

PEDESTRIANS may avoid the glaring and fatiguing road from Prad by Spondinig to Mals by proceeding from Prad on the right bank of the Adige, skirting the mountains, to *Agums*, a hamlet with a ruined castle, *Lichtenberg* (Inn), charmingly situated amidst fruit-trees, and commanded by a ruined castle of that name, which was destroyed at the beginning of the present century (see below), *Glurns* (3260'), a small fortified town with an old church, and *Mals* (see below), a walk of 2½ hrs.

TO THE MÜNSTERTHAL a narrow road leads from Glurns on the right bank of the *Rambach*, at first partly through wood, but afterwards destitute of shade. After 2½ M. it crosses the brook. (The route on the right bank by *Riffair* is not recommended.) The (5 M.) loftily situated village of *Tauferers*, with its three churches, is commanded by three ruined castles. (Route over *La Cruschetta* to *Scarl*, see p. 395.) A broad road leads hence to the (½ M.) Swiss frontier and (½ M.) *Münster*, Rom. *Mustair* (4100'; Inn), the first village in the Grisons, with a large Benedictine abbey-church. The road descends, crosses the *Rambach* (to the left the *Aua da Pisch*, a considerable waterfall in a wooded gorge), and ascends gradually by *Stelva* to (2 M.) *S. Maria* (4553'; *Weisses Kreuz; *Piz Umbrail), a large village at the mouth of the Val Muranza. Route hence over the Umbrail Pass, or Wormser-Joch, to Bormio, see p. 403; over the Forno, or Ofener Pass to Zernetz, see p. 392; through the Val Scarl to Schuls, see p. 395.

At Spondinig the road to Nauders turns to the N.W., skirts the base of the mountains at some distance from the Adige, and traverses the *Upper Vintschgau*. To the left, on the opposite bank, rises the handsome half-ruined castle of *Lichtenberg*, the property of Count Khuen (see above). To the right of the road, before we reach *Schluderns*, is the *Churburg*, a château of Count Trapp. To the left lies *Glurns* (see above), near which the *Rambach* falls into the Adige. We next pass *Tartsch*, and, near (7 M.) Mals, the ancient tower of the *Frölichsburg*.

59½ M. **Mals** (3428'; *Post*, or *Adler*; *Hirsch*; *Greif*) is a small town of Roman origin. The church contains the 'Death of Joseph', a good picture by Knoller. On the opposite bank of the Adige rises the extensive Benedictine Abbey of *Marienberg*. To the left, farther on, is the village of *Burgeis*, with its red spire, and the castle of *Fürstenburg*, now occupied by poor families. This monotonous part of the valley is called the *Malser Heide*. The road ascends and soon reaches the E. bank of the *Heider-See*, beyond which we reach —

67 M. **St. Valentin auf der Heide** (4695'; *Post*), formerly a hospice. Skirting the E. bank of the *Mitter-See*, the road leads to (3½ M.) *Graun*, at the entrance of the *Langtaufere Thal*. To the left lies the muddy *Reschen-See*, one of the sources of the Adige. Magnificent retrospective *VIEW of the snow and ice-fields of the Ortler range, which form the entire background. This view is most striking when approached from Nauders. Beyond (2 M.) *Reschen* (4888'; Stern), at the N. end of the lake, we reach the top of the *Reschen-Scheideck* (4898'), the watershed between the Black Sea and the Adriatic. The road now descends by the *Stille Bach* to —

77 M. **Nauders** (4468'; **Post*; *Mondschein*). The old castle of *Naudersberg* contains the district courts of justice.

DILIGENCE to *Schuls*, see p. 390; to *Botzen* twice weekly in 13¾ hrs. (comp. *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*).

106. From Nauders to Bregenz by Landeck and Feldkirch. Finstermünz. Arlberg.

Comp. Maps, pp. 342, 78.

110 M. DILIGENCE from Nauders to Landeck (27 M.) daily in 5¼ hrs., from Landeck to Bludenz (47 M.) daily in 9¼ hrs. (also a *Stellwagen*). RAILWAY (*Vorarlberg Line*) from Bludenz to Bregenz (36 M.) in 2-3 hrs.; fares 2fl. 80, 2fl. 10, 1fl. 40kr. Austrian.

The road through the *Finstermünz Pass*, completed in 1855, traverses the mountain-side at a great height, being at places hewn in a perpendicular rock (where there are three tunnels and two avalanche-galleries), and commands beautiful views of the narrow valley of the Inn. At the entrance to the pass lies the small *Fort Nauders*; beyond it, a picturesque waterfall. The finest point on the route is ***Hoch-Finstermünz** (3730'), a group of houses with a *Hotel*. Far below is the ancient *Finstermünz* (3203'), with its tower and a bridge over the *Inn*. The ravine of the Inn presents a most picturesque scene, and the Engadine Mts. form the background.

The road descends gradually, and crosses the Inn near —

8 M. *Pfunds* (3185'; **Traube*; *Post*), which consists of two groups of houses separated by the Inn; the group on the right bank, containing the parish-church, is called the '*Dorf*'; that on the left bank, through which the road runs, is the '*Stuben*'. To the S.W. towers the *Piz Mondin* (10,278'), a peak of the N. Engadine chain; to the E. in the distance are the peaks of the Oetzthaler Ferner. The road again crosses to the right bank by a handsome bridge near (4 M.) *Tösens*.

17½ M. *Ried* (2850'; **Post*; *Kreuz*), a thriving village, with the castle of *Siegmundsried*. 2 M. *Prutz* (Rose), where the road crosses to the left bank, lies in a marshy plain at the mouth of the *Kaunserthal*, in which lies *Kaltenbrunn*, a resort of pilgrims. To the left above *Prutz*, on a precipice on the left bank, is the ruined castle of *Laudegg*; near it lies the village of *Ladis* (3880'), with sulphur-baths (moderate charges), 1 hr. from *Prutz*; ½ hr. higher is *Obladis* (4530'), a bath-house with mineral springs, well fitted up and beautiful situated, but not accessible by carriage.

The road recrosses to the right bank of the river by the (2½ M.) *Pontlatz Bridge* (2770'), 5 M. from Landeck, where the Bavarian invaders of the Tyrol were signally defeated by the Tyrolese '*Landsturm*' in 1703 and 1809.

To the right lies *Flies*, with the château of *Bideneck*. A little beyond it, on the left bank, is a fall of the *Urgbach*, high above which is the village of *Hochgallmig*. The Inn here dashes through a narrow gorge, and forms a series of cataracts.

27 M. **Landeck** (2668'; **Post* & *Schwarzer Adler*; *Goldner Adler*), lying on both banks of the Inn, is a large village at the junction of the Arlberg, Oberinntal, and Vintschgau roads. Above it towers the ancient *Feste Landeck*, now tenanted by poor families.

From Landeck to Innsbruck diligence daily in 10 hrs.; comp. *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

The Arlberg road crosses the Inn by a wooden bridge. It then quits the river, turns towards the E., and crosses the *Sanna*, which falls into the Inn below the bridge. The Sanna is formed by the confluence of the *Trisanna*, which emerges from the Paznaun-Thal, 4 M. higher up, and the *Rosanna*, which issues from the *Valley of Stanz*. The road ascends the latter valley. 3 M. *Pians* (*Pöll, near the church), rebuilt since a fire, is a prettily situated village. At the mouth of the *Paznaun-Thal*, on an isolated rock, stands the ruined castle of *Wiesberg*, a very picturesque object, visible from several points of the road. This entire district affords a succession of pleasing pictures, especially near *Strengen*, a little farther on. The *Rosanna* dashes through its narrow, rocky gorge, forming several waterfalls. The road is steeper on the E. side of the Arlberg than on the W., and ascends by numerous windings on the bank of the stream.

36 M. **Flirsch** (3750'; *Post*). The *Klamm*, a curious gorge near (1½ M.) *Schnan* (3871'), deserves a visit. The road next passes *Pettneu* and *Fadisen* (leaving *St. Jacob* to the right).

45½ M. **St. Anton** (4200'; **Post*), a hamlet on the E. slope of the Arlberg. The road becomes steeper here. The hospice of *St. Christoph*, with a church and inn, lies ¼ M. below the (3½ M.) summit of the *Pass* (5895') of the **Arlberg**, or **Adlerberg**, the watershed between the Rhine and the Danube. A little farther on is the boundary between the Tyrol and the Vorarlberg, indicated by posts. The road traverses a bleak valley and descends in windings, commanding a fine view of the *Klosterthal* with the *Scesaplana* in the distance.

54½ M. **Stuben** (4650'; *Post*), a poor village, lies at the W. base of the Arlberg and at the upper end of the *Kloster-Thal*, a valley watered by the *Alfenzbach*, through which the road now descends. (*Bregenzer Wald* and *Schröcken*, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.)

About 1½ M. beyond Stuben is a waterfall. We then pass through *Klösterle* and *Wald*. Between —

64½ M. **Dalaas** (2854'; **Post*) and *Bratz* we pass another and finer waterfall on the left. Near the nunnery of *St. Peter*, now a hospital, we reach the *Ill*, which issues from the *Montavon* (see below), and immediately beyond it —

74 M. **Bludenz** (1905'; **Post*; *Kreuz*; *Krone*), prettily situated, with an old château of Baron Sternbach. To the S. is the picturesque ravine of the *Brandner-Thal*, with the ice-clad *Scesaplana* in the background.

EXCURSION TO THE LÜNERSEE AND ASCENT OF THE SCESAPLANA, a very interesting expedition. (To the lake 5½ hrs., an easy route.) We descend and cross the *Ill* to *Bürs*, and then ascend the charming *Brandner-Thal* by a rough road to (2½ hrs.) *Brand* (*Inn). The path follows the right bank of the *Alvierbach*, crosses the *Alp Lagant*, and ascends in zigzags over grassy slopes, detritus, and rock. To the right rise the slopes of the *Seekopf*, with its huge masses of loose stones; over the rocks to the left

falls a fine cascade of the brook issuing from the Lünensee. We now reach (3 hrs.) the depression on the N.W. side of the beautiful, dark-green Lünensee (6312'), the largest mountain-lake among the Rhætian Alps, 4 M. in circumference. On the W. bank is the *Douglas Hut* (refreshments and beds in summer).

The ascent of the *Scesaplana* (9718'), the highest peak of the Rhætikon chain, is toilsome, but free from danger (3-4 hrs.; guide from Bludenz 6 fl. with, or 8 fl. without food; from Brand 4 or 6 fl.). Leaving the club-hut on the Lünensee, the path skirts the lake for a little way and then ascends to the right, at first traversing grassy slopes, and afterwards loose stones and the dreary rock-strewn *Todtenalp*. Lastly we pass through a steep 'cheminée' and reach a small glacier, which we skirt to the right; we then follow the arête of the mountain and reach the summit without difficulty. The imposing prospect embraces the whole of Swabia towards the N., as far as Ulm; the Vorarlberg and Algäu Alps towards the N.E.; the Oetzthal, Stubay, and Zillertal Alps to the E.; and the Swiss Alps from the Silvretta and Bernina to the St. Gotthard and the Bernese mountains, and the valley of the Rhine, Canton of Appenzell, and Lake of Constance towards the S. and W. — The descent by the *Alp Fasens* or the *Alp Palus* to (4 hrs.) *Seewis* in the Prättigau (p. 343) is steep. It is better to descend to the Lünensee and to cross thence by the *Cavell-Joch* (p. 343). — From *Schrüns* (see below) a most interesting route (7 hrs., with guide) leads by *Tschaguns* and through the *Gauerthal* to the *Sporeralp*, and thence over the *Oefen Pass* (passing the grand *Schweizer-Thor*) to the *Douglas Hut*. The route through the *Reilsthal*, leading to *Vandans* (see below) in the Montavon, is shorter, but less attractive.

The *Montavon* (comp. Map, p. 342), which terminates to the S.E. of Bludenz, is a beautiful, green, and well-peopled valley, watered by the Ill, and separated by the *Rhaetikon Mts.* on the S. side from the Prättigau (Grisons). From *St. Peter* (see above) a road (omnibus to *Schrüns* several times daily, 60 kr.), diverging to the right from the Arlberg road, leads to (4 M.) *St. Anton*, a hamlet situated on a mound of debris at the base of the *Schwarzhorn*. Passing opposite to *Vandans*, at the mouth of the *Reilsthal* (see above), we next reach (3½ M.) *Schrüns* (2250'), *Hôtel Gauenstein*; *Löwe*; *Taube*), the principal place in the valley (1710 inhab.), charmingly situated at the base of the *Bartholomäusberg* (4880'), which commands several fine views. On the opposite bank of the Ill lies *Tschaguns*, at the entrance to the *Gauerthal*, through which a path ascends to the *Drusensthor* (7220'), between the *Drusenstuh* (9298') and the *Sulztuh* (9200'), and leads thence to (8 hrs.) *Schiers* (p. 343) in the Prättigau. (Route over the *Oefen Pass* to the Lünensee, see above.) Another picturesque route, commanding beautiful views, leads through the *Gampadel-Thal* and over the *Passegggen-Joch* (7615') to *Küblis* (p. 341), 8-9 hrs. from *Schrüns*. — The *Sulztuh* (9200') commands an admirable view, hardly inferior to that from the *Scesaplana* (6-7 hrs.; guide necessary; not difficult).

Above *Schrüns* the valley contracts. At (2 hrs.) *Gallenkirch* (2730'; Inn) the picturesque *Gargellen-Thal* opens to the S., in which is the prettily situated village of (2½ hrs.) *Gargellen* (5160'; Inn), and whence tolerably easy routes cross the *St. Antonien-Joch* (7664') to (8 hrs.) *Küblis*, and the *Schlappina-Joch* (7100') to (8 hrs.) *Klosters* in the Prättigau (p. 344). Beyond *Gallenkirch* we pass the hamlet of *Gurteppohl*, and reach (2 hrs.) *Gaschurn* (Rössl), a prettily situated village with a new church, at the mouth of the *Gannerathal*, and (1 hr.) *Patenen* (3435'; Inn), the last village in the Montavon. (Passes from this point into the *Paznaun*, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.)

FROM *PATENEN* OVER THE VERMUNT PASS TO GUARDA in the Lower Engadine (10 hrs.; guide necessary), laborious, but repaying. We ascend the *Gross-Vermuntthal* to the S., between the *Hochmaderer* on the right and the *Cresper-Spitz* on the left, enjoying fine views as we advance. In 3½ hrs. we reach the *Gross-Vermunt-Alp* (tolerable quarters), on the W. side of the *Biehr Höhe*. We next ascend the *Vermuntthal* to the S., on the right bank of the Ill, as far as the source of that stream (7140') at the foot of the great *Vermunt Glacier*, and laboriously traverse the moraine

and the glacier to the top of the pass (9205'), lying between the *Dreitländerspitze* (10,495') on the E. and the *Piz Buin* (10,870') on the W., the latter being the highest of the Vorarlberg Mts. (Adepts may easily scale the Piz Buin from the Vermunt-Alp in 6 hrs.) Steep descent to the *Val Tuoi* and *Guarda* (p. 392).

The RAILWAY crosses the Ill beyond stat. *Strassenhaus*, and the *Mangbach*, which descends from the *Gamperton-Thal*, a valley lying to the S., near stat. *Nenzing* (Zur Gamperdona). Stat. *Frastanz* lies at the mouth of the *Samina-Thal*. The Illthal, which below Bludenz is called the *Wallgau*, contracts. At Feldkirch the river forces its passage (*Upper and Lower Illklamm*) through lofty limestone rocks, before emptying itself into the broad valley of the Rhine. The train crosses the Ill, enters the Upper Klamm, and passing through a short tunnel reaches (13½ M. from Bludenz) —

87½ M. **Feldkirch** (1492'; *Englischer Hof* or *Post*; *Löwe*; *Bär*; *Schäfle*, small; beer at the *Rössl*), a natural fortress, surrounded by mountains, and once the key to the Tyrol on this side. This pleasant little town (3000 inhab.) is the residence of a bishop, and contains an important Jesuit school (*Stella Matutina*). Above the town are the ruins of the *Schattenburg*. The *Parish Church*, erected in 1487, contains a 'Descent from the Cross' attributed to Holbein; and the *Capuchin Church* has another good painting of the same subject. Opposite the Hospital is the new *Kurhaus*. By the Gymnasium are grounds embellished with Alpine plants.

A beautiful view of the valley of the Rhine, from the Falknis to the Lake of Constance, and of the gorge of the Ill, is obtained from the 'St. Margarethenkapf' (1829'), a hill 1 M. to the W., on the left bank of the Ill, on which lie the villa and pleasant park of Herr v. Tschavoll (cards of admission at the Engl. Hof). The *St. Veitskapf*, on the *Ardetzenberg*, on the opposite bank of the Ill, commands nearly the same view.

FROM FELDKIRCH TO BUCHS (11½ M.) railway in ¾ hr. (fares 77, 65, 39 kr.). The line describes a wide curve round the Ardetzenberg, crosses the Ill at *Nofels*, and intersects the broad valley of the Rhine, passing stations *Nendeln* and *Schaan* (*Vaduz*, 2 M. to the S., see p. 335). Near *Buchs* (p. 335) it crosses the Rhine by an iron bridge.

The train now skirts the E. side of the wooded and vine-clad *Ardetzenberg*, which the line to Buchs (see above) avoids by a long curve to the left. 89½ M. *Rankweil* (Adler; Stern), a village at the mouth of the *Latarnser-Thal*, with a picturesquely situated church. Above the alluvial plain of the Rhine rise several wooded knolls, the chief of which is the *Kummenberg*, 800' above the Rhine (ascended in ½ hr. from Götzis; fine view). Near stat. *Götzis* (Adler; Engel; Zum Bahnhof) are two ruined castles of the Montforts.

98 M. **Hohenems** (1407'; **Post*) lies at the foot of bold rocks, crowned with the castles of *Neu* and *Alt-Hohenems*. The abundant timber of the neighbourhood is used in constructing wooden houses, which are taken to pieces and exported to Switzerland. The castle, erected in 1564, belongs to the Prince of Waldburg-Zeil. Near Dornbirn the train crosses the *Dornbirner Ach*.

103 M. **Dornbirn** (1417'; **Hirsch*; **Mohr*), the largest village in the Vorarlberg, with 9000 inhab., handsome houses, and a new

church, is upwards of 2 M. long. The background towards the S.W. is formed by the mountains of Appenzell, the Kamor, and Hohe-kasten, the snow-clad Sentis, and the serrated Churfirsten. Stations *Schwarzach* and *Lautrach* (junction-line to the left to *St. Margarethen*, p. 334). Crossing the *Bregenzer-Ach*, the train reaches —

110 M. **Bregenz** (1306'; **Oesterreichischer Hof*, on the lake; *Hôtel Montfort*, by the railway-station; **Weisses Kreuz*, Römer-Str.; **Adler*; **Krone*; *Schweizerhof*; *Lamm*; *Löwe*), the chief town of the Vorarlberg, the *Brigantium* of the Romans, at the E. end of the Lake of Constance. The *Old*, or *Upper Town*, on an eminence, occupies the site of a *Roman Camp*, and formerly possessed two gates, the southern of which has been removed. The new *Pier* affords an excellent survey of the town and environs.

The *Gebhardsberg*, or *Schlossberg* (1945'; ascent $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., the latter part through wood), on the summit of which are a ruined castle of the Counts of Montfort, an Inn, and a pilgrimage-church, commands an extensive view, embracing the Lake of Constance, the valley of the Bregenzer-Ach and the Rhine, and the Alps of Appenzell and Glarus; the picturesque foreground is formed by precipitous pine-clad hills.

The *Pfänder* (3464'), to the E. of Bregenz, commands a much more extensive prospect. The direct route (good path, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) ascends to the right near the old barracks, traverses several woods, passes the (50 min.) 'Halbstation-Pfänder' inn, and lastly follows the telegraph-wires to the large new *Hotel*, 5 min. from the summit. The somewhat longer carriage-road (2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) leads through the upper part of the town to the 'Berg-Isel' (a rifle-practising ground), then chiefly through wood to the hamlet of *Fluh* (Holder), and thence to the top.

From Bregenz to the *Schröcken* through the *Bregenzer Wald*, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

Railway to *Lindau* (6 M.; p. 76) by *Lochau* in 22 min. (60, 42, 30 kr.) Steamboats on the *Lake of Constance*, see. p. 52.

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107. From Bellinzona to Lugano and Como (Milan).

Comp. Map, p. 426.

39 M. DILIGENCE to Lugano (19½ M.; railway in progress, p. 126) three times daily in 4 hrs.; fare 4 fr. 95, coupé 7 fr. 65 c. (EXTRA-Post with two horses, 47 fr. 40 c.). RAILWAY (comp. p. 125) from Lugano to Como (19½ M.) in 2 hrs.; fares 3 fr. 20, 2 fr. 25, 1 fr. 60 c. (to Milan, 49 M., in 4 hrs.; fares 8 fr. 55, 6 fr. 5, 4 fr. 30 c.).

The diligence starts from the post-office at Bellinzona (½ M. from the rail. stat., omnibus ½ fr.). The road leaves the valley of the Ticino at Cadenazzo (751'; p. 137), 3½ M. S.W. of Bellinzona, and winds up the slope of **Monte Cenere** for 4 M., shaded by chestnut and walnut-trees, and commanding fine *Views of Bellinzona and the valley of the Ticino, the influx of the latter into the Lago Maggiore, the N. part of that lake, and Locarno. At the top of the pass (1814') is the *Osteria Nuova*. The road then descends the valley of the *Legnana*, a brook rising on the S. side of the pass, to—

10 M. *Birònico* (1420'), where the *Legnana* unites with the

Vedeggio, a stream coming from Mte. Camoghè. The river is now called *Agno*.

The **Monte Camoghè** (7303') is often ascended (6-7 hrs.) from Bellinzona or Bironico. Magnificent view of the broad plain of Lombardy, and the entire Alpine chain from Piedmont to the Valtellina. Travellers are recommended not to spend the night in the chalets on the top. — An easier ascent is that of the **Monte Genere** (3776'; 2 hrs. from the *Osteria Nuova*), another fine point of view.

Beyond Bironico the scenery of the Agno valley is picturesque, and the soil rich and fertile; the double-peaked Camoghè continues to rise on our left. 4 M. *Taverne Superiori*; $\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Taverne Inferiori*, good inn; $\frac{23}{4}$ M. *Cadempino*. The road now quits the Agno and ascends to (1 M.) *Vezia* (view from the church of *Madonna di S. Martino*); $\frac{11}{2}$ M. *Lugano*. As we descend towards Lugano, the country becomes more beautiful and fertile. The *Monte S. Salvatore* with its pilgrimage-church first become visible; and then the green lake, in which the picturesque mountains of the neighbourhood are reflected. Passing a number of villas, the road reaches the town with its flat-roofed houses. To the right is the loftily situated railway-station.

19 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Lugano** (932'). — **Hotels.** **HÔTEL DU PARC*, in the old monastery of *S. Maria degli Angioli*, on the S. side of town, with a pleasant garden and several dépendances, R. 3-5, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 5, L. & A. 2 fr., pens. 9-11 fr.; **HÔTEL WASHINGTON*; **HÔTEL SUISSE*; *HÔTEL LUGANO*, at the landing-place, well spoken of; **BELLEVUE*, on the lake; **HÔTEL BROCCA*, with garden; *HÔTEL DE LA COURONNE*, moderate; *HÔTEL-PENS. PANORAMA*, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. S. of the town, moderate (view).

Restaurants. **Brocca*, see above; *Concordia* and *Americana*, on the lake.

Lake Baths of the *Società Salvatore* adjoining the *Hôtel Bellevue*, and *Bagni Galleggianti* by the *Hôtel du Parc* (for swimmers; 1 fr. with towels).

Railway Station $\frac{1}{2}$ M. above the town, to the W. (besides the road a shorter footpath). Diligence-tickets are sold at the station, and travellers arriving by train are conveyed to the post-office in the town gratis.

Diligence to Luino (p. 418) once daily in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., fare 2 fr. 90, coupé 3 fr. 60c.; steamboat-tickets for Lago Maggiore are also issued at the office. To *Bellinzona* (in connection with the railway to Biasca and the diligence over the St. Gotthard to Lucerne, or over the Lukmanier to Coire) three times daily (see above); to *Coire* over the Bernardino once daily.

Steamboat to (8 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Portezza* 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 1 fr.; to (10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ponte Tresa* (p. 425) 3 or 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. (Italian banknotes are not received).

Boat to Portezza (p. 426) with one rower 7 fr., two 12 fr., three 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; to *Osteno* (p. 426), 6, 10, or 12 fr., incl. fee.

Carriages. To Luino with one horse 12, with two 20 fr., Bellinzona 16 or 30, Varese 16 or 30 fr. (fee extra).

English Church Service at the *Hôtel du Parc*.

Lugano (932'), the largest town in Canton Ticino, with 6009 inhab., is charmingly situated on the lake of the same name, and enjoys quite an Italian climate, the aloe blooming here in the open air. It is a very pleasant place for a lengthened stay. The environs have all the charms of Italian mountain scenery: numerous villages and country-seats are scattered along the margin of the lake, and the lower hills are covered with vineyards and gardens, contrasting beautifully with the dark foliage of the chestnuts and walnuts. To the S., immediately above the town, rises the *Monte S. Salvatore*,

wooded to its summit (see below); and among the mountains towards the N. the double peak of *Monte Camoghè* (p. 412) is conspicuous.

The interior of the town, with its arcades, workshops in the open air, and granite-paved streets, is also quite Italian in its character. A variety of picturesque costumes will be observed here at the Tuesday market.

The once numerous monasteries here were suppressed between 1848 and 1853, with the exception of two. The most important was that of *S. Maria degli Angioli*, now the *Hôtel du Parc*. The adjacent church contains frescoes by *Luini*, the *Crucifixion, one of his finest works, the Last Supper (on the left wall) in three sections, formerly preserved at the Lyceum, and a Madonna (1st chap. on the right). — *S. Lorenzo*, the principal church, on an eminence (fine view from the terrace), probably erected by *Tommaso Rodari* at the close of the 15th cent., has a tastefully adorned marble façade.

Adjoining the Theatre is the *Hôtel Washington* (formerly the government buildings), with a cool and handsome colonnaded court. The staircase contains a monument to the architect *Canonico di Tesserete* and a marble bust of *General Dufour* (d. 1875).

A small temple at the *Villa Tanzina*, where suites of apartments may be hired, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the S. of the *Hôtel du Parc*, contains a bust of Washington, '*magnum saeculorum decus*'. — The *Villa Beauséjour* (formerly Vasalli), prettily situated near the *Hôtel du Parc*, of which it is now a dépendance, has a large and beautiful garden. — Superb view from the tower in the garden of the *Villa Enderlin* (visitors admitted).

The beautiful **Park Ciani*, on the N. bay of the lake ($\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the *Hôtel du Parc*; visitors admitted, gardener 1 fr.), contains a marble *Monument by Vinc. Vela*.

The broad quay is adorned with a *Statue of Tell*, by *Vinc. Vela*, 7 ft. in height, in white sandstone, erected in 1856.

In *Soragno*, about 3 M. to the N.E. of Lugano, is the **Pension Therapia* (5-7 fr.), prettily situated at the base of the *Monte Boglia*; a drive of 40 min. by the road, via *Trevano* and *Davesco*, or a walk of 50 min. by the footpath via *Pazzolino* and *Pregassone*.

The **Monte S. Salvatore* (2982'; ascent 2 hrs., descent $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; guide 4 fr., superfluous; horse 9 fr., mule 8 fr., incl. fee) is a charming point of view. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. of the *Hôtel du Parc*, between a detached house and a garden-wall, a road diverges to the right from the road to Como; 2 min. farther, where the road divides, we go straight on to the houses, and ascend between them. Passing the (25 min.) handsome and conspicuous *Villa Marchino*, we reach (5 min.) the village of *Pazzallo*, from which *Monte Rosa* is visible through a mountain-gorge. Here the path diverges to the left from the road, passes through the gateway of the fourth house, and ascends to the left in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the *Pilgrimage Chapel* on the summit (small inn near the top). The *View embraces all the arms of the Lake of Lugano, the mountains and their wooded slopes, and the beautiful villas and gardens above Lugano. To the E. above *Porlezza* is *Monte Legnone* (p. 427), to the left of which, in the extreme distance, are the snow-peaks of the *Bernina*; to the N., above Lugano, rises the double peak of *Monte Camoghè* (p. 412); to the left of this are the distant mountains of the *St. Gotthard*; towards the W. is the chain of *Monte Rosa*, with the

Matterhorn and other Alps of the Valais to the right. For the view of Monte Rosa the morning lights are the most favourable. The construction of a carriage-road and of a hotel on the summit is projected. We may descend by *Carona* (1968') and *Melide* (see below; rather longer).

DRIVE ROUND MONTE S. SALVATORE (13 M.). The road leads by (1½ M.) *Pambio*, where there is a monument by Vela near the church of S. Pietro to Capt. Carloni, who fell at Somma Campagna in 1848, to (3 M.) *Figino*, where the road approaches the W. arm of the lake. We then skirt the lake, passing round the *Monte Arbostora*, the S. spur of Mte. Salvatore, to (2 M.) *Morcole*, charmingly situated, and commanded by a ruined castle (View from the top), and to (3 M.) *Melide*. Thence to *Lugano* by railway. — The churchyard of *S. Abbondio*, 1 M. to the W. of *Pambio* (see above), contains a fine monument of the Torriani family by *Vela*.

The ascent of *Monte Brè* (3100'; 2½ hrs.), N.E. of *Lugano*, is easy, and scarcely less interesting than that of Mte. S. Salvatore. (A boy should be engaged as a guide at Brè.) A road runs inland towards several mills at the foot of the mountain. Thence a broad path winds upwards to the right, passing a few groups of houses, to the hamlet of *Desago*. Another route to *Desago* from the town skirts the lake to the foot of the mountain, and then ascends from hamlet to hamlet through gardens, etc. Above *Desago* the path divides: both branches, equally good, lead round the mountain to the village of *Brè* (2631'; osteria, bread and wine only) on its farther side. The route to the right, in view of the lake, is of surpassing beauty; that to the left commands a fine inland view. From the church of *Brè* a narrow forest-path ascends to the top of the hill. This path also divides: the branch to the right ascends at once, while that to the left first leads to a spur in the direction of *Lugano*. The summit commands a beautiful view of the several arms of the Lake of *Lugano*, especially in the direction of *Porlezza*, and the surrounding mountains. *Lugano* is visible from the above-mentioned spur, but not from the summit. All the paths are easily found. From *Lugano* to *Brè* about 1½, from *Brè* to the summit 1 hr.

Monte Caprino, opposite *Lugano*, on the E. bank of the lake, is much frequented on holidays by the townspeople, some of whom possess wine-cellars (*cantine*) in the numerous cool grottoes by which the side of the mountain is honeycombed. These receptacles are guarded by numerous huts, which from a distance present the appearance of a village. Good wine ('*Asti*', etc.) of icy coolness is sold at some of these cellars. The '*cantine*' are closed in the evening. There is also a brewery here.

Excursion to the *Grotto of Osteno*, see p. 426.

RAILWAY FROM LUGANO TO COMO (19½ M.). Station ½ M. to the W. of the town (see p. 412). The train crosses the *Val Tassino* by a viaduct 130' in height, describes a curve round the town (charming view to the left), and passes under the N.E. spur of *Monte S. Salvatore* (see above) by means of two tunnels. It then skirts the wooded banks of the **Lake of Lugano** (p. 425), and passes a few villages at the water's edge. Beyond (24 M.) *Melide*, 4½ M. from *Lugano*, the train and the road cross the lake to *Bissone* by a stone *Viaduct*, ½ M. long, which sadly mars the beauty of the scenery. At each end there is an arch for the passage of boats. To the right a pleasant view of the lake, which branches off into two bays. The train now skirts the E. bank of the lake (two tunnels). 26 M. *Maroggia*; 29 M. *Capolago*, where we quit the lake.

31 M. **Mendrisio** (1191'; **Hôtel Mendrisio*, R. 2½, D. 4½, L. & A. 1 fr.; *Angelo*), a town with 2744 inhab., lies ½ M. from the station.

The ***Monte Generoso** (5561'), *M. Gionnero*, or *M. Calvaggione*, the Rigi of Italian Switzerland, is frequently ascended from Mendrisio (to the hotel 3 hrs., thence to the summit $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). Guides (unnecessary) and mules may be hired at Mendrisio; small vehicle for one person 10, to the top and back 16 fr. and fee. The bridle-path (for the most part paved, and unpleasant for walking) ascends by the wine-cellars of *Salorino* in zigzags (pedestrians may go through the village and follow the telegraph-wires) to a wooded dale, at the entrance to which there is a spring by the wall on the left; at the upper end of the dale we reach (2 hrs.) another spring, at the source of the brook. Farther on, the path passes through scanty forest to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) **Hôtel du Gêneroso* (R. $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$, L. & A. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 5 fr.; post and telegr. offices), the property of *Dr. Pasta* of Mendrisio. Farther on ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), beyond the ridge, are the chalets of *Cassina*, where a fine breed of cattle is reared. From the hotel to the summit a steep ascent of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., passing several peaks of the Generoso. The ***View** (Panorama at the hotel) embraces the lakes of Lugano, Como, Varese, Lago Maggiore, the populous plains of Lombardy, and the entire Alpine chain to the N., from the Monte Viso to the Bernina. Rich flora. — The Monte Generoso may also be ascended from *Maroggia* (see above); pleasant bridle-path by *Rovio* (**Hôtel Rovio*; horses and guides may be hired) to the top in 4 hrs.; or from *Balerna* (see below) by *Muggio* (to which there is a road) and *Scudelatte* to the top $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Beyond Mendrisio a short tunnel. $34\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Balerna*; $35\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Chiasso** (764'; *Angelo*, or *Posta*; Rail. Restaur.), the last Swiss village (custom-house, and change of carriages). The line pierces the *Monte Olimpino* by means of a long tunnel, and passes *Borgo Vico*, the W. suburb of Como.

39 M. **Como** (p. 432); thence to *Milan*, see R. 112.

108. Lago Maggiore. The Borromean Islands.

Steamboats (three times daily in summer) from Locarno to Arona in 5 hrs., from Luino to Isola Bella in 2 hrs., from Isola Bella to Arona in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; fares from Locarno to Arona 4 fr. 20 c. or 2 fr. 25 c., from Luino to Isola Bella 1 fr. 85 or 1 fr. 15 c., from Isola Bella to Arona 1 fr. 80 or 90 c., *landing and embarking included*. The steamboats afford the best and cheapest conveyance to Isola Bella, especially for a single traveller (from Pallanza 60, from Baveno 50, from Stresa 40 c.); they touch at the island 4-6 times daily, but are not always very punctual. Travellers from the north who wish to obtain a glimpse at the lake in one day and return in the evening (to Locarno, or to Lugano by Luino) leave the steamer at Pallanza and take a rowing-boat thence to the Isola Madre and back (in 2 hrs.); or row from the Isola Madre to the Isola Bella and take the steamboat there (in the latter case time very limited). — Stations (those at which the steamers do not touch regularly are printed in *Italics*): — *Magadino*, Locarno, *Ascona* (small boat stat.), Brissago, Canobbio, *Maccagno*, Luino, *Cannero*, *Oggebbio*, *Ghiffa* (small boat stat.), Porto Val Travaglia, *Laveno* (omitted on one trip), Intra, Pallanza, *Suna* (small boat stat.), *Periolo*, Baveno, Isola Bella, Stresa, Belgirate, Lesa, Meina, *Angera*, Arona — On board the steamers carriages from Luino to Lugano (p. 425) are offered to travellers, and exorbitant demands are often made. Restaurants on board the steamers good and not dear.

Boats. Travellers coming from the Simplon usually take a boat at *Baveno* (pp. 295, 419) to visit the Borromean Islands. The charge for an excursion not exceeding 2 hrs. is $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr. for each rower; for 1-3 pers. 2 rowers, for 4-6 pers. 3, more than 6 pers. 4 rowers, so that the half-hour's passage to the Isola Bella is somewhat expensive; but the boatmen sometimes reduce their demands. Halfway between Stresa and Baveno, opposite the island, there is a ferry where 1-2 fr. is exacted for a passage of scarcely 10 min., the boatmen at first demanding 5 fr. The passage from Stresa costs

2 fr. for each rower; the return-trip must be paid for by time, 2 fr. for each rower for the first hour, and 50c. for each additional $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (small gratuity also expected).

Railway from Arona to Milan, see p. 421; **to Genoa and Turin**, see *Baedeker's N. Italy*. Railway-tickets may be procured on board the steamboats, on the arrival of which the trains leave Arona. **Railway from Locarno to Bellinzona and Biasca**, see R. 40; diligence from Biasca over the St. Gotthard to *Lucerne* in 16 hrs., see R. 40; from Bellinzona to *Coire* over the Bernardino in 17 hrs., see RR. 97, 95.

Diligence from Arona twice daily in 6 hrs. to *Domo d'Ossola* (p. 294), corresponding with the Simplon diligence (R. 80). — From *Luino* Swiss diligence daily in $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. to *Lugano*, see p. 425. — Tickets on board the steamers.

The ***Lago Maggiore** (646', greatest depth 2800'), the *Lacus Verbanus* of the Romans, is about 37 M. in length, and averages $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. in width. Canton Ticino possesses only the N. bank for a distance of 9 M.; this part of the lake is also called the *Lake of Locarno*. The W. bank beyond the brook *Valmara*, and the E. bank from *Zenna* belong to Italy. The chief tributaries of the lake are on the N. the *Ticino*, on the W. the *Tosa*, and on the E. the *Tresa*, which drains the Lake of Lugano. The river emerging from the S. end of the lake retains the name of *Ticino*. The N. banks are bounded by lofty mountains, for the most part wooded, whilst the E. shore towards the lower end slopes gradually away to the level of the plains of Lombardy. The W. bank affords a succession of charming landscapes. The water is green in its N. arm, and deep blue towards the S.

At the N.E. angle of the lake, near the influx of the *Ticino*, lies *Magadino* (Bellevue, on the lake), consisting of *Upper* and *Lower Magadino*, where one steamer only now touches daily (railway to Locarno, see p. 137). — Opposite, on the W. bank of the lake, at the mouth of the *Maggia*, lies —

Locarno (682'; ***Grand Hôtel Locarno**, with pleasant grounds, view of the lake, and English Chapel; ***Corona**, on the lake; ***Hôtel Suisse**, in the piazza, moderate; *Caffè dell' Gottardo*, adjoining the Corona), the terminus of the *St. Gotthard Railway* (R. 40), a town of thoroughly Italian character, though politically Swiss. It contains 2560 inhabitants. The lemon and orange trees, the festooned vines, the graceful campanili, the pretty chapels on the hills, and the azure lake, all tell of the land whose 'very weeds are beautiful'.

In the 14th cent. Locarno is said to have numbered 5000 inhab.; but by an intolerant decree in 1553 the Protestants were banished. A number of the exiles (the *Orelli*, *Muralto*, and other families) repaired to Zürich, where they established the silk-manufactories which flourish to this day.

The pilgrimage-church of the ***Madonna del Sasso** (1168'; containing a Descent from the Cross by Cerisi), on a wooded hill above the town, commands the finest view of the environs.

At the busy market held at Locarno every alternate Thursday the





picturesque costumes of the peasantry are seen to advantage. On 8th Sept., the Nativity of St. Mary, every one appears in gala-attire.

FROM LOCARNO TO DOMO D'OSSOLA (9-10 hrs.) a very attractive, but fatiguing route (path rough at places) leads through the valleys of *Centovalli* and *Vigezzo*; (4 M.) *Intragna* (1299'; Bustelli's Inn), where the carriage-road terminates; (2½ hrs.) *Borgnone* (2316'); (2½ hrs.) *Rè*; then a carriage-road by *Malesco* (Leone d'Oro) to (4 M.) *S. Maria Maggiore* (2713'; Croce di Malta), the largest village on the route, 6½ M. from Domo d'Ossola (p. 294).

FROM LOCARNO TO AIROLO (14-16 hrs.). The road (diligence daily to Fusio in 7¼ hrs.; fare 7 fr. 45 c.) ascends the *Val Maggia*, to the N.W., following the course of the *Maggia*, which forms numerous cascades. It passes the (2 M.) picturesque *Ponte Brolla* (which is crossed by a road into the *Val Onsernone*, leading by *Loco* and *Russo* to *Comolengo*, 15 M. from Locarno), and leads by (4 M.) *Maggia* (1138'), the capital of the valley, *Coglio*, *Giumaglio*, and *Someo* to (5 M.) *Cevio* (1381'; Albergo della Piazza Grande; Café del Grütli), at the mouth of the *Val Rovana*, which 4 M. higher up divides into the *Val di Campo* to the S. and the *Val di Bosco* to the N. (route to the *Val Formazza* by *Bosco* and the *Criner Furka*, see p. 286). Then (1¼ M.) *Bignasco* (1424'; Posta), at the mouth of the *Val Bavona*.

[Through the *Val Bavona* to Airolo 11 hours. A good road leads by *Caveragno*, *Fontana*, and *Foroglio* to (8 M.) *S. Carlo* (3150'), at the foot of the precipitous *Basodino* (10,748'; ascent from the N.E. side, crossing the *Caveragno Glacier*, suitable for experts only; comp. p. 286). Guide necessary (C. Padovani recommended) for the route from *S. Carlo* by *Campo*, the *Alp Lielpe*, and the small *Lago Sciundrau* (7817') to the (5 hrs.) *Cristallina Furca* (8474'), on the N. side of which lies a patch of snow (to the right the *Piz Cristallina*, 9547'); descent through the *Val Torta* and *Cristallina* to *Ossasco* (p. 282) and (3 hrs.) *Airolo* (p. 134).]

The road in the *Val Maggia*, which is called *Val Broglio* higher up, next leads by *Broglio* and *Prato* (a village at the mouth of the valley of that name, which ascends to the E. to the *Campo Tencia*), to (6 M.) *Peccia* (2746'; Inn), where the valley divides into the *Val Peccia* to the W. and the *Val Lavizzara* to the E. (so called from the 'lavez' stone, a kind of talc-slate, frequently found in it). In the latter, 4 M. from *Peccia*, lies *Fusio* (4212'; Inn), where the road terminates. From this point we may proceed (with guide), either to the N. by *Sambucco*, *Corte*, and the *Sas-sello Pass* (7697') direct to (5 hrs.) *Airolo*; or (more interesting) to the E. to the (3 hrs.) pass of the *Campolungo Alp* (7625'), and past the small *Lago Tremorgio* (5997') to (2 hrs.) *Dazio Grande* (p. 135).

STEAMBOAT JOURNEY. To the S. of Locarno, where the deposits of the *Maggia* have formed a considerable delta, the bank is covered to a considerable height with villages, country-houses, and campanili. On the W. bank runs the new road from Locarno to Pallanza. In the angle lies *Ascona*, with a château and a seminary for priests; then *Ronco*, higher up the bank. Passing two small islands, the steamer reaches *Brissägo* (**Albergo Antico*; *Alb. Brissago*), a delightful spot, with picturesque white houses conspicuous from a great distance, and a cypress-avenue leading to the church. The slopes above the village are covered with fig-trees, olives, and pomegranates; even the myrtle flourishes in the open air. On a green plateau on the opposite bank lies *Pino*. The first Italian villages are —

S. Agäta and *Canobbio* (*Hôtel Canobbio*, near the landing-place, R. 1½-3, pens. 6 fr.; *Albergo delle Alpi*, moderate). The latter, one of the oldest and most important places on the lake, lies at the

entrance of the *Val Canobbino*, and is overshadowed by wooded mountains. The church *Della Pietà*, the dome of which is attributed to Bramante, contains a Bearing of the Cross by Gaud. Ferrari over the high-altar.

A beautiful walk may be taken hence up the picturesque *Val Canobbino* to the (1¼ M.) hydropathic establishment of *La Salute* (recently refitted), and to the (1 M.) *Urrido*, a wild rocky scene, where there is a bridge and in spring a waterfall.

The boat now steers towards the E. bank, and touches at the village of *Maccagno*, whence an excursion may be taken to the lofty situated *Lago Delio* (new Hotel; beautiful view). Then —

Luino (*Posta; Hôtel Simplon; Vittoria*), with the *Palazzo Crivelli* surrounded by pines, the station for Lugano (p. 425), a favourite summer resort owing to its beautiful situation. The Piazza Garibaldi is embellished with a statue of the general. About ½ M. to the S., at the mouth of the *Margorabbia*, lies *Germignaga*, with the extensive silk-spinning (*filanda*) and winding (*filatoja*) factories of Cesare Bozotti and Co. of Milan (visitors only admitted by written permission from the proprietors).

On the W. bank rise two grotesque-looking castles (*Castelli di Cannero*), half in ruins, the property of Count Borromeo. In the 15th cent. they harboured the five brothers Mazzarda, notorious brigands, the terror of the district. **Cannero** is beautifully situated amidst vineyards and olive-groves, which extend far up the slopes. The W. bank is clothed with the richest vegetation, and studded with picturesque villages and white houses.

We next pass the small villages of *Oggebbio* and *Ghiffa* on the W. bank, and *Porto Valtravaglia* on the E. bank, at which the steamers do not always stop. In a wooded bay beyond the last-named lies *Calde*, with the ancient tower of the *Castello di Calde* on a hill. The next place is **Laveno** (**Posta; Moro; Stella*), a village of some importance, beautifully situated in a bay at the mouth of the *Boesio*, formerly a fortified Austrian harbour, with a dismantled fort opposite to it. At the back of Laveno rises the green **Sasso di Ferro** (5918'), the most beautiful mountain on the lake, which commands a magnificent view of the lake, the plain stretching as far as Milan, and the snow-peaks of the Monte Rosa chain. Even from the neighbourhood of Laveno the five-peaked summit of Monte Rosa is visible beyond the mountains of the opposite bank.

An interesting excursion may be taken to the (2 hrs.) little church of *S. Caterina in Sasso*, situated on the slope, high above the lake, where there are two curious masses of rock supporting each other, having been deposited in that position by a landslide. — Omnibus daily at 7 a.m. from Laveno by *Varese* to *Como*, see p. 434.

As the steamer approaches *Intra*, a rotunda with a statue, belonging to the *Villa Prina*, becomes visible. The valley opening here to the W. suddenly discloses a most striking survey of the N. neighbours of Monte Rosa: first the Strahlhorn, then the Mischabel and the Simplon. They are lost to view as the steamer rounds the

point between Intra and Pallanza, but soon re-appear, and remain visible until we reach Isola Bella. From the island itself they are hidden by the mountains of the valley of the Tosa.

Intra (*Hôtel-Pens. Intra*, new, with restaurant; *Vitello e Leon d'Oro; Agnello*), a considerable town, with manufactories chiefly belonging to Swiss proprietors, is situated on alluvial soil between the mouths of two mountain-streams, the *S. Giovanni* and *S. Bernardino*. At *Salasca*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the N., is the **Villa Franzosini*, with beautiful gardens. Attractive ascent of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Intra to *Premeno*, commanding a beautiful view of the Alps.

A church on the promontory of *S. Remigio*, which juts into the lake here, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Intra, occupies the site of a Roman temple of Venus. Adjacent is the *Villa S. Remigio*, the property of Mrs. Brown (visitors kindly admitted; fine view from the balcony). The little *Isola S. Giovanni*, near Pallanza, with its chapel, house, and gardens, is one of the Borromean Islands.

Pallanza. — **GRAND HÔTEL PALLANZA*, a large house, beautifully situated, R. $3\frac{1}{2}$ -5, B. $1\frac{3}{4}$, D. 5, L. & A. $1\frac{1}{2}$, warm bath $2\frac{1}{2}$, pens. in summer 8-12, in winter $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $9\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; omnibus from the quay $1\frac{1}{4}$ fr. — *HÔTEL GARONI*, new; **POSTA*, R. & A. $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1 fr.; *ITALIA*; *S. GOTTARDO*. — *Boat* with one rower to Isola Madre $1\frac{1}{2}$, with two 3 fr.; to Isola Bella $2\frac{1}{2}$ or $4\frac{1}{2}$, to both islands $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 6, to Stresa $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 4, to Laveno $2\frac{1}{2}$ or $4\frac{1}{2}$, to Luino 6 or 10 fr., etc. — *Diligence* to Domo d'Ossola twice daily in 4 hrs., see p. 294.

Pallanza, a busy little town (3200 inhab.), is delightfully situated opposite the Borromean Islands. Beautiful walks on the bank of the lake. Some of the nursery-gardens here (*Rovelli, Cerutti*, etc.; attendant, $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 fr.) are worthy of a visit. A pleasant walk may be taken on the new road, leading round the *Monte Rosso*, and ascending the course of the *S. Bernardino* to the ancient Roman bridge of *Santino* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.).

The lake here forms an extensive bay, towards the N.W., into which falls the impetuous *Tosa (Toce)*. On the N.E. bank lies *Suna*, on the S.W. *Feriôlo*, where the Simplon road leaves the lake (comp. p. 295); the steamer does not always touch at these two stations. Farther on is **Baveno** (**Bellevue* and **Beaurivage*, with gardens; *Hôtel Sempione*), pop. 1900, with the handsome *Villa Clara* (proprietor Mr. Henfrey) in a beautiful park, which was occupied by Queen Victoria for three weeks in April, 1879. This is the usual starting-point of travellers from the Simplon for a visit to the —

***Borromean Islands.** The steamers touch at the *Isola Bella*, the southernmost of the islands, which, with the *Isola Madre*, belongs to the Borromeo family. Between these is the *Isola dei Pescatori*, or *Superiore*, the property of the fishermen who inhabit it. Farther N. is the *Isola S. Giovanni*, already mentioned.

In the splendour-loving, but tasteless 17th cent., *Count Vitalio Borromeo* (d. 1690) erected a château on **Isola Bella*, and converted the barren rock into beautiful gardens, rising on ten terraces 100' above the lake, and containing lemon-trees, cedars, magnolias,

cypresses, orange-trees, laurels, magnificent oleanders, and other luxuriant products of a southern climate (evening light most favourable for the view). Shell-grottoes, fountains (dry), mosaics, and statues in the style of the period meet the eye in profusion. The *Château*, which is much too large for the island, is richly decorated, and contains a *Collection of Pictures* more numerous than valuable. The N. wing is in ruins. The view through the arches of the long galleries under the château is very striking. A servant hurries visitors through the château (not before 9 a.m.; fee $1\frac{1}{2}$ -1 fr.; more for a party), and consigns them to a gardener, who shows the garden for a similar fee. Adjoining the château are the **Hôtel & Restaur. du Dauphin* or *Delfino* (R. from 2, D. 4, pens. $7\frac{1}{2}$ fr.) and the *Hôtel & Rest. de Belle Ile*. Excursion of 2 hrs. by boat to the other islands with one rower $2\frac{1}{2}$, with two 5 fr.

The **Isola Madre* is on its S. side similar to the *Isola Bella*, being laid out in seven terraces, with lemon and orange-trellises. On the highest terrace is a dilapidated Palazzo, commanding a beautiful view. On the N. side there are delightful pleasure-grounds, with luxuriant vegetation, which render it a far pleasanter spot than the *Isola Bella* (fee 1 fr.). Visitors are not admitted to the grounds here or in the *Isola Bella* before 9 a.m. — The *Isola dei Pescatori* is entirely occupied by a small fishing-village, the single open space being just sufficient for drying the nets.

The scenery around the Borromean Islands rivals that of the Lake of Como in grandeur, and perhaps surpasses it in the softness of its character. *Monte Rosa* is not visible; the snow-mountains to the N.W. are the glaciers and peaks of the *Simplon*; of the nearer mountains the most conspicuous are the white granite-rocks near *Baveno* (p. 269). The traveller coming from the north cannot fail to be struck with the loveliness of the banks, studded with innumerable habitations, and clothed with luxuriant vegetation (chestnuts, mulberries, vines, figs, olives), the extensive lake with its deep-blue waters, and the beautiful girdle of snowy mountains, combining the stern grandeur of the High Alps with the charms of a southern clime. Rousseau at one time intended to make the Borromean Islands the scene of his '*Nouvelle Héloïse*', but considered them too artificial for his romance, in which human nature is portrayed with such a masterly hand.

The steamboat now steers to the S. to —

Stresa. — **HÔTEL DES ILES BORROMÉES*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the landing-place, R. from 3, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, L. & A. 2, D. 5 fr., pens. in summer 9-10 fr., in winter 6-7 fr., boat without rower $1\frac{1}{2}$ for the first, 1 fr. for each additional hour; *HÔTEL DE MILAN*, with a small garden on the lake, near the steamboat-pier, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. $4\frac{1}{2}$, L. & A. $1\frac{1}{2}$, pens. 6-7 fr.; *ALBERGO REALE BOLONGARO*, on the lake, tolerable; *ITALIA*, R. & L. 2-3, pens. 6-7 fr. — *Boat (barca)* with one rower 2 fr. per hour, each additional $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. 50 c. (comp. p. 415). — *One-horse carriage* to Domo d'Ossola 15-20 fr., *two-horse* 30-35 fr.; to Arona with one horse 6 fr.; carriages for the *Simplon* route to Sion may also be procured.

Stresa lies on the W. bank of the lake, opposite the *Isola Bella*. The handsome *Rosminian Monastery*, halfway up the mountain, is now a school. Adjacent to the church is the *Villa Bolongaro*, the property of the Duchess of Genoa. Beautiful cypresses in the *Churchyard*. — Ascent of *Monte Motterone*, see p. 422.

As the steamer proceeds, the traveller should observe the skilful construction of the high-road. The banks gradually become flatter, and Monte Rosa appears. The next place on the W. bank is **Belgirate** (**Grand Hôtel Belgirate*), with 700 inhab., with the villas *Fontana*, *Principessa Matilda*, *Pallavicini*, etc. Then *Lesa* and *Meina* (Alb. Zanetta) on the W., and *Angera* (only *once* daily) on the E. bank; the handsome château above the latter belongs to Count Borromeo. The steamer finally stops at the railway-station below Arona.

Arona (738'; **Italia* or *Posta*, diligence-office, **Albergo Reale*, and *S. Gottardo*, all on the quay; *Caf * adjoining the Alb. Reale; *Caf  du Lac*, by the quay), an old town on the W. bank, with 3600 inhab., extends up the slope of the hill. In the principal church, *S. Maria*, in the upper part of the town, is the chapel of the Borromeo family, to the right of the high-altar, which contains an *Altar-piece, the Holy Family, by *Gaudenzio Vinci* (or *Gaud. Ferrari*?); it is surrounded by five other smaller pictures, the upper representing God the Father, at the sides eight saints and the donatrix.

On a height overlooking the entire district, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. N. of the station and pier, is a colossal *Statue of S. Carlo*, 70' in height, resting on a pedestal 42' high, erected in 1697 in honour of the celebrated Cardinal, Count Carlo Borromeo, Archbishop of Milan, born here in 1538, died 1584, canonised 1610.

The head, hands, and feet of the statue are of bronze, the robe of wrought copper. Notwithstanding its enormous dimensions, the statue is not devoid of artistic merit, except that the ears are too large. The various parts are held together by iron cramps attached to a pillar of masonry in the interior. Ascent in the interior disagreeable. Room in the head for three persons.

Relics of S. Carlo are preserved in the neighbouring *Church*, near which is a large *Seminary for Priests*.

PEDESTRIANS returning from Arona to Switzerland should address their luggage to Domo d'Ossola, 'poste restante', and after visiting the Borromeo Islands, proceed by Stresa to *Orta* over **Monte Motterone*, see below; thence, or, if more convenient, from *Gravellona* (p. 295), walk or drive to *Domo d'Ossola* (p. 294), from which the Swiss diligence starts for Brieg over the Simplon.

RAILWAY by *Novara* to *Turin* and *Genoa*, see *Baedeker's N. Italy*.

THE RAILWAY FROM ARONA TO MILAN (42 M., in $2\frac{1}{4}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; fares 7 fr. 65, 5fr. 35, 3fr. 85 c.) runs round the S. end of the lake, crosses the *Ticino*, the boundary between Piedmont and Lombardy (down to 1859 the frontier of Austria and Italy), and reaches *Sesto Calende* (Posta). Next stations *Vergiate*, *Somma*, and (17 M.) *Gallarate* (where the line to Varese diverges), a town (5200 inhab.) at the S.E. base of a chain of hills, and at the beginning of the extensive and fertile plain of Lombardy. Maize, mulberries, and vines flourish here luxuriantly. Stations *Busto-Arsizio*, *Legnano*, *Parabiago*, *Rho*, *Musocco*. 42 M. **Milan**, see p. 434.

109. From Stresa to Varallo.

Monte Motterone. Lake of Orta. Val Sesia.

Three days suffice to explore a district, which, though seldom visited, is one of the most beautiful among the S. Alps. Travellers from the Simplon should, after visiting the Borromean Islands, begin this excursion at STRESA (p. 420), and terminate it at ARONA; or GRAVELLONA (p. 295) may be taken as the starting-point, and STRESA as the termination, in which case the portion between Orta and Varallo must be traversed twice. From Stresa or the Isola Bella over the Monte Motterone to Orta 9, from Orta (or from Pella) to Varallo $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. walking; from Varallo to Arona 5, to Novara 6 hrs. drive. — Guide desirable (to the top of the Motterone 5, to Orta 8 fr.; mule with attendant to Orta 12 fr., and gratuity).

The Lago Maggiore is separated from the Lake of Orta by a long mountain, which is crossed by an interesting route from Stresa to (5-6 hrs.) Orta. (Road to *Gignese*, 5 M.; thence with a guide, obtainable for 2-3 fr. at the Vendita di Vино, to *Coiro* in 2 hrs.; descent from Coiro by a path easily found to *Armeno* in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; road thence to Orta, see below, 4 M.) Farther to the N., the mountain culminates in the ***Monte Motterone** (*Monterone* or *Margozzolo*, 4892'), which is easily ascended and commands an admirable view. The shortest route is from *Baveno* (p. 419; guide desirable, especially for the first part of the way, through wood), 3-4 hrs. to the top. The path from *Stresa*, which is not easily found without a guide, ascends rapidly through chestnut-wood, and, farther on, above the village of *Someraro*, over fern-clad slopes and pastures. We pass some chalets shaded by lofty trees (milk), beyond which we proceed to the W. as far as (4 hrs.) a chapel, where we turn to the right. The top is then reached in another hour.

The extensive ***VIEW**, rivalling that from the Rigi, embraces the entire amphitheatre of mountains from Mte. Rosa to the Ortler in the Tyrol (Panorama by Bossoli, $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr.). To the right of Monte Rosa appear the snow-mountains of Monte Moro, Pizzo di Bottarello, Simplon, Monte Leone, Gries, and St. Gotthard; farther E. the conical Stella above Chiavenna, and the long, imposing ice-range of the Bernina, which separates the Val Bregaglia from the Valtellina. At our feet lie seven lakes, those of Orta, Margozzo, Maggiore, Monate, Comabbio, Biandrone, and Varese; farther to the right stretch the extensive plains of Lombardy and Piedmont, in the centre of which rises the lofty cathedral of Milan. The Ticino and the Sesia meander like silver threads through the plains, and by a singular optical delusion frequently appear to traverse a lofty tableland. The mountain consists of a number of barren summits, studded with occasional chalets shaded by trees, but its base is encircled with chestnut-trees, and surrounded by a fertile plain.

On the W. side a path, rather steep at places (guide advisable), descends direct to (2 hrs.) *Omegna* (see below). Travellers bound for Orta soon reach on the S. side of the mountain a broad bridle-path (guide unnecessary), which descends to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Armeno* (Alb. dell'Unione) and the high-road. They follow the latter to the S. (short-cut beyond Armeno to the right) to ($1\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Miasino*, ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Ronchetti Posta*, a gaily coloured Swiss house (Pension; whence a path ascends to the right in 10 min. to the *Sacro Monte*; see below), and ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) —

Orta (1220'; **Hôtel S. Giulio*, R. & A. $3\frac{1}{2}$, D. $4\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *Leone*

d'Oro; *Due Spade*; one-horse carr. to Gravello 8, to Vogogna 20, Domo d'Ossola 30 fr.), a small town, with narrow streets paved with marble, and a handsome villa of the Marquis Natta (at the S. entrance). Orta is picturesquely situated on a promontory extending into the **Lake of Orta**, at the base of a steep slope. On the lake ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M. in breadth, $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length), which is officially called *Lago Cusio*, after its (supposed) ancient name, a steamer plies 3 times daily, touching at *Buccione* (omnibus to rail. stat. *Gozzano*), to the S. of Orta, and proceeding to the N. by *Pella* (see below), *Pettenasco*, *Ronco*, and *Oira* to *Omegna* (Posta), at the N. end of the lake.

Above Orta rises the ***Sacro Monte** (ascent from the market-place or through the garden of the Villa Natta, where a fee is paid for opening the upper door), a beautifully wooded hill, laid out as a park (*Restaurant* at the entrance), on which 20 chapels were erected in the 16th cent. in honour of St. Francis of Assisi, each containing a scene from his history. The life-size figures are of terracotta, coloured, with a background 'al fresco'; and on the whole the representations are spirited and effective, though of little artistic value. The best groups are in the 13th, 16th, and 20th chapels; in the last is represented the canonisation of the saint, with the assembly of cardinals. The **Tower* on the summit of the hill commands an admirable panorama; the snowy peak of Monte Rosa rises to the W. above the intervening mountains. The '*Eremita del Monte*' expects a fee of 1fr. for showing the above-mentioned three chapels.

Opposite Orta lies the rocky islet of *S. Giulio*, covered with trees and groups of houses (boat there and back 1fr.). The Church, founded by St. Julius, who came from Greece in 379 to convert this district to Christianity, has been frequently restored; it contains several good reliefs and ancient frescoes, a fine Romanesque pulpit, and in the sacristy a Madonna by Gaudenzio Ferrari. Above the church is a seminary for priests.

On the W. bank of the lake, opposite the island, the white houses of the hamlet of **Pella** (small café) peep from amidst vineyards and chestnut and walnut-trees. Boat from Orta to Pella with one rower, 1 fr.

A path towards the S. winds upwards from Pella, through a grove of chestnut and fruit-trees, to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Madonna del Sasso* (2244'), the picturesque church of the village of *Boletto*. An open space by the church, on the brink of a precipice about 1000' above the lake, commands a fine view.

Donkeys may be hired at Pella (to the Colma $3\frac{1}{2}$, to Varallo 7 fr.) for the journey over the Colma to Varallo (4 hrs., guide unnecessary). A steep path ascends to the W., traversing luxuriant gardens (vines, pumpkins, figs, etc.); after 12 min. we avoid the ascent to the right. In $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. more we reach *Arola*, at a small chapel beyond which we again avoid the ascent to the right. The path soon descends and passes (5 min.) a picturesque waterfall of the *Pellino*, a torrent descending from the Colma. Beautiful retrospective views of the lake. The path now ascends through a shady wood, between disintegrated blocks of granite, to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Col di Colma** ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Pella), a ridge connecting *Monte Pizzigone* with *Monte Ginistrella*. The beautiful view embraces Monte Rosa,

the lakes of Orta and Varese, and the plain of Lombardy. In descending on the W. side (to the right), we overlook the fruitful *Val Sesia*, with its numerous villages. The path, again traversing groves of chestnut and walnut-trees, carpeted with turf and wild-flowers, now leads through the *Val Duggia* to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Civiasco* and ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) —

Varallo (1515'; **Italia & Posta*; **Croce Bianca*, moderate; *Falcone Nero*), the capital (3200 inhab.) of the valley of the *Sesia*, a stream which is frequently dry in summer. The old town and the *Sacro Monte* present a very picturesque appearance when seen through the arches of the bridge. The town contains a monument to Victor Emmanuel.

The **Sacro Monte* (1981'), the object of numerous pilgrimages, rises close to the town. The summit, which is reached in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. by a path shaded by beautiful trees (numerous beggars), is surmounted by a church, and commands a magnificent view. On the slopes of the hill are 46 CHAPELS, or Oratories, containing scenes from the life of the Saviour, in terracotta, with life-size figures arranged in groups. In the first chapel is represented the Fall, and in the 46th the Entombment of the Virgin. The frescoes are by *Pellegrino Tibaldi*, *Gaudenzio Ferrari*, and others. This '*Nuova Gerusalemme nel Sacro Monte di Varallo*' was founded in 1486 by Bernardino Caloto, a Milanese nobleman, with the sanction of Pope Innocent VIII. As a resort of pilgrims, it did not come into vogue until after the visits of Cardinal Borromeo (p. 421) in 1578 and 1584, from which period most of the chapels date.

Varallo is an excellent starting-point for excursions into the very attractive and easily accessible valleys in the vicinity.

The ROAD TO ARONA descends the picturesque valley of the *Sesia* to (6 M.) *Borgo-Sesia* and ($\frac{7}{2}$ M.) *Romagnano* (Posta); quitting the *Val Sesia*, it then crosses the mountains to (6 M.) *Borgomanero*, and (6 M.) *Arona* (p. 421). — FROM VARALLO TO NOVARA, junction of the railways to *Arona*, *Milan*, *Alessandria* (*Genoa*), and *Turin*, an omnibus runs twice daily. Comp. *Baedeker's Northern Italy*.

FROM VARALLO BY FOBELLO TO PONTE GRANDE (and Macugnaga), 9 hrs., an interesting route. A road ascends the pretty *Val Mastellone* to (8 M.) **Fobello** (**Leone d'Oro*; *Hôtel-Pens. d'Italie*); thence a bridle-path (guide unnecessary) via *Bocco*, *Piana*, *S. Maria*, and *Agazzo* to the (3 hrs.) COL DI BARANCA (5748'; refreshmts. at the chalets), with a chapel; lastly an easy descent through the *Val Olloccia* to *Bannio* and (3 hrs.) *Ponte Grande* (p. 323).

FROM VARALLO THROUGH THE VAL SESIA TO ALAGNA (8 hrs.). Carriage-road to (16 M.) *Mollia* (diligence daily in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., 5 fr.); bridle-path thence to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Alagna*. The road ascends the fertile *Val Sesia*, skirting the left bank of the river, by *Valmaggia* and *Vocca* to (5 M.) *Balmuccia*, at the influx of the *Serzenza* into the *Sesia*.

[A rough cart-track leads up the *Val Serzenza* by *Bocciolo* and *Ferrera* to (3 hrs.) *Rinasco* (two poor inns; the higher is the better), where the valley divides: through the branch to the right (E.) we reach (2 hrs.) *Carcoforo* ('*Monte Moro*'), while the *Valle Piccola* to the left (W.) leads to (2 hrs.) *Rima*. FROM CARCOFORO TO PONTE GRANDE over the COL D'EIGUA (7064') and *Col di Baranca* (see above), 6-7 hrs., with guide, interesting; TO MACUGNAGA over the *Col della Moriana*, $7\frac{1}{2}$ -8 hrs., fatiguing; over the COL DI BOTIGGIA or *Passo Piana*, 7 hrs., not very difficult, but guide necessary (descent through the *Val di Quarazza*, p. 328). — FROM RIMA (see above) TO MACUGNAGA over the *LITTLE TURLO*, or *Col del Piccolo Altare*, 6-7 hrs., fatiguing, and not recommended; to *Alagna* over the *Colle di Moud* or the *Col della Moanda*, see p. 329.]

The road, following the left bank of the *Sesia*, leads by *Scopa* (Inn), *Scopello*, *Pila*, *Piode*, and *Campertogno* to (11 M.) *Mollia* (**Albergo Val-*

sesiano). Thence by a bridle-path through the narrowing valley to (1³/₄ hr.) *Riva* (3679; 'Hôtel des Alpes'), beautifully situated, where several peaks of Monte Rosa become visible (route over the *Col di Valdobbia* to *Gressoney-St-Jean*, see p. 329), and (¾ hr.) *Alagna* (p. 329).

110. From Luino on Lago Maggiore to Menaggio on the Lake of Como. Lake of Lugano.

Comp. Map, p. 416.

DILIGENCE from *Luino* to *Lugano* (12 M.) daily in 2¾ hrs. (3 fr. 15, coupé 3 fr. 70 c.); two-horse carr. 20, one-horse 10-12 fr. (a return-carr. may often be hired at Luino at a moderate charge); or OMNIBUS from Luino to (6½ M.) *Ponte Tresa* in 1½ hr., and STEAMBOAT thence to (10½ M.) *Lugano* in 1¾ hr. (circular tickets issued for this route). STEAMBOAT from *Lugano* to (8½ M.) *Porlezza* twice daily (Tues. thrice), fare 2½ or 1 fr.; tickets sold on board the steamboats for the OMNIBUS, with which it generally corresponds (2½ fr., coupé 3 fr.), and for one-horse (8 fr.) and two-horse (14 fr.) carriages from *Porlezza* to *Menaggio* (in 2 hrs., distance 8 M.). The vetturini of *Porlezza* and *Menaggio* are often complained of. Rowing-boat from *Lugano* to *Porlezza* with one rower 7, with two 12, with three 16½ fr. — Steamboats on *Lago Maggiore*, see p. 415, on the *Lake of Como*, see p. 426.

A good road, the scenery on which will even reward the pedestrian, leads from *Luino* (p. 418) to *Lugano*, ascending immediately behind *Luino*, and commanding a fine retrospective view of *Lago Maggiore*. The Swiss frontier is reached at (2½ M.) *Fornace*, or *Fornasette* (Italian and Swiss custom-houses). The road now descends; in the background to the E. rises the *Monte S. Salvatore*, with its chapel (p. 413). We approach the *Tresa*, and skirt it as far as (4 M.) *Ponte Tresa*, situated on a bay of the *Lake of Lugano*, which is so enclosed by mountains as apparently to form a separate lake. The *Tresa*, the outlet of the *Lake of Lugano*, falls into *Lago Maggiore*, ¾ M. to the S.W. of *Luino*.

STEAMBOAT (see above) from *Ponte Tresa* to *Lugano*, 1¾ hr., a pleasant trip round *Monte S. Salvatore*, preferable to the long drive. Stations: *Brusin-Piano* (r.), *Porto Ceresio* (r.; omnibus in 1½ hr. to *Varese*, p. 434), *Morcote* (l.), *Brusin-Arsizio* (r.), *Melide* (l.), *Bissone* (r.), *Campione* (r.), and *Lugano*. The afternoon boat goes on to *Porlezza* at once.

The road crosses the *Vallesina* to (1½ M.) *Magliaso*, and, skirting the lake at places and the Mte S. Salvatore on the right, leads to (1½ M.) *Agno* (968'). Crossing the river of that name, and passing the small *Lake of Muzzano* on the left, we gradually ascend a hill, at the E. base of which (2½ M.) *Lugano* (p. 412) is situated.

The **Lake of Lugano* (889'; 14½ M. long; W. bay 6½ M. long; average width 1¼ M.), Ital. *Lago Ceresio*, presents a series of beautiful landscapes, almost rivalling the lakes of *Como* and *Maggiore*. Near *Lugano* the banks are picturesquely studded with villas and chapels, and planted with vines, figs, olives, and walnuts. On the N. bank (l.) is *Castagnola*, and to the right (S.) are the 'cantines' (p. 414) of *Monte Caprino*. On the left, charmingly situated at the base of *Monte Brè* (p. 414), lies *Gandria*, with its gardens borne by lofty arcades and its vine-terraces. Beyond this point the lake assumes a wilder character. The next villages are (l.) *Bellarma*

(frontier); *Oria* with the *Villa Bianci*; *Albogasio*; *S. Mametto*, at the influx of the *Soldo*. The bank on the right is wooded and abrupt. To the left *Loggio*, *Cresogno*, and *Cima*, opposite which (*S.*) lies stat. *Osteno* (Inn on the lake), with its interesting gorge or 'grotto'.

The *Grotto of *Osteno* may easily be visited from *Lugano* with the aid of the steamer bound for *Porlezza* (or by small boat). The grotto is 7 min. from the landing-place: we pass through the village (asking on the way for the boatman, with whom a bargain should be made); outside the gate we descend to the right before the stone bridge, and cross the brook. The mouth of the gorge, in which there are two small waterfalls, is near a projecting rock. Visitors embark in a small boat and enter the grotto, the bottom of which is entirely occupied by the brook. The narrow ravine through which the boat threads its way is curiously hollowed out by the action of the water. Far above, the roof is formed by overhanging bushes, between which glimpses of blue sky are obtained. The gorge, which is terminated by a waterfall, is not less imposing than that of *Pfäfers*, but shorter.

The N. bank of the lake now becomes rocky and precipitous. At the N. end of this E. bay lies *Porlezza* (*Albergo del Lago*), the seat of the Italian custom-house, with a harbour. Rowing-boat to ($8\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Lugano* 10-12 fr.; steamboat and omnibus, see above.

A good road leads from *Porlezza* on the Lake of *Lugano* to (8 M.) *Menaggio* on the Lake of *Como* (carr. see p. 425). It affords a series of beautiful views, culminating at the highest point, near *Croce*, in a magnificent survey of the greater part of the Lake of *Como*. Near *Croce*, 2 M. from *Menaggio*, a new road to the right leads direct to *Griante* and *Cadenabbia* (p. 429). From the road to *Menaggio* (p. 428) a visit may conveniently be paid to the *Villa Vigoni* (p. 428) near *Loveno*.

111. The Lake of Como.

Steamboat (*Società Lariana*) three times daily from *Colico* to *Como* (4 hrs.; 4 fr. 85, 2 fr. 60 c.); twice between *Colico* and *Lecco* ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), and twice between *Como* and *Lecco* ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.). Stations: *Colico* (pier), *Domaso*, *Gravedona*, *Musso*, *Dongo*, *Cremia*, *Dervio*, *Rezzonico*, *Bellano* (pier), *Gittana*, *Varenna* (pier), *Menaggio* (pier), *Hôtel Victoria* (pier), *Bellagio* (pier), *S. Giovanni*, *Cadenabbia* (pier), *Tremezzo* (pier), *Lenno*, *Lezzeno*, *Campo*, *Sala*, *Argegno*, *Nesso*, *Torriggia*, *Palanzo*, *Pognana*, *Carate*, *Torno*, *Moltrasio*, *Cernobbio*, *Como* (pier). Embarkation and landing included in the fare (the tickets have a coupon which is given to the boatman). Between *Cadenabbia*, or *Menaggio*, and *Bellagio*, the steamboat is the best conveyance. Those who embark at intermediate stations between *Como* and *Colico* must procure a ticket at the pier; otherwise they are liable to be charged for the whole distance from *Como* or *Colico*. On board the steamers tickets are issued for the *Como* and *Milan* railway, and also for the diligences in connection with them, entitling the holder to a preference over persons who have taken tickets at the starting-point. The mails are carried by handsome saloon steamers, with good restaurants on board.

Boats (barca). First hour with one rower $1\frac{1}{2}$, with two 3 fr., with three $4\frac{1}{2}$ fr., for each additional hour 1 fr. per rower. From *Bellagio* to *Cadenabbia* and back 3 fr., with two rowers 4 fr.; *Bellagio* to *Menaggio* and back 4 fr.; *Bellagio* to *Varenna* and back 4 fr.; *Bellagio* to *Villa Melzi*, *Villa Carlotta*, and back, with two rowers 8 fr. — One rower generally suffices, unless the traveller's time is limited. If a second proffers his services, he may be dismissed with — '*basta uno*' (one is enough). The boat-





men reduce their fares when customers are not numerous. In making a bargain the following phrases will be useful: '*Quanto volete per una corsa d'un ora (di due ore)? Siamo due (tre, quattro) persone. E troppo, vi darò un franco (due franchi)*', etc. — The boatmen generally expect in addition a gratuity (*buonamano*) of $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 fr. in proportion to the length of the trip.

The ***Lake of Como** (699'), Ital. *Lago di Como*, or *Il Lario*, the *Lacus Larius* of the Romans, extolled by Virgil (Georg. ii. 159), is considered by many to be the most beautiful lake in N. Italy. From the N. end to Como it is 30 M. in length, and from the Punta di Bellagio to Lecco $12\frac{1}{2}$ M. The lake attains its greatest width, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M., between Menaggio and Varenna; greatest depth 1929'.

Numerous gay villas, chiefly belonging to the Milanese aristocracy, surrounded by luxuriant gardens and vineyards, are scattered along the banks of the lake. In the forests above, the brilliant green of the chestnut and walnut contrasts strongly with the greyish tints of the olive, which to the unaccustomed eye resembles the willow. The mountains rise to a height of 7000'. The scenery of the lake, viewed from the deck of the steamboat, somewhat resembles that of a vast river, the banks on both sides being distinguishable. At Bellagio (p. 429) the lake divides into two arms, the *Lake of Como* (W.) and that of *Lecco* (E.). The *Adda*, by which the lake is fed, emerges from it again at Lecco. The bay of Como has no outlet. The dwellers on the banks of the lake are chiefly engaged in the production and manufacture of silk. — The *Lacus Larius* derives a classic interest from its connection with the two Plinies, the elder of whom made scientific researches in this district. — The lake is well stocked with fish, and trout of 20 lbs. weight are occasionally captured. The '*Agoni*' are small, but palatable.

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Colico, see p. 367.

Ogliasca, *Dorio*, and *Corenno*; the last picturesquely situated, with a ruined castle.

Dervio lies at the mouth of the *Varrone*, and at the foot of *Monte Legnone* (8566'), which rises almost perpendicularly from the lake and is prolonged by *Monte Legnoncino* (4951').

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Domūso (Inn), charmingly situated, boasts of several handsome villas, especially *Villa Calderara* and *Villa Velasquez*.

Gravedōna (Hôtel del Sasso), with 1600 inhab., is picturesquely situated at the entrance of a gorge. At the upper end of the village rises the handsome *Palazzo del Pero* with its four towers, erected by Cardinal Tolomeo Gallio. Adjoining the old church of *S. Vincenzo* is the architecturally interesting *Baptistery* of the 12th cent., containing two Christian inscriptions of the 5th century.

Dongo, a large village in a sheltered situation, with a Dominican monastery, lies at the mouth of the valley of the same name. On the height above it is *Garzeno*, whence a bridle-path leads over

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Bellano (*Roma*), with extensive iron-works, lies at the foot of the *Monte Grigna* (7254'), and at the mouth of the industrious *Val Sassina*, through which a road leads by *Introbio* to (20 M.) *Lecco*. A little above its influx into the lake the *Pioverna* forms a waterfall 200' high (*Orrido di Bellano*, $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.). A monument was erected here in 1876 to the poet *Tom. Grossi* (b. at Bellano in 1790; d. 1853).

Gittana is the landing-place for the hydropathic establishment of *Regoledo*, beautifully situated 500' above the lake.

Varenna (**Albergo Reale; Hôtel Marcioni*), with its beautiful gardens (*Isimbardi, Lelia, Venini*), is charmingly situated on a promontory at the mouth of the pretty *Val Esino*. A little to the N. are five imposing galleries hewn in the rock for the passage of the road (p. 432). The marble from the neighbouring quarries is cut and polished in the town. Admirable view from the ruin of *Torre di Vezio*, situated high above the town.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. of the town the white *Fiume Latte* ('milk-stream') precipitates itself

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the *Passo di S. Jorio* (6450') to (9 hrs.) *Bellinzona*.

On a precipitous rock above *Musso* are the ruins of three castles (*Rocca di Musso*), where *Giov. de' Medici*, knight of *Musso*, resided in 1525-31 and held sway over the whole lake.

Pianello and *Cremia*, with the handsome church of *S. Michele* (altar-piece, **St. Michael*, by *Paolo Veronese*).

Rezzonico, with the *Villa Litta*; on the castle-hill the picturesque ruins of a fortress of the 13th century. Next, *S. Abbondio*.

A dangerous footpath crosses the wild precipice of *Il Sasso Rancio* ('the orange rock'), traversed by the Russians under *Bellegarde* in 1799, on which occasion many lives were lost.

At **Menaggio** (**Grand Hôtel Victoria*, well situated, with a steamboat-pier of its own, *R. 3 fr.; Corona*), whence a road leads to *Porlezza* on the Lake of *Lugano* (omnibus daily 11 a.m., see p. 425), is an extensive silk-manufactory, to which visitors are admitted. A little to the S., on the lake, is the palatial *Villa Mylius*.

About $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the N. of *Menaggio*, near the church of *Loveno* (**Inn*), is the *Villa Vigoni*, which commands a superb view of *Bellagio, Menaggio*, and the three arms of the lake.

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in several leaps from a height of 1000'. The volume of water is very imposing between March and May.

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The villa contains admirable modern Italian sculptures in marble, reliefs by *Thorvaldsen* (Nemesis) and *Marchesi*; in the garden-saloon a "Group, by *Argenti*, of the proprietress with her children.

The lake is divided here by the *Punta di Bellagio* into two arms, the LAKE OF COMO (in the narrower sense) to the S.W., and the LAKE OF LECCO to the S.E.

Bay of Como.

Bellagio (708'). — *GRANDE BRETAGNE, *GRAND HÔTEL BELLAGIO (formerly the Villa Frizzoni), both handsomely fitted up, and belonging to companies; *HÔTEL GENAZZINI. These three hotels are beautifully situated on the lake: R. from 3, B. 1½-1¾, D. 5, omnibus 1, pension according to bargain, 10-12 fr. (at Genazzini's 7-11 fr.); HÔTEL-PENSION SERBELLONI (situated in the beautiful park on the hill, a dépendance of the Grande Bretagne); *HÔTEL DE FLORENCE, pens. 7½ fr.; *PENSION SUISSE and ALB. DEL VAPORE on the lake. — *Boats*, see p. 426. — Objects in olive-wood at *Gilardoni's*, between the Gr. Bretagne and Genazzini's.

Bellagio, with 3000 inhab., which lies at the W. base of the promontory separating the two arms of the lake, is perhaps the most delightful spot in the lake-district of N. Italy. About ½ M. to the S. of the village is the ***Villa Melzi**, erected for Count *Melzi d'Erile*, vice-president of the Italian Republic in 1802 under Buonaparte, and afterwards Duke of Lodi. It now belongs to his grandson, the Duca di Melzi, (ticket of adm. 1 fr.; gardener ½ fr.).

ANTE-CHAMBER. Copies of antique busts, by *Canova*; bust of the present proprietor, by *Vela*; son of the Duca Melzi, a statue by *Pessina*; David, by *Fraccaroli*; Innocence, by *Pandiani*, etc. The walls of the following rooms are adorned with appropriate frescoes. In the 2nd Room, bust of Mi-

Cadenabbia. — *BELLEVUE, similar to the large hotels at Bellagio, with restaurant; *BELLE ÎLE; *BRITTANNIA, formerly *Beauséjour*, pens. from 7 fr.; PENS. & REST. CADENABBIA, 6-7 fr.; *Café Lavezzari*.

Cadenabbia lies about halfway between Como and Colico. A little to the S.W. of the village, in a garden sloping down to the lake, stands the celebrated ***Villa Carlotta** (or *Sommariva*, after the count to whom it once belonged). It was purchased by the Princess Albert of Prussia in 1843, and named after her daughter Charlotte (d. 1855), and is now the property of Duke George of Sachsen-Meiningen. Visitors ring at the entrance to the garden and ascend the steps, where they are received by the attendant (1 fr.; more for a party).

The MARBLE SALOON has a frieze adorned with celebrated "Reliefs by *Thorvaldsen*, representing the Triumph of Alexander (for which Count Sommariva paid a sum equal to 14,286l. sterling); it also contains several statues: "Cupid and Psyche, Magdalene, Palamedes, and Venus, all by *Canova*; Mars and Venus, by *Acquisti*; Cupid offering water to doves, by *Bienaimé*, etc. The BILLIARD ROOM contains casts, and a chimney-piece with sculptured frieze, representing a Bacchanalian procession, said to be one of *Thorvaldsen's* early works. In the GARDEN SALOON are several modern pictures: Romeo and Juliet by *Hager*; Atala by *Sordon*; also a

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chael Angelo by *Canova*. 3rd R. Bust of Michael Angelo by himself (?); *Bernardino Luini*, Madonna. 4th R. *Comolli*, Eugène Beauharnais, viceroy of Italy; *Appiani*, Napoleon I., as president of the Italian republic. 5th R. Ceiling-frescoes by *Bossi*, representing Parnassus; statuettes by *Marchesi*; chimney-piece by *Thorvaldsen*, with medallion-portraits of celebrated Italians. 6th R. (Flower Room): *Canova*, *Bacchante*, etc.

The *GARDEN (attendant $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.) is luxuriantly stocked with magnolias, cedars, Chinese pines, gigantic aloes, etc. — The CHAPEL contains family monuments in marble. — In another part of the garden, Dante and Beatrice, by *Comolli*; colossal busts of Madame Letitia, mother of Napoleon I., and the Empress Josephine, by *Canova*.

On the height above Bellagio stands the **Villa Serbelloni* (now a *Hotel and Pension*, see p. 429). The *View from the park, which extends to the extremity of the wooded promontory, embraces the lake in both directions, as well as the Lake of Lecco (see p. 432). This is perhaps the finest view on the lake (admission 1 fr.). Charming glimpses of Varenna, Villa Balbianello, Carlotta, etc. Beautiful grounds near the hotel and a small palm-grove. — The *Villa Belmonte* (admission $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), which now belongs to an Englishman, also commands a fine view. — A little to the S. of this, in the direction of the Lake of Lecco, is the *Villa Giulia*, the property of Count Blome, to which visitors are not admitted. — The *Monte S. Primo* may be ascended from Bellagio in $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; see p. 434.

The *Villa Poldi* (the family name of the Gonzagas) contains the mausoleum of the last Gonzaga. Fine view from the round Romanesque tower.

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marble relief of Napoleon, as consul, by *Lazzarini*.

The *GARDEN (attendant $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), extending S. to Tremezzo, and N. to the Hôtel Bellevue, displays the most luxuriant vegetation (near the S. side of the villa stands a magnolia $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in diameter). Striking view of Bellagio from under the trees on the S. side of the garden.

Behind Cadenabbia rises the rock called *Il Sasso S. Martino*, halfway up which stands the small church of *Madonna di S. Martino*, commanding a beautiful view; ascent $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; a cool spring near it.

The *Monte Cotaiga*, or *Crocione*, a higher mountain to the W., commands a striking view of the Monte Rosa chain, the Bernese Alps and Mont Blanc, the lakes and the plain of Lombardy (fatiguing ascent of 6-7 hrs.; guide 5 fr.; in order to avoid the heat the traveller should start at 2 or 3 a. m.).

Tremezzo (*Albergo Bazzoni, Italian) is almost a continuation of Cadenabbia. Between the two places stands the *Villa Carlotta*. The surrounding district, called the *Tremezzina*, is justly styled the garden of Lombardy.

At the end of the long promontory of *Lavedo* stands the handsome *Villa Balbianello*, with its colonnade, the property of Count Arcomati. In the bay is situated *Lenno*. To the S. of the promontory lies *Campo*, and beyond this *Sala*; between these two lies the islet of *S. Giovanni*, or *Comacina*, which was fortified in the middle ages, and is often mentioned in history. A small church now stands on it.

Argegno, at the mouth of the *Intelvi Valley*.

Brienno, abounding in laurels; next —

Torrigia, and *Villa Gulbiati*,

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S. Giovanni with the *Villa Trotti*.

Villa Besenna.

Near *Lezzeno* is one of the deepest parts of the lake.

Nesso, at the foot of the *Piano del Tivano* (3803'), *Nesso Sopra* and *Nesso Sotto*; near the latter, in a narrow gorge, is a waterfall of considerable height, frequently dry in summer.

Careno and *Quarsano*.

The *Villa Pliniana*, at the end of the bay, at the entrance of a narrow gorge, a sombre red edifice, erected in 1570 by Count Anguissola, is now the property of the princely family of Belgiojoso. It derives its name from a neighbouring spring which daily changes its level, a peculiarity observed by both the Plinies. The quotations are inscribed on the walls of the court.

To the S. of *Torno* both banks of the lake are studded with villas.

Villa Taverna, formerly *Tanzi*; *Villa Pasta*, the property of the daughter of the celebrated singer (d. 1865), with a hot-house; *Villa Taglioni*, with a Swiss cottage, formerly the property of the famous danseuse, now that of her son-in-law, the Russian Prince Trubetzkoi.

Blevio, with numerous villas (*Mylius*, *Ricordi*); then, beyond the promontory (with the *Villa Cornaggia*), *Borgo S. Agostino*, the N.E. suburb of Como. To the left on the hill-side the village of *Brunato*, commanding a picturesque view.

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gaily painted. The lake is only $\frac{1}{2}$ M. broad here.

Laglio, with *Villa Antongina*. To the N., on the lake, is a lofty *Pyramid* with the inscription '*Joseph Frank*', and a medallion. Frank, who was a professor at *Pavia* (d. 1851), left money for the erection of this monument to his own memory. The green and red villa belongs to *Count Colobiano*.

Carate; in the background *Mte. Bisbino* (4390'); then *Urio*.

Moltrasio, with a beautiful waterfall.

Villa Passalacqua, with its numerous windows, resembles a manufactory.

Villa Pizzo. *Villa d'Este* (now a large *Hotel, to which the former *Hôtel de la Reine d'Angleterre* belongs as a dépendance; pens. 9-10 fr.) was long the residence of *Queen Caroline* (d. 1821), the unfortunate wife of *George IV*. Pretty park on the hill-side. High above it is the church of *Rovenno*.

Cernobbio (Inn), a considerable village with the villas *Belinzaghi*, *Baroggi*, etc. Then *Villa Cima*, with a beautiful park, and the *Villa Tavernola*, below the mouth of the *Breggia*.

Villa Raimondi, late *Odescalchi*, the largest on the lake, situated at *Borgo Vico*, the N.W. suburb of *Como*.

Como, see below. Omnibus to the station 30 c.; see p. 432.

Bay of Lecco.

FROM COMO TO LECCO, by Bellagio, steamboat twice daily. FROM COLICO TO LECCO twice daily, see p. 426.

The S.E. arm of the Lake of Como cannot vie in beauty with the S.W. bay; but the steamboat-journey is a very pleasant one. Lecco is charmingly situated. The precipitous and formerly inaccessible E. bank has been traversed since 1832 by a high-road, supported at places by masonry, and passing through a number of tunnels or galleries. Three of the latter, near *Olcio* (see below), have a combined length of 1050 yds.

The steamboat rounds the *Punta di Bellagio* (p. 429); on the height above is situated the garden of the *Villa Serbelloni*, and adjoining it the *Villa Giulia* and the village of *Visignola*. Then *Limonta*, and opposite to it (l.) *Lierna* and *Sornico*; (r.) *Vassena*, *Onno*, (l.) *Olcio*, and *Mandello* on a flat promontory. On the opposite bank (r.) lies the small town of *Parè*, separated from *Malgrate* by the promontory of *S. Dionigio*. *Malgrate* itself lies at the entrance of the *Val Madrera*, through which a road leads to *Como* via *Erba* (p. 433). The lake gradually contracts to the river *Adda*, which flows out of it and is crossed by the *Ponte Grande*, a stone bridge with ten arches.

Lecco (*Croce di Malta; Italia; Corona*; all in the Italian style), a manufacturing town with silk and cotton-mills and iron-works (5200 inhab.), is admirably described in Manzoni's 'I Promessi Sposi'. Pleasant walks to the hill of *Castello*, and to the pilgrimage-church on the *Monte Baro* (view of the *Brianza*).

A little below Lecco the *Adda* again expands into the *Lago di Garlate*, and farther down, into the small *Lago di Olginate*. A navigable canal connects *Trezzo* with *Milan*.

FROM LECCO TO MILAN, 31½ M., by railway in 2-2½ hrs.; fares 5 fr. 85, 4 fr. 10, 2 fr. 95c. — Stations *Calolzio*, *Olgiate*, *Cernusco-Merate*, *Usmate*, *Arcore*, and (23½ M.) *Monza*, the junction of the *Como* and *Milan* line (p. 434).

FROM LECCO TO BERGAMO, 20½ M., by railway in 1¼ hr.; fares 3 fr. 75, 2 fr. 65, 1 fr. 90c. — Stations *Calolzio*, *Cisano*, *Mapellio*, *Ponte S. Pietro*, and *Bergamo*, a station on the *Verona-Milan* line (comp. *Baedeker's N. Italy*). *Milan*, see p. 434.

Como (705'). — *HÔTEL VOLTA, R. 3, B. 2, L. and A. 1½ fr.; *ITALIA, R. from 2 fr., both on the quay; ALBERGO DEL CAPPELLO, next door to the *Volta*, good Italian cuisine; *Café Cavour*, near the quay; **Trattoria di Frascini Confalonieri*, at the end of the street leading straight from the harbour; *Baths* in the lake, near the *Giardino Pubblico* (to the left, beyond the pier).

Como, with 24,200 inhab., the birthplace of the two *Plinies* and of *Volta*, the celebrated natural philosopher (whose *Statue* by P. Marchesi, on a lofty pedestal, is on the W. side of the town near the harbour), is situated at the S. end of the S.W. arm of the Lake of *Como*, in the centre of an amphitheatre of mountains. The **Cathedral*, begun in the Lombard Gothic style in 1396, and altered in the Renaissance style by Tommaso Rodari in 1513-21, is built entirely of marble, and is one of the finest in N. Italy. The portal is adorned with handsome stained-glass windows. Adjoining the church is the *Town Hall* (*Broletto*), completed in 1215, the

walls of which are composed of a singular variety of stones of different colours. The *Porta del Torre*, a massive five-storied structure, is also worthy of note. Large silk-manufactories.

Outside the town is the church *del Crocefisso*, of the 17th cent., richly decorated with marble and gold, and $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. farther up the hill the handsome *Basilica S. Abbondio*, dating from the 11th cent.

WALK ON THE E. BANK. On the E. side of the lake two routes lead from Como along the mountain-slopes; the lower of these passes small villages and numerous villas; the upper, after 40 min., commands a superb view of the snow-mountains to the W.; it passes through *Capo-Vico*, *Sopra-Villa*, *Cazzanore* (all belonging to the parish of *Blevio*), leaving the *Villa Pliniana* (p. 431) far below, and reaches (3 hrs.) *Riva di Palanzo*, where there is an auberge on the lake. We may now return by the steamboat, which stops opposite, near *Carate*. The walk may be shortened by descending to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Torno* (steamboat-station, p. 431). A road from Como to Torno is in progress.

FROM COMO TO ERBA AND BELLAGIO, very pleasant for pedestrians, and especially recommended for the return-journey to those who have not quitted the steamboat on their route to Como. We follow the road to Lecco, leaving Como by the *Porta Milanese*. The road gradually ascends the E. slope. The view of Como is intercepted by the beautifully wooded *Monte S. Maurizio*; to the S. we overlook the country in the direction of Milan; on the S. E. lies the *Brianza*, an undulating and extremely fertile tract, 12 M. long, 6 M. wide, situated between the *Lambro* and the *Adda*, and stretching N.E. to Lecco. This is called the 'Garden of Lombardy', and is a favourite resort of the Milanese, who possess numerous villas here. The church of the village of *Cannago*, N. of the road, contains *Volta's* tomb (see above). Farther on, to the S. of the road near a small lake, is the sharp ridge of *Montorfano*. Near *Cassano* we observe a campanile, which, like the famous tower of Pisa, is very much out of the perpendicular. Beyond *Albesio* the view embraces the valley of Erba (*Pian d'Erba*) and the lakes of *Alserio*, *Pusiano*, and *Annone*, above which on the E. rise the *Corni di Canzo* (4512') and the *Resegone di Lecco* (6161').

Near ($10\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Erba* (1017'; *Inn*), a small town in a very fertile district, are several villas in the 'Pian d'Erba', the finest being *Villa Amalia*, on the N.W. side, with a charming view of the *Brianza*. Near *Incino*, with its lofty Lombard tower, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. S.E. of Erba, stood the *Licini-forum* of the Romans, which Pliny mentions with Bergamo and Como.

Beyond Erba the road crosses the *Lambro*, which is here converted into a canal and conducted into the *Lago di Pusiano*, a little to the S.E. Immediately afterwards the road to Bellagio diverges to the left from the Lecco road, and passes through *Longone*, on the W. bank of the narrow *Lago del Segrino*. The next place is *Canzo* ('*Croce di Malta*', the first house on the left; a pleasant liqueur, called *Vespetro*, is manufactured at Canzo), almost contiguous to *Asso*, $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. beyond. At the entrance to Asso is a very extensive silk-manufactory (*Casa Versa*).

The road now gradually ascends the picturesque *VALL' ASSINA*, the valley of the *Lambro* (see above), the slopes of which are well wooded; it passes through several villages, (2 M.) *Lasnigo*, (2 M.) *Barni*, and *Maggoglio*, where the ascent becomes more rapid; first view of both arms of the Lake of Como from the eminence near the (1 M.) *Chapel*.

A delightful survey of the whole W. arm to Lecco, and far beyond it is obtained beyond the first church of (1 M.) *Civenna*, with its graceful tower. The road now runs for 2 M. along the shady summit of the mountain which extends into the lake near Bellagio; beyond the chapel the following striking views are obtained: the W. arm of the lake (of Como), the *Tremezzina* with the *Villa Carlotta* and *Cadenabbia* (p. 429), the E. arm (Lake of Lecco), a large portion of the road along the E. shore resting on masonry and embankments, the entire lake from the promontory of Bellagio to *Domaso* (p. 427), and the hill with the *Serbelloni* park (p. 430).

The road winds downwards for about 3 M., passing the *Villa Giulia* (p. 430) on the right, and, 1/2 M. from Bellagio, the churchyard of that place. From Civenna to the hotels at *Bellagio* on the lake (p. 429) about 6 M.

A pleasant circuit may be made by ascending the *Monte S. Primo* (5586') from Canzo (in 4-5 hrs., with guide), and descending thence to Bellagio in 2 1/2 hrs. Magnificent prospect from the summit.

FROM COMO TO VARESE (*Grand Hôtel Varese) diligence twice daily in 4 hrs.; see *Baedeker's Northern Italy*.

112. From Como to Milan.

30 M. RAILWAY in 1 3/4 hr. (fares 5 fr. 50, 3 fr. 85, 2 fr. 75 c.). — *Omnibus* from the station at Como to the steamboat landing-place (or vice versâ) 30 c. (included in the charge for through-tickets).

Como, see p. 432. — 3 M. *Camerlata*; on a hill high above it rises the lofty old tower of the *Castello Baradello*, where Frederick Barbarossa occasionally resided. Stations *Cucciāgo*, *Camnāgo*, (15 1/2 M.) *Seregno*, and *Dēsio*. The hilly upland to the right is the fertile *Brianza* (p. 433); the long, indented mountain to the left is *Mte. Resegone* (p. 433). Several tunnels.

21 M. *Monza* (*Albergo del Castello*; *Falcone*, near the station) has a pop. of 26,000. The *Cathedral*, founded in 595 by Queen Theodolinde of Lombardy, contains the 'Iron Crown' of the Lombard kings (said to contain a nail of the true Cross, and richly adorned with gold and jewels). The present edifice dates from the 14th century. The treasury (fee 1 fr.) contains numerous valuable relics. The *Broletto*, or Town Hall, which dates from the 13th cent., is said to have formed part of the palace of Frederick I. and the Lombard kings. The park of the 'Summer Palace' at Monza is picturesque and extensive. — Branch-line to *Lecco*, see p. 432.

Stat. *Sesto*, then —

30 M. *Milan*. The station lies between the *Porta Nuova* and the *Porta Venezia*. Omnibus, see below.

Hotels. *HÔTEL DE LA VILLE (Pl. a), in the Corso Vittorio Emanuele, opposite the Church of S. Carlo; *HÔTEL CAVOUR, Piazza Cavour, near the station; *GRAND HÔTEL DE MILAN (Pl. h), Via Al. Manzoni 29; *HÔTEL GRANDE BRETAGNE REICHMANN (Pl. d), Via Torino; HÔTEL ROYAL (Pl. b), Via Tre Re; these are all of the first class with corresponding charges: R. from 3, L. and A. 2, D. 5, B. 1 1/2, Omnibus 1 1/2 fr. — Somewhat less expensive: *HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE (Pl. e), Corso Vittorio Emanuele 9; *MANIN, Via Manin, near the Giardini Pubblici; *ROMA, Corso Vitt. Emanuele 7; Pozzo, Via Torino, D. 4 1/2 fr.; FRANCIA, Corso Vitt. Eman. 19, well spoken of; *HÔTEL CENTRAL (Pl. f), Via del Pesce; *BELLA VENEZIA (Pl. g); *ANCORA; *LEONE; all these last are second class-houses. TROIS SUISSES, Via Larga 16; PENSION SUISSE, commercial; *REBECCHINO, Via S. Margherita.

Restaurants (Trattorie). *Cova, with garden, near the Scala; *Biffi, *Gnocchi*, *Stocker, all in the Galleria Vittorio Emanuele (see below); *Isola Rotta*, near the triumphal arch (p. 436), much frequented on Sundays. — **Cafés.** *Europa, Corso Vitt. Emanuele, near the Hôtel de la Ville; *Biffi, *Gnocchi, and Cova, see above; *Martini*, Piazza della Scala; *Delle Colonne*, Corso Venezia 1; several in the Giardini Pubblici (p. 436). — **Beer** ('birra') at the cafés (30 c. per 'tazza'). Also at the *Birreria Nazionale*, opposite the cathedral; *Stocker, Gall. Vitt. Emanuele; *Trenk, Galleria de' Cristoforis.

Fiacres ('Broughams') 1 fr. per drive, by day or night; from the station to the town 1 1/4 fr.; per 1 1/2 hr. 1, per hr. 1 1/2 fr.; each article of luggage 25 c.

ONLY IN LAND.

PLAZA B ARMO

LIBRARY



3

[illegible]

Omnibuses from the cathedral to the station (25 c.) and the different gates (10 c.), with the names of which they are inscribed. Hotel omnibuses $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.

Tramway to *Monza* (p. 434) in 1 hr. (60 c. to 1 fr.); also to *Saronno*, *Vaprio*, etc.

Post Office (Pl. 68), near the cathedral, Via Rastrelli 20, open from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. — **Telegraph Office** (Pl. 69), near the Exchange, Piazza dei Mercanti 19.

Theatres. *Teatro della Scala* (Pl. 62), the largest in Italy next to the theatre of S. Carlo at Naples; *Alla Canobbiana* (Pl. 63); both open during the Carnival only. *Manzoni* (Pl. 64), Piazza della Scala, comedies. *Teatro Dal Verme* (Pl. 65), operas.

English Church Service, Vicolo San Giovanni della Conca 12.

Milan (more fully described in *Baedeker's N. Italy*), which was rebuilt after its total destruction in 1162 by the Emp. Frederick Barbarossa, is the capital of Lombardy, and one of the wealthiest manufacturing cities in Italy, silk being the staple commodity. The city is upwards of 7 M. in circumference, and has a population of 200,000, exclusive of the garrison, or 262,000 including the suburbs.

The business-centre of Milan, and at the same time its most attractive part, is the PIAZZA DEL DUOMO (Pl. D, E, 6), which was formerly hemmed in by mean streets, but has recently been much extended. It is now flanked with a number of palatial edifices, designed by *Mengoni*, but not entirely completed, which, together with the majestic 'Duomo', present a very handsome appearance.

The ***Cathedral** (Pl. 5), one of the largest churches in Europe, decorated on the exterior with 98 Gothic turrets and 2000 marble statues, was begun in 1386 by the munificent Giangaleazzo Visconti, and completed by Napoleon I.

The INTERIOR, with its double aisles, borne by 52 pillars, and the subdued light shed by its stained windows, is very impressive. In the S. transept a **Monument to Giacomo and Gabriele de' Medici*, by Leoni, erected in 1564 by Pope Pius IV. to the memory of his brothers. **Stained Glass* windows in the choir. The ancient sarcophagus of porphyry, which once contained the body of St. Dionysius, now serves as a *Font*. The subterranean *Cappella S. Carlo* contains the tomb of S. Carlo Borromeo, accessible in summer 5-10, in winter 7-10 a.m.; at other times for a fee of 1 fr.

The ascent (in the corner of the right transept) of the **Roof and Tower* (ticket 25c.) is recommended, as the visitor is thus enabled to inspect the architecture of the exterior more closely; a noble prospect of the Alps and Apennines is also obtained in the early morning.

The ***Galleria Vittorio Emanuele** (Pl. 40), a handsome arcade with tempting shops, built by *Mengoni* in 1865-72, decorated with statues of 24 celebrated Italians, connects the Piazza del Duomo with the Scala.

In the *Piazza della Scala* rises a marble statue of *Leonardo da Vinci* (d. 1519) by Magni. The great master is surrounded by his pupils Cesare da Sesto, Marco da Oggiono, Salaino, and Boltraffio.

Of the remaining eighty churches of Milan, the following are the most interesting. — ***S. Ambrogio** (Pl. 7), founded by St. Ambrose in the 4th cent., erected in the 12th cent., contains an '*Ecce Homo*' by Luini, and several ancient monuments. — ***S. Maria delle Grazie** (Pl. 22), of the 15th cent., erected by *Bramante*, contains pic-

tures by *Ferrari*, *Caravaggio*, and *Luini*. The refectory of the monastery contains *Leonardo da Vinci's* celebrated ***Fresco* of the Last Supper, now almost obliterated (accessible 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.). — *S. Maria presso S. Celso* (Pl. 21), designed by *Bramante*, also contains good pictures. — *S. Maurizio* (Pl. 27) is adorned with fine frescoes by *Luini*. — **S. Lorenzo* (Pl. 18) once formed part of an ancient Roman palace; the isolated **Colonnade* is borne by sixteen Corinthian columns. — *S. Carlo Borromeo* (Pl. 12), completed in 1847, contains two groups in marble by *Marchesi*.

The **Brera* (Pl. 50; open daily 9-4, Sun. 12-4 o'clock; 1 fr.), formerly the Jesuits' College, contains the *Library of the Academy* (170,000 vols., 1000 MSS.), *Casts* from the antique, and a **Picture Gallery*, the chief treasures of which are ***Raphael's* far-famed *Sposalizio* (Marriage of the Virgin), and a study by *Leonardo da Vinci* for the head of Christ in the above-mentioned fresco of the Last Supper.

The celebrated **Bibliotheca Ambrosiana* (Pl. 3), open on weekdays, 10-3 o'clock (fee 1 fr.; picture-gallery on Wed. 10-2¹/₂, gratis), founded in 1609 by Federigo Borromeo, contains 160,000 vols. and 8000 MSS. The most valuable pictures here are the **Portrait* of Blanca Maria Sforza by *Leonardo da Vinci* and the cartoon for *Raphael's* fresco of the School of Athens.

The *Ospedale Maggiore* (Pl. 46), begun in 1457, is a very spacious hospital, containing nine different courts. — The *Castello*, once the residence of the Visconti and Sforza families, is now used as barracks. On the extensive esplanade (*Piazza d'Armi*) at the back of the building, is situated the *Arena*, a kind of circus, with accommodation for 30,000 pers., founded by Napoleon I. (fee 1¹/₂ fr.).

On the N.W. side of the *Piazza d'Armi* rises the **Arco del Sempione*, or *Arco della Pace* (Pl. 1), a triumphal arch of marble, founded by Napoleon in 1804 by way of termination to the Simplicon-road, and completed in 1838 (107 steps to the top).

The *Giardini Pubblici* (Pl. 41) afford a pleasant promenade, and are much frequented on Sunday afternoons. At the entrance to the new Giardino (at the Porta Nuova) is a *Statue of Cavour* in bronze, erected in 1865. Near it is the *Museo Civico*, containing natural history collections (open to the public on Thursdays; admission on Tues., Wed., and Sat., 11-3, 1¹/₂ fr.).

The **FONDAZIONE ARTISTICA POLDI-PEZZOLI*, Via Alessandro Manzoni 16, contains an admirable collection of weapons, pictures, sculptures in marble, bronze, and terracotta, furniture, tapestry, trinkets, etc., exhibited in the house occupied by the founder Cavaliere Poldi-Pezzoli (d. 1879). Catalogue 1 fr.

The new *Cemetery* (*Cimitero Monumentale*), outside the Porta Tenaglia, contains many handsome monuments. **View* of the Alps from the higher ground.

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INDEX MAP OF SWITZERLAND

showing the
ROUTES AND SPECIAL MAPS
OF THE HANDBOOK.

Scale: 1 to 1,900,000

English miles (69.16-1°)
Kilometres (11.27°)
Swiss leagues (23.7-1°)

Railways High-roads Carriage-roads & Bridle-paths
Footpaths Steamboat routes Passes Peaks.

The small minerals (60) refer to the routes, the large (64) to the pages of the Handbook.





